"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,269. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REAR-END CRASH ON THE NEW HAVEN KILLS 8, HURTS 30

Gilt-Edge Express Overtakes a Local Standing at Bradford, R. I., Station.

WRECKED CARS ARE BURNED

Station Also Set Afire and Would-Be Rescuers Unable to Save Imprisoned Passengers.

ACCIDENT HAPPENS IN FOG

One Report Says That the Express Train Engineer Ran By the Danger Signal.

Revised List Shows Eight Dead in Wreck

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, April 18.—A revised list of the dead and injured, issued at the local offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad early this morning, places the number of dead at eight in the wreck at Bradford, R. I., last night. Six of the bodies were burned beyond recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—Eight passengers were killed and thirty or more injured early tonight when the Gilt Edge Express from Boston on the New Haven road crashed into the rear coach of a Boston & New London local which was stalled by engine trouble at Bradford, R. I., six miles east of Westerly. A ninth passenger is missing.

The rear coach, which was telescoped for practically two-thirds of its length, caught fire and burned to the trucks, at the same time setting fire to the other cars and the railway station, which were quickly destroyed.

The burning cars and station gave light to those aiding the injured, but prevented aid being given to several who were penned in the burning car and were struggling to get through the windows.

Three of the dead have been identified as Miss Jeannette Clark, daughter of William Clark, President of the Westerly mill of the American Thread Company; Margaret Bliss, residence unknown, and Thomas Boardman of Bradford.

Mrs. Oscar Martell died at New London tonight of her hurts. William W. Barber of Westerly, known to have been a passenger, is missing.

All of the dead and injured were passengers on the local, those on the express escaping with nothing more serious than a shaking up.

Slippery rails all along the line and a fog which hung over the country were contributing causes to the accident. According to another statement the express failed to heed the signals set for it. Another report is that the danger signal was set to warn the express, but a brakeman of the local, who had started back to set torpedoes, did not have time to reach the proper place when the express bore down upon him.

Charles Mansfield, engineer of the express, was held by Chief of Police Brown of Westerly tonight, pending an investigation of the accident.

The list of victims as compiled at a late hour tonight, is as follows:

DEAD.

BOARDMAN, THOMAS, Westerly; head dyer of the Bradford Woolen Company.
CLARK, Miss JEANETTE, Westerly.
MARTELL, Mrs. OSCAR, Southbridge, Mass.; died of injuries.
BLISS, MARGARET, address unknown.
Four others unidentified.

MISSING.

BARBER, WILLIAM, Westerly.

INJURED.

MARTELL, ALFRED, 12, son of Mrs. Oscar Martell; cut about the head and bruised.
MARTIN, JAMES, New York City; head and scalp wounds.
CONNOR, SIMON, Old Lyme, Conn.; body and arms badly cut and bruised.
WILLIAMS, A. L., fireman of the express, Groton, Conn.; head cut and right leg severely injured.
HOGG, Mrs. JAMES, Westerly; right ankle and right arm fractured, cut about face.
DAVIS, ALFRED M., Winthrop, Mass.; shoulder dislocated.
DYER, ROBERT, 24 Calhoun Avenue, Providence; knee injured.
PRICE, Mrs. WALTER, Westerly; severely cut and bruised.
PRICE, Miss CATHERINE, niece of Mrs. Walter Price, Westerly; cut and bruised.
SMITH, Miss ALICE, 66 Broadway, Newport; side badly injured, and cut about neck.
COTTRELL, Miss CATHERINE, Westerly; head cut and bruised.
BURDICK, HENRY L., Westerly; badly cut and bruised.
BRANSFIELD, MAURICE, Westerly; bruised and shaken up.
CORNING, E., Winchester, Mass.; badly bruised.
MURPHY, WILLIAM J., 27 Granite Street, Westerly; bruised and shaken up.
LANGWORTHY, Representative A. L., Westerly; cut and bruised.
HASWELL, Representative FRANCIS, Westerly; cut and bruised.
JORDAN, EDWARD E., porter, on Gilt Edge; bruised and cut about head.
DAWKINS, GEORGE W., porter, address unknown; badly contused knee.
BLINN, W. H., 407 West 123d Street, New York City.
BARBER, EDWARD P., Westerly; bruised on right side, left leg bruised and sprained.
COTTRELL, Mrs. CALBERT, Westerly.
O'TOOLE, Miss FRANCES, Westerly, R. I.
MANEY, H., New London; shaken up.
PLIDF, R., Westerly; shaken up, leg and side bruised.
WHEELING, C. N., Pawtucket; shaken up and leg and side bruised.
GRIFFEN, A. W., Oneida, N. Y.; shaken up and face cut.
DORMAN, H., Providence; shaken up.
MANOSLING, H., Newport; shaken up.
PRICE, WILLIAM, Westerly; shaken up.
DAVIDSON, P., Westerly; shaken up.
FRIEDMAN, A. J., Worcester, Mass.; shaken up.
BRANT, J., New London, Conn.; shaken up and leg injured.
McINTYRE, J. J., Charlestown, Mass.; slight cuts and shaken up.
COTTRELL, ANTOINETTE, Westerly.

Local Had Engine Trouble.

The local train left Boston at 5:03 o'clock this afternoon. The engine worked badly, and several stops were

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Three Ships Sunk by U-Boats, Two of Them Norwegians

LONDON, April 17.—The sinking of two neutral ships and a British steamship was reported by Lloyd's today. The Norwegian ship Glendoon was sunk by gunfire. The Norwegian steamer Repellra was also sunk, her crew being rescued.

The lost British steamship was the Harrovian, which was unarmed. Seventeen of her crew have been landed. The remainder, in another boat, are not accounted for.

The Glendoon, which was sailing from Iquique, Chile, for Calais, was built in 1894 and owned in Christiania. Her gross tonnage was 1,918.

The Harrovian sailed from New York on April 2 for Havre. She was a comparatively new vessel, having been built in 1914 for a London company. She was 385 feet long and 4,309 tons.

BRITISH CABINET AT LOGGERHEADS

Result of Council on Conscription Issue to be Made Known in Parliament Today.

RUMORS OF RESIGNATIONS

Bonar Law and Lord Curzon May Go, While Lloyd George Is Said to be Dissatisfied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 18.—Up to midnight last night the decisions come to at yesterday afternoon's fateful meeting of the Cabinet on the compulsion question remained a secret, and, although political gossip was busy throughout the evening with reports concerning the council of occasionally conflicting character, it is believed at this time of writing that, barring an unconventional disclosure such as Lord Randolph Churchill made when he informed The Times of his resignation on a famous occasion, it will remain for Premier Asquith in the Commons today to lift the veil from the Downing Street deliberations.

One point on which rumor seems agreed is that the Cabinet meeting failed to bring about complete unity of opinion as to the course of action the Government is to take. The idea that David Lloyd George remains dissatisfied with the plans formulated by Premier Asquith and approved by a majority of his Ministerial colleagues persists strongly, and it is further suggested that Bonar Law and Lord Curzon, arguing along different lines and influenced by dissimilar considerations, may decide to tender their resignations.

Such a step taken simultaneously on the part of the Liberal Minister of Munitions and the former leader of the Unionist Opposition would furnish a curious instance of the anomalies of a coalition Government. Bonar Law's retirement, should it come about at this juncture, would be deeply regretted by governmental Liberals, who have never doubted his absolute loyalty to the coalition. It would be regarded as chiefly an outgrowth of difficulties in the way of carrying on a coalition Government with a Parliament which, despite the so-called political truce, was still under the influence of the party system.

Lloyd George's Attitude.

With special reference to Lloyd George, it is learned from an unusually reliable source that the position which the Minister of Munitions took today was essentially this: That if the Government did not find means to provide the full quota of men for the army which the War Council considered necessary he would resign. It is evident that this does not necessarily mean that Lloyd George has any intention of resigning immediately. It leaves it open to him to determine at any future period whether or not such schemes as the Government puts into practice are providing what he considers adequate results. If information on this point correctly represents Lloyd George's attitude his conduct is likely to be severely criticised.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"The crisis in the Cabinet did not come to a head yesterday, and to this extent expectation was not fulfilled, but the position remains critical, and there is a possibility that some may resign in the course of the next twenty-four hours. A majority of the Cabinet does not believe that any fresh measure of compulsion is necessary, but Lloyd George takes a contrary view and holds it with firm conviction. It would seem if the Cabinet finally decided against compulsion that Lloyd George would resign, and alternately, if it decides further compulsion is necessary, Arthur Henderson, labor's representative in the Cabinet, would resign. In either event the Cabinet would be weakened.

Lloyd George's Attitude.

"The strong line taken by Lloyd George on this subject has placed the Unionist Ministers in a very embarrassing position. It must be borne in mind that the committee of the Cabinet which inquired into our available resources in men, having regard to the needs of the army, of the navy, and of industry, reported to Friday's Cabinet council unanimously that the compulsory enlistment of unattested married men was not necessary. That committee included two Unionist Ministers—Lord Lansdowne and Austin Chamberlain, the other members being Premier Asquith and Mr. McKenna.

"It is suggested that the committee's report must now be thrown to the winds at the fiat of the Army Council. This is not only a novel constitutional doctrine but places Bonar Law in a very delicate position. As Unionist leader he

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NOTE TO GERMANY TO BE SENT TODAY ASKS GUARANTEES

Specifies Numerous U-Boat Attacks in Which Americans Were Not Endangered.

A BLANKET INDICTMENT

Asserts Pledges Have Not Been Kept, Intimates Limit of Patience Is Reached.

FUTURE MUST BE ASSURED

Note, Written by President, Said to be His Strongest Diplomatic Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—With the American communication to Germany setting forth the Imperial Government's constant violation of specific pledges to the United States and the acknowledged rules of international law, in connection with its submarine warfare, ready for forwarding to Berlin, President Wilson this afternoon, for the second time within a few days, sketched the circumstances under which the United States would be justified in resorting to armed force. In welcoming the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution he said that "America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind."

The President made a somewhat similar statement last Thursday evening, addressing the Democratic dinner on Jefferson Day. Some of his hearers then thought he was hinting the circumstances under which the armed occupation of Mexico might be justified; others that he was thinking of the wider European complications. His remarks today, however, seemed to supplement information from the State Department that the communication to Germany would relate not only to cases of submarine attacks that had injured Americans, and not only to attacks on ships carrying Americans, but also to a long list of attacks on neutral ships, in which the United States was interested only as showing German disrespect for the laws of humanity.

"The only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force," he said in his speech, "is that she asserts it in behalf of the interests of humanity."

Rights of Humanity Emphasized.

In former notes to Germany, in which the President's hand showed in nearly every sentence, the United States repeatedly has asserted that it contested for nothing less than the sacred rights of humanity. But the communication now lying on President Wilson's desk, to be sent some time tomorrow, is the first instance in which the United States makes specific the humanitarian aspects of the case against Germany. For this communication embodies a long list of submarine attacks in which the United States had no direct concern.

In setting forth these cases of German violations of international law, however, the United States is not going out of its way; it is not looking for trouble. The cases included in the American communication have this bearing on the strictly American case against Germany; they show that in a great number of instances, where it happened that Americans were not present, promises to the United States were ignored.

Those were promises to warn and save passengers before attacking, to practice something like the rule of visit and search. And, while the United States has taken particular note of violations of these promises when they worked to the injury or peril of American citizens, it has not failed to record other instances tending to show that the violations of given pledges were a fixed part of the German submarine policy, and not isolated accidents that might be explained by the error of impetuosity of a junior officer.

The point of these sweeping inclusions is plain. The American communication is not exclusively the regarding of the attack on the Sussex or the very recent attacks on several freighters, grave as those incidents were. It is rather a blanket indictment of Germany of the fixed German policy that has led to almost incessant outrages against law and pledge. By summing up all these cases—some of them running back several months—the United States is asking for an answer that will fit absolutely to the future. The conditions of the past must be wholly changed.

Many Attacks Specified.

Exactly how many cases of submarine attacks are referred to by name in the American communication is not known. To a direct question whether sixty-five cases were mentioned, a high official of the State Department this afternoon refused an answer. It is known, however, that the number is large and that the note to that extent is cumulative. The general humanitarian aspects of the controversy will be set forth with many specifications.

This communication in the broad principles it discusses is largely the President's own work. The cases of German offenses were compiled by the Department of State, and the points of international law were massed under Mr. Lansing's direction. But the President has been carefully going over the note, preparing it for its final form. He worked five hours on it yesterday and again this morning. The general principles were agreed to at Friday's Cabinet meeting, and the fact that there is now no intention of holding it for the sitting on Tuesday indicates that these principles will not be modified before the communication reaches Berlin.

The President expects to receive Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, tomorrow morning, and let him read the paper. But Mr. Stone, no more than the Cabinet, is expected to have a say in modifying it. Mr. Stone comes to the White House because the President wishes to preserve close relations of cooperation with Congress. When the armed ship crisis was pending in Congress it was arranged that Mr. Stone should be consulted before a decisive step was taken. The fact that it has been determined to consult him now does anything but detract from the gravity of the situation.

Still, this situation is not viewed here as having no peaceable outlet. Officials can scarcely believe that Germany will

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

Kaiser Inclined to Make Sacrifices To Prevent a Break With United States

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 17.—Alarmist reports about the submarine situation continue to come from America, the latest reciting that President Wilson is about to send an ultimatum to Germany threatening a diplomatic break unless the whole submarine war is abandoned. Other variations have it that the forthcoming note technically will not be an ultimatum, because no time limit for an answer will be fixed, but that it will be America's last word.

These reports are alarming chiefly to Americans still in Germany. They have aroused no noticeable nervousness or excitement, or even interest, among the Germans. The unfortunate feature of the present crisis is that the German people are absolutely uninformed as to the real state of public opinion in America. News dispatches via London and Holland are too scanty to convey an adequate picture, and, coming mostly through the English Reuter Agency, are read with distrust by the Germans as "English lies," while the brief wireless dispatches from German correspondents in America are models of meaninglessness.

That there is a real thirst here for authoritative American news is indicated by the frequency with which American correspondents are asked if they have any private advices from America—what will President Wilson do, and will a diplomatic break necessarily lead to war? Sounding various strata of public opinion, one finds everywhere a growing feeling, amounting almost to a premonition, that America is determined to force a break in relations, that this possibility has already been discounted by most Germans, and that the people, while hoping for a peaceful solution, are prepared for the worst.

One gets the impression that the masses have almost a purely academic interest in the present phase of the German-American relations, resulting from the knowledge that in questions involving peace or war with America the Kaiser will speak the last word. The bulk of the people have implicit confidence that the highest leadership can be trusted to make whatever decision is in Germany's best interests. Going up in the local scale, one finds the liveliest interest in the crisis among business men, mixed with a note of regret that the German-American relations are again clouded, but the possibility of a break is faced with the same fatalism one finds at the front.

Among the thinking classes, business and professional men, one encounters a sharp differentiation of feeling toward the American people and the American Government, a still prevalent hope and belief in the fairness of America as a whole, in contrast with the absolute conviction of the Wilson Government's "unfairness," a constant reference to "the double standard of Wilsonian neutrality" and a deep-rooted, regretful resentment that Wilson has not protested as sharply and as continuously against England's alleged violations of international law as against Germany's submarine war.

In military circles the feeling runs the whole gamut, from resentment to bitterness, chiefly on the two propositions that, while unprotestingly condoning England's hunger war on German women and children, America is trying to protect England against Germany's only effective weapon, the submarine, and, secondly, that America has not only prolonged and is continuing to prolong the war by ammunition shipments to one belligerent, but is adding insult to injury by seeking to protect ammunition shipments on belligerent ships against submarine attack by American "guardian angels."

Official optimism still prevails in Wilhelmstrasse. One gathers in this quarter that matters will never be allowed to drift to the breaking point. As to the feeling in the very highest places I learn from a well-informed private source the Kaiser and the Chancellor are still committed to a policy of peace with America, short of emasculating the submarine war on England. In this connection I learn specifically that the continued activities of the von Tirpitz propagandists are meeting with sharp imperial displeasure.

The German press is now almost barren of editorial comment on the crisis, and it looks as if the political censorship had gone out of its way to go easy on Americans, yet the papers are featuring every available scrap of American news, while the Frankfurter Zeitung even got out an extra edition Sunday afternoon for one short dispatch from America.

Symptoms of growing irritation and impatience at the continued bombardment of Wilson notes, however, are not lacking in a large section of the press, the irritation and resentment being particularly strong that President Wilson should assume the righ to call Germany to account every time an enemy ship is sunk in the sea war zone. Typical is the following from the Taegliche Rundschau:

"Only one ally stands loyally and unchangingly at England's side—America, which invariably, when Entente stock sinks, appears on the scene and favors Germany with notes wherein it demands an accounting for the alleged torpedoing of some English or French ship. How much longer?"

The Cologne People's Gazette, expanding the thesis that the German Admiralty staff and the Government have more important things to do in the midst of the submarine war than to start an investigation lasting days and weeks every time a submarine returns home, merely because of America's assumed rôle of accuser and her demand that Germany prove her innocence every time an English traveler or Captain makes a false charge against a German submarine, says:

"Such a procedure is insufferable in the long run, and is inconsistent with Germany's dignity. In the late discussion in the Reichstag the feeling of the Reichstag and the German people was expressed with elemental force that the German Government under no circumstances must permit the submarine weapon to be wrested from its hands. The Reichstag, as the Prussian House did before, placed itself squarely behind the Admiralty Staff, the highest leadership and the Government on this proposition. One must bear this fact in mind in America during the continuance of our submarine war on England. Then unnecessary notes can be spared on both sides."

In other papers one meets with criticism of the Government for not having taken a firm stand against the American demands from the very start and expression of the hope that the Government realizes the fallacy of trying to placate the Wilson Government and will indulge in no further backing down.

Another important factor in the present situation is the very widespread quiet but intense satisfaction in the known results of the first six weeks of the sharpened submarine war. These results have been heightened by the comments of the English press, which admits the present effectiveness and future menace of Germany's submarine campaign.

Summarizing German public opinion of today, American observers here agree in the conviction that the submarine war on England will not be abandoned under any circumstances.

40,000 GERMANS IN VERDUN ATTACK

Two Divisions Hurled at French Front Between the Meuse and Douaumont.

MAKE GAIN AT ONE POINT

French Salient Is Entered, but the Assailants Are Repulsed Elsewhere.

LONDON, April 17.—After four days of comparative quiet, the Germans resumed serious operations in force on the Verdun front today.

An attack by 40,000 men was launched in the region east of the Meuse, following a severe bombardment that lasted all the morning. The assault was delivered against the French positions from the river as far as Douaumont, a distance of two and a half miles.

The Germans advanced in waves, but the French night bulletin, the only source of information, states that they were repulsed except at one point, south of Chauffour Wood, which lies to the northwest of the village of Douaumont. There the Crown Prince's troops gained a footing in a French salient.

The fighting seems to have been particularly severe around Pepper Hill, and Paris reports that the Germans lost heavily there.

Intense artillery fire was directed by the Germans against Hill 304 and the second lines of the French west of the Meuse.

Aviators on both sides are showing great activity. The two French bulletins record raids by aerial squadrons on no less than nine points behind the German lines at Verdun.

The German Headquarters Staff reports the destruction of two enemy aeroplanes on the British front.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

Between the Avre and the Oise our batteries shattered enemy trenches and shelters in the regions of Beuvraignes and Lassigny.

In the Argonne destructive fires were directed on the German works north of La Harazée. At Vauquois one of our mines blew up a small enemy post with its occupants.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy artillery displayed great activity against Hill 304 and our second lines.

On the right bank, after a bombardment of increasing violence, begun in the morning, against our positions from the Meuse as far as Douaumont, the Germans at about 2 o'clock launched a powerful attack with effectives of at least two divisions, (40,000 men.) The waves of the assault, against a front of about four kilometers, (two and a half miles,) were met by our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns and swept back, save at one point, where the Germans gained a footing in a small salient of our line south of Chauffour Wood.

In the course of this attack the enemy suffered very heavy losses, especially west of Côte du Poivre and in the ravine between Côte du Poivre and the Haudromont Wood.

In the Woevre there were some ar-

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INDICT VON PAPEN AS CANAL PLOTTER

Federal Jury Names Recalled Attache and Four Others in Welland Conspiracy.

ONE NAME IS KEPT SECRET

Captain, Tauscher, Fritzen, Covani, and Another Accused—Precedent Established.

Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, who was recently, at the request of the United States Government, recalled to Germany, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday as one of the heads of the alleged conspiracy that was hatched in this country in the first weeks of the war to destroy the Welland Canal, which forms the navigating link in Canadian territory between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

It was the first time in the history of this country where a man has been indicted who was an accredited diplomatic representative of a foreign power at the time the offense alleged in the indictment was committed.

The Government never expects to put Captain von Papen on trial, but the Federal officials decided that, so long as he happened to be the brains and directing force of one of the most daring conspiracies ever thought out on friendly soil, it was well to make his activities a matter of court record. It was worthy of note, Government agents pointed out, that this was the first time the German Embassy had been actually involved in prosecutions for violations of neutrality.

In addition to Captain von Papen, four other persons are named in the indictment, one of whom, it was said by Federal officials, is almost as prominent as was von Papen. The name of this man was not disclosed, and the indictment, so far as he is concerned, will remain sealed until his arrest. He may be arrested today, and is not believed to be a fugitive from justice.

The other men indicted are Captain Hans Tauscher, agent in America of the Krupps, husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, the grand opera singer, and intimate of von Papen, Captain Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché, and Franz Rintelen, the German agent whose activities in this country are still under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury; Alfred A. Fritzen, whose arrest is sought, and Constantine Covani, alias Giovanni Gonzales.

Little is known of Fritzen beyond the fact that he was an alleged co-conspirator, and Gonzales, or Covani, is a newcomer in the case, so far as Government records indicate.

There are five counts in the indict-

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MADAME KARGERE.
11 bis rue Montaigne, Paris.
WAISTS, TABLE LINEN, LINGERIE are on exhibition and sale at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, aiming to give employment to French soldiers' wives. Orders accepted at moderate prices.—Advt.

DOUBT OF VILLA'S DEATH GROWS; REPORTS FROM MEXICO DELAYED; TREACHERY AT PARRAL CHARGED

Pershing Posts His Troops to Meet Crisis, Moves His Headquarters 180 Miles Northward; German Consul Accused of Inciting Attack

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING, NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, April 16, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 17.)—A contingent of 650 United States cavalrymen, the largest concentration camp at the front in the campaign) is still holding Santa Cruz ranch, north of Parral.

News of the Parral fight between American troopers and Mexicans is spreading in Chihuahua City, and General Pershing is disposing infantry, cavalry, and artillery to meet a crisis. Our troops everywhere in the south are meeting opposition, and native guides are unobtainable.

It is reported that the German Consul at Parral aided in inciting the civilians and Carranza troops against the American cavalry.

General Pershing has shifted his headquarters 180 miles northward. [Map shows 180 miles is the distance between Namiquipa and Parral.]

American Officers Assert General Lozano Sent Threat.

AT GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 17.—Army officers here stated today that Major Frank Tompkins received a written threat from General Lozano, commander of the Carranza garrison at Parral, that the American troops would be attacked if they advanced to the city. According to the same officers the fight at Parral was the result of treachery, Major Tompkins's men being ambushed by soldiers of the Parral garrison.

The attack on the American troopers is deeply resented by the officers, who assert that the hostility of the Carranza garrison has blocked the best trail to Villa's hiding place.

NO MORE ADVANCE, FUNSTON DECIDES

General Says Pershing's Line Has Reached Its Southern Limit at Satevo.

ALL PRESENT FORCE CAN DO

More Troops, New Base, or Free Use of Railroads Needed if It Is to Go On.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 17.—Major Gen. Funston said today that the main line of communication of General Pershing's troops in Mexico, now as far south as Satevo, could not be extended with the present number of troops available, and expressed his conviction that further operations could not be conducted unless authority was procured for the establishment of a new border base, the free use of railroads, or the material strengthening of the forces now in Mexico. He said that in stretching the line to Satevo the maximum of its elasticity had been attained.

Detached columns of cavalry are operating south of Satevo, but only so far as rations for man and horse can be carried. The three detachments that met at Santa Cruz, eight miles from Parral, now have left there and probably have fallen back on the line at Satevo. General Funston explained that the country in that district was barren of foodstuffs, and that unless the columns had gone back to Parral its return to Satevo must have been necessary. He assumed the troops had not returned to Parral.

The latest reports received by General Funston in which mention was made of Villa gave the bandit's location as in the mountains north and west of Parral. Officers here declared they were convinced that he did not succeed in getting as far south as the Chihuahua-Durango State line.

Pershing Sends Suggestions.

General Funston forwarded to the War Department late today a report from General Pershing making suggestions and recommendations affecting his campaign against Villa. The details were not made public.

No official reports concerning the reported death of Villa had been received late tonight.

Whether Villa is dead or continuing his game of hide and seek with the American troops was not a subject of speculation at headquarters. General Pershing sent no dispatches bearing on reports of the alleged discovery of the bandit's body, nor did news come from any other American source. The Mexican Consul here received unconfirmed reports from Consul Andreas Garcia at El Paso, but nothing more definite was available.

A few details of the Parral incident were added today to the information already received. General Pershing reported the names of the dead and wounded at Parral as follows:

DEAD.

LEDFORD, HERBERT, private.
RIDGLEY, JOE, Sergeant.

WOUNDED.

McGLIEL, BENJAMIN, Corporal.
ORD, JAMES B., Lieutenant.
SHEDYER, I. M., private.
TAUNOS, RICHARD, Corporal.
TOMPKINS, FRANK, Major.
WILLINGHAM, W. E., Corporal.

Private Charles Eichenberger was reported missing. Except Lieutenant Ord of the Sixth Infantry all belong to the Thirteenth Cavalry. Corporal Taunos's injury is the only one reported as serious.

Invited to Enter Parral.

General Pershing said that the officer who invited the American force to enter

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FEAR DEAD BANDIT WAS PABLO LOPEZ

Border Hears That Villa Used Demise of Aid as a Basis for False Report.

ASSERTS FUGITIVE WAS SHOT

American Says He Saw Outlaw Chieftain Two Weeks Ago with Swollen Leg.

EL PASO, Texas, April 17.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, announced tonight that the Mexican telegraph wires between Juarez and Chihuahua had been blown down near Pearson about noon, and that for this reason he was unable to get any further details of the reported discovery of the body of Francisco Villa.

A telegram filed at Chihuahua City, presumably before the interruption to the wire service, was received by The Associated Press from Consul Letcher saying that nothing was known in the State capital regarding the finding of the bandit's body.

These two circumstances combined to reinforce the growing skepticism here as to the truth of the story that death had ended the career of the fugitive brigand. The story that the man who is really dead is Pablo Lopez, the notorious butcher of Santa Ysabel, and that Villa has used Lopez's death as the basis of a false report of his own demise, was revived. This story was retold today by an American owner of a large ranch in the Guerrero district, who said he had received it from his ranch foreman and believed it to be true.

Says He Saw Villa, Wounded.

Charles Hickerson, an American who owns mining properties in the Guerrero district, arrived at the border today and declared that he had seen Villa two weeks ago in a ranch house near Cusihuiriachic and that the bandit's leg was badly swollen at that time and he was suffering much from it. Mr. Hickerson said the bullet had entered the knee and that a native doctor whom Villa had forced to accompany his band declared the wound had become infected from a particle of soiled cloth of Villa's trousers. The doctor asserted the infection had spread throughout Villa's body and was causing a high fever. The mining man also declared that the country around Satevo and Parral was infested with Villistas and other bandits and that the region was not safe for either Americans or native Mexicans.

General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, talked today with the telegraph operator at San Antonio, Chihuahua, and obtained further details of the reported finding of the body. According to the San Antonio operator, on last Saturday General Cavazos and Colonel Carlos Carranza, who were at Cusihuiriachic, received information that a Villa band was operating in the neighborhood. Two Carranza officers, with a body of men, engaged the Villa bandits in a combat in which many of Villa's followers were killed and wounded and some were captured.

A Villa Colonel who was captured begged for his life and promised to lead his captors to the grave of the bandit if they would not kill him. The operator at San Antonio said that General Cavazos and Colonel Carranza were taken by the prisoner to San Francisco Borja, where the body is reported to have been unearthed.

Bandit Shot on March 27.

The operator said that Villa was wounded on March 27. He did not know the date of the bandit's death. General Gavira said that he would telegraph Minister of War Obregon, requesting that the body be brought to Juarez.

The confidence of Mexican officials here and in Juarez that Villa is dead has not diminished, outwardly at least. It was pointed out today that if the body had been sent to Cusihuiriachic it might take the better part of a day to transport it from there to Chihuahua City. The roadbed between these two points is in a deplorable condition like that of all other railroads in Northern Mexico. There are only three engines

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HARD TO IDENTIFY THE BODY

Villa's Alleged Grave Is Two Days by Wagon from Railroad.

CARRANZA MAY DECIDE IT

Mexico's Formal Declaration of Outlaw's Death May Satisfy Washington.

OFFICIALS NOT SUSPECTED

Mexicans Believed to Have No Object in Circulating Misleading Rumor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Official Washington was disappointed today over lack of official confirmation of the reported finding of the dead body of Francisco Villa, and tonight serious doubt began to be entertained whether there was any real foundation for the border reports disseminated by Carranzista authorities.

Neither State nor War Department had any confirmation of the reports of the alleged death of Villa. Marion Letcher, the American Consul at Chihuahua City, who is the State Department agent nearest to Cusihuiriachic, failed to confirm the statement that Villa's body was being sent to Cusihuiriachic. Secretary Baker said tonight that no military message had been received confirming the death reports, and, furthermore, that there was no allusion to the matter in any of the numerous official reports received through General Funston from General Pershing and other officers in the field.

The only allusion to Villa in any of the military dispatches reaching the War Department today was this sentence in a telegram from Major Robert L. Howze of the Eleventh Cavalry, now in the vicinity of Parral: "I believe that Villa, with a small band, went into the mountains south-southwest of San Borja." This was interpreted as indicating the belief of Major Howze that Villa was still alive, although it was admitted that his statement might fit in with the story of the death of Villa, because San Borja is in the region in which Villa's body was reported found.

Last Report of Villa Alive.

Secretary Baker received a dispatch from Naco, saying that Villa was last seen heading in the direction of the place where reports said he was buried.

San Borja is a town thirty-six miles by trail southeast of Cusihuiriachic. The mountains into which Major Howze believes Villa went, are about eleven miles south and southwest of San Borja. In these mountains are several very small places, among them Baqueachi, Coloachic, and Nonvava. Major Howze's command skirted the northeastern side of this region last week while en route from Cusihuiriachic, by way of San Borja, Balleza, and the Balleza Valley to Parral.

It was pointed out at the War Department that the point where Villa's body was reported found was nearly two days' journey by wagon from the railroad. That may account for delay in obtaining confirmation or denial of the report of the bandit's death.

If General Funston and General Pershing have taken any steps to make certain the identification of the body, they have done so on their own initiative. No instructions to that end have been sent from Washington to either Consuls or military commanders.

May Accept Declaration.

This fact may be significant of the attitude of the State Department. It was intimated today that the United States Government might be willing to accept a formal declaration from General Carranza that Villa had been killed and order the recall of the troops.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after a brief conference today with Secretary Baker, expressed the view that the Carranza authorities hardly could have any object in circulating a report of Villa's death unless they believed it to be true. He agreed with Secretary Baker and other officials in accepting the reports of the finding of Villa's body with utmost caution. Mr. Baker took no pains to hide his doubts, although he expressed fervent hopes that the report would prove true.

It is generally admitted that every day the troops remain in Mexico increases the possibility of serious clashes. While there has been no evidence of any opposition to the movements of the American forces by military or civil officials of the de facto Government, the Parral incident has served as a warning that the civil population and even the troops cannot always be controlled by those in command.

A dispatch from Major William R. Sample, Twentieth Infantry, at Columbus, N. M., informed Secretary Baker tonight that he had turned over to the County Sheriff at Columbus six Mexican prisoners who had confessed to participation in Villa's raid on Columbus. These Mexicans were captured in

Mexico by our forces and had been sent under guard to Columbus. They are to be tried by the New Mexico authorities.

Troops Fully Supplied.

Reports that the American troops furthest advanced might be caught without supplies in the event of the American line of communications being cut were discredited by Secretary Baker, who pointed to a telegram received from Colonel Harry L. Rogers of the Quartermaster's Corps at headquarters of General Funston, Fort Sam Houston, stating that reports just received at headquarters showed that all troops sent to the front in Mexico had been completely rationed with sufficient supplies to last until May 15, except a small shipment of horseshoes and clothing, which would go forward tomorrow. An ample supply of gasoline was on hand, the message said, for the motor trucks and aeroplanes.

Another dispatch to the War Department stated that First Lieut. Ira A. Rader of the Signal Corps had landed safely at a place not stated, but that his aeroplane had been wrecked.

A Dispatch from Major Gen. Funston to the War Department, sent at midnight last night and received today, said:

Major Howze, Eleventh Cavalry, having passed south-southeast of the Balleza Valley, turned toward Parral. He had several brushes with Villistas. His casualties included Private Herman E. Kirby, Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry, killed, and Privates Petroki and Clinton, Troop E, Eleventh Cavalry, wounded. At five miles from Parral he met a messenger with information of Colonel Brown and Major Tompkins's trouble. Will await orders.

Private Kirby enlisted in the Eleventh Cavalry March 30, 1914. He was born in Cleveland, Tenn., but lived in Rome, Ga. His next of kin is T. N. Kirby of 16 Carroll Avenue, Rome, Ga.

Secretary Baker received from General Pershing, through Major Gen. Funston, late this afternoon the names of American troopers with the Thirteenth Cavalry, including officers who were killed or wounded in the battle between Troops K and M of the Thirteenth Cavalry, commanded by Major Frank Tompkins, and civilians aided by Carranza soldiers at Parral last Wednesday.

Conspiracy at Parral?

Several reports from General Funston were received at the War Department tonight, and one of them is understood to have been a long dispatch from General Pershing containing recommendations regarding plans for continuing the pursuit of Villa. Secretary Baker remained at the department until midnight, waiting for the messages to be decoded. He said there was nothing in them he could make public.

There is good reason to believe that the War Department received reports indicating the German Consul at Parral had his share in stirring up the townspeople and Carranzista soldiers to the attack on Major Tompkins's column. While officials were reluctant to talk, it was intimated that a suspicion existed that there had been a conspiracy to ambush the American column. To the direct question whether the department's dispatches referred to the German Consul's supposed part, Secretary Baker, after a moment's hesitation, said he did not wish to discuss that point.

The department has learned that after the skirmish Colonel Brown and General Herrera, the Carranza commander at Parral, had a conference at which Colonel Brown was informed that the feeling against the American troops was so strong that if another entry was attempted the attack would be repeated.

Recapitulation of Deaths.

A recapitulation of official reports of what the American expedition has accomplished, and with what cost other than financial, shows the following: Villa bandits killed, 70; wounded, unknown; prisoners, 6; American soldiers killed, 8; wounded, 13; missing, 1. In addition forty civilians or Carranza soldiers are reported to have been killed in the fighting at Parral and an unknown number wounded.

The State Department today issued this summary of official Mexican dispatches from its Consuls:

"The department is in receipt of a telegram from Monterey stating that an account of the Parral incident, as received from the Mexican Minister of War, has been published in the newspapers of Monterey and that there has been no excitement in the city, which continues quiet.

"Telegraphic advices from Eagle Pass state that the Mexican newspapers have published, without comment, the full text of General Carranza's note regarding the presence of American forces in Mexico. The advices further state that the general temper of the people is quiet, and that there is absolutely no anti-American sentiment in the Piedras Negras district. Trains are arriving and departing regularly, and there have been no recent changes in the military situation.

"Telegraphic advices from the west coast state that the situation in Guaymas is quiet. A telegram, dated April 15, from the west coast states that a Mexican who has just arrived at Guaymas from the Yaqui district has brought the report that on April 13 there was some fighting in the Yaqui district between the Yaquis and Mexican troops; that ninety Indians were killed, and that two American women that had been held captive had been rescued.

"A further report on the subject, dated April 16, states that it is believed that the two women released after the fight with the Yaquis belonged to the Lehr family. They are expected to arrive at Guaymas on the 17th. The telegram of the 16th further states that it is reported that fifty Mexican captives were also taken from the Indians. The Glacier has just arrived at San Diego, Cal., with sixty-five American and eight British subjects on board."

MEXICAN VERSION OF FIGHT.

Tells of "American Colonel in Charge of First Regiment."

MEXICO CITY, April 16.—The War Office sent the following dispatch tonight:

"General Ismael Lozano, accompanied by Generals Garcia and Hernandez, put an end to the trouble at Parral and persuaded the American troops to retire to the outskirts of that city, where they were followed by the hostile populace. At this point the American Colonel in charge of the First Regiment asked for a conference, which was held at the village of Santa Cruz Villegas, between the American Colonel and the Municipal President. The American Army officer admitted he had entered the city without permission, but claimed he had sent an orderly from the town of Zaragosa, requesting permission to enter, and that, receiving no answer and the orderly not returning, he went to investigate.

"The American officer expressed regret at what had happened, and the American troops and the Constitutionalists are working in complete harmony.

"The Americans will not move further south until the result of the interchange of notes between Mexico and Washington becomes known."

TROOPS SCOURED CHIHUAHUA.

Americans Left No Part of Villa's Strongholds Unsearched.

CAMP OF GENERAL PERSHING AT THE FRONT, April 13 , (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 17.)—Headed by General Pershing, American cavalry columns have completely penetrated Chihuahua to the southern extremity of the territory where Villa's strength was greatest. In the region through which they passed in the last few days, many of the natives still regard Villa as an idol.

Sweeping in fan-shaped formation over the district, these columns are conducting a widespread systematic and patient search for the bandit. No isolated canyon nor mountain height which might afford a hiding place is neglected by the already fagged cavalrymen.

The troops occasionally encountered evidences that small bands of Villa followers have been in the vicinity, but these always have made for cover.

CAPTURED BANDITS EXPECTED.

Barbed-Wire Stockade at Columbus to Keep Villistas In.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 17.—Preparatory to the arrival of Villa followers taken prisoner in the engagements at Guerrero and Aguascallentes, work was begun today on a stockade in which they will be confined. A double line of twelve-foot posts strung with barbed wire will incluse an acre of army tents in which the Mexicans will be housed.

It is expected the prisoners will be turned over to the civil authorities of New Mexico for trial, charged with participating in the raid on Columbus.

General Pershing has asked for more civilian scouts and especially those familiar with the district south of Parral. This was taken by military men here to indicate that the advanced cavalry detachments were pushing forward, possibly into Durango.

Disturbances at Las Palomas, eight miles south of the border, followed payday for the Carranza soldiers patrolling the international line, according to reports received here today. The forty men were paid yesterday for the first time in two months, it was asserted, each man receiving five American dollars and $26 in Carranza currency. The disturbances were minor and caused mainly by intoxication.

In a twelve-hour period ending today three motor trains of twenty-seven trucks each started for the front carrying rations, clothing, and other supplies, a record number to depart from the expeditionary base.

MRS. VILLA DISAPPEARS.

Found to Have Left Los Angeles to Cross the Border.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 17.—The news of the death of Francisco Villa bears a peculiar significance to the residents of Los Angeles because Mrs. Juanita Torres Villa, the nineteen-year-old girl who professed to be his only lawful wife, made her home here for several months.

Mrs. Villa and her child, 6 months old, lived with the family of General Andreas Farias here until the middle of last month. She came to this city last August, and previous to that time was stopping at a Long Beach hotel. Today her sudden and somewhat mysterious disappearance from this city was noted for the first time.

It is now disclosed authoritatively that Mrs. Villa, accompanied by her baby, a sister, and a brother, fled the city for El Paso with the determination of making her way across the border and to Chihuahua City.

During her stay in this city she is supposed to have been supported by Francisco Villa in a manner which gave her every comfort and fulfilled every desire. Large sums of gold are said to have found their way to her through mysterious channels.

DOUBTS GOMEZ CAN MOVE.

American Says Troops May Starve if They Leave Base.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 17.—According to an American arriving here today from the interior of Mexico, the 8,000 Carranza soldiers under command of General Arnulfo Gomez would be in danger of starvation if they moved from their base at Colonia Morelos into Chihuahua, as their leader indicated would be done. He said that even now the troops were supplied by but four wagons from Agua Prieta, and that Chihuahua had been stripped bare of foodstuffs.

General Gomez stated yesterday, prior to leaving Agua Prieta, that he expected to get his troops into position to take the field in Chihuahua as soon as the American troops came out. He, as well as Governor P. Elias Calles and other officials in Agua Prieta, said that the telegram to General Gabriel Gavira stating that Villa's body was being taken to Chihuahua City was founded on fact. They added they expected the immediate withdrawal of the American soldiers.

Isidro A. Aguayo, an American, whose family lives in Los Angeles, Cal., has been released by Rosario Garcia, a bandit operating in the Sahuaripa district of Sonora, according to an American mining man who arrived today from Sahuaripa, 250 miles south of Douglas. It is reported he had been held for ransom.

ALIENS TO BE PROTECTED.

Mexico to Grant Hearings Before They Are Expelled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—Mr. Rodgers, special agent of the United States, says the Mexican Government is willing to grant the demands presented before Foreign Minister Aguilar in favor of foreigners. These demands provide that foreigners shall not be expelled from Mexico unless they have a hearing and, if found guilty, have enough time to settle their affairs before leaving.

The Ministers of Spain and France have taken up the matter of expulsion of citizens with foreign relations and adopt the same attitude as the United States.

General Carranza's family drove through the streets today without an escort. The city is normal. Special Agent Rodgers has established offices closed since Nelson's haughtiness left.

General Obregon is waiting for confirmation of reports of the death of Villa. General Garcia, in Chihuahua, declares a report that the Arrieta brothers, in Durango, have revolted, is false, and that they protest loyalty to Carranza.

The American Society has elected Arnold Shanklin, ex-Consul General, as President.

The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires has notified Minister Aguilar that the republican Government of China has recognized Carranza as the Mexican Chief Executive.

ROOSEVELT MUM ON MEXICO

Awaits Administration's Attitude on Troops' Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 17.—Colonel Roosevelt refused to discuss the Mexican situation today, pending definite information concerning the attitude of the administration on the withdrawal of the troops.

Rumors that Villa's death was falsely reported were read here with great interest. The Colonel will be in New York on Wednesday.

NO MORE ADVANCE, FUNSTON DECIDES

Continued from Page 1.

Parral was a Captain of the garrison there. He appeared at the American camp on the afternoon of Tuesday, courteously invited the troopers to ride into the place, and spent the night with the Americans. He left the camp after breakfast for Parral. Major Frank Tompkins had accepted the invitation in good faith, but as a further precaution he sent forward a courier to apprise the garrison of his coming. What became of the courier has not been learned.

General Antonio I. Villareal is attempting to start a new revolution against the Carranza Government, according to a report received yesterday by Consul General Beltran from Mexican Consul Garcia at Laredo.

General Villareal is said to have asked General Renaldo Garza, commander of the Carranza garrison at Nuevo Laredo, to join in the movement. General Garza remained loyal to the de facto Government and warned Villareal against entering Mexico, according to the Consul's report.

Officers of the Department of Justice were apprised of the situation.

General Villareal left San Antonio on Sunday, going to Laredo by automobile. After the refusal of General Garza to join the revolution, Villareal is reported to have talked with a Colonel from the Nuevo Laredo garrison in Laredo, and told him a large number of Mexican soldiers were ready to take up arms against Carranza if the border garrison started the revolt.

400 ATTACKED AUTO TRAIN.

Pershing's Little Band Routed Them Near Carranza Camp.

CAMP OF GENERAL PERSHING IN MEXICO, April 12, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 17.)—An auto train carrying the private guard of General Pershing and food and clothing for his staff was attacked last night in the mountains near here by a band of 400 men, believed to have been under the command of the Villa General Tarango. After a sharp fight in which one of the attacking force was killed, the Mexicans were driven off. There were no American casualties.

The attacked train was traveling through a brush-covered mesa lighted by a half-moon, several miles to the rear of General Pershing and his escort who were penetrating Villa territory on their way south to establish new headquarters. The engagement occurred within a few miles of a Constitutionalist camp.

The Mexicans made a series of attacks on the train, extending about twenty minutes. The first attacks made on the forward truck were slight and ineffective. But after being driven off the Mexicans returned, apparently believing that they could succeed in cutting off the rear truck. The truckmen saw the band creep up on them between the boulders at the side of the road, but held their fire.

When the bandits rose to their feet to rush the machines, the Americans poured five withering rounds into their ranks, putting the Mexicans to flight. Numbers of the Mexicans' bullets pierced the bodies of the trucks, and one of them went through the cap of the chauffeur, a resident of Philadelphia. The Americans reported they believed that they had wounded some of the Mexicans fleeing into the brush.

General Pershing himself made a speedy but uneventful trip to the new headquarters, encountering numerous Constitutionalist detachments under General Garza, all of whom gave the Americans friendly greetings and offered co-operation.

AFTER A GERMAN CONSUL.

Holland Investigating Charge That He Started a False Rumor.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.—The Public Prosecutor has opened an inquiry against German Consul von Humboldt, who is alleged to have spread the recent report that Great Britain had issued an ultimatum to Holland, says the Telegraaf.

DUMA SESSIONS SUSPENDED

Imperial Decree Halts Its Deliberations Until May 29.

LONDON, April 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says an Imperial ukase has been issued providing for suspension of sessions of the Duma and Council of the Empire until May 29.

INDICT VON PAPEN AS CANAL PLOTTER

Continued from Page 1.

ment, and the penalty on conviction may be three years for each count, or a total of fifteen years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, who represented the Government before the Grand Jury, said yesterday that while von Papen was in this country as Attaché of the German Embassy, it was impossible under regulations governing foreign diplomats to bring him criminally into the case. But now that he is no longer of the embassy, the Government can take action, and, if he ever returns to this country, can arrest him and bring him to trial. Likewise, if he takes a trip to England, France, or any other country with which we have an extradition treaty, after the war is ended, this Government can extradite him. The statute of limitations in the case will remain dormant as long as he is out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

The identity of the fifth man named in the indictment was naturally the subject of much guesswork around the Federal Building, but no hint as to who he is, beyond the fact that he is prominent, was forthcoming yesterday.

Indictment Came as a Surprise.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the New York District of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, said last night that this man is not, in his opinion, a fugitive from justice, and that he will probably return to New York today. The indictment was returned at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was presented to United States District Judge Howe. It was known that Tauscher and Fritzen were to be indicted, but no inkling had became known that the jury would break a precedent and name the former Military Attaché of Count von Bernstorff's staff. Several persons in the courtroom when they heard von Papen's name read out thought a mistake had been made in reading the document.

As soon as the formality was over Mr. Wood was asked what reason there was for indicting a man for a crime when he was immune from indictment at the time the offense was committed.

"I suppose he was immune so long as he was military attaché, but he is not the military attaché now," Mr. Wood replied. "We are breaking a precedent, no doubt, for I do not know of any similar instance where a man in von Papen's position has been indicted in this country. However, I do not see where there is any reason why he should be protected after he ceases to hold the position that made him immune from arrest.

The indictment was one of the fruits of disclosures to the Federal authorities by Horst von der Goltz, who was returned to the United States by the British authorities, who held him in London as a German spy. Von der Goltz confessed he was one of the men who worked under von Papen in the effort to carry out the plot as planned. One of the checks paid to von der Goltz by von Papen, in the furtherance of the conspiracy, figures in the indictment and is reproduced photographically in the body of the indictment. The check was for $200.

One of the checks was made payable to von der Goltz under the alias of Bridgman Taylor, and was drawn on the Riggs National Bank of Washington on Sept. 1, 1914, less than a month after the outbreak of war. The Government has photographic copies of other checks drawn by von Papen for von der Goltz, all of which were in part payment for the expenses incurred in the Welland Canal enterprise, it is charged.

Because it would be against public policy to reveal the identity of the fifth person indicted, only those parts of the indictment dealing directly with the activities of von Papen, Tauscher, Fritzen, and Covani were made public. It told of the importation to New York from Baltimore of five German sailors who were to have been members of the Welland Canal expedition, but whose services were dispensed with at the last moment; of the amount of explosives purchased by agents of von Papen, and named John T. Ryan, a Buffalo lawyer, as the man through whom von Papen paid von der Goltz. The person referred to in the indictment as "Franz Hobart Wachendorf" is von der Goltz.

That part of the indictment the publication of which District Attorney Marshall permitted reads, in part, as follows:

All defendants, late of the Southern District of New York, did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously begin, and set on foot, and provide, and prepare the means for, a certain military enterprise to be carried on from within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the territory and dominions of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, a foreign Prince with whom the United States at all the times herein mentioned have been and now are at peace, to wit, against the Dominion of Canada, being then and there the territory and dominions of the said King of Great Britain and Ireland.

That it was the purpose and intent of the said defendants, and the object of the said military enterprise, by force and arms, to injure, damage, blow up, obstruct, and destroy the Welland Canal, a navigable waterway wholly within, traversing, and constituting a portion of the said Dominion of Canada; and thereby to obstruct, impede, delay and destroy said foreign and domestic commerce; and it was further the purpose and intent of the said defendants, and the object of the said military enterprise, to blow up, damage, and destroy property in the said Dominion of Canada, in and by the use of dynamite and other high explosives, the said high explosives to be secretly placed and set off and exploded at places in said Dominion of Canada to be determined by said defendants and their agents, which places are to the Grand Jurors unknown.

That, in pursuance of and for the purpose of carrying on the said military enterprise, and to effect the object thereof, Franz Hobart Wachendorf, alias as aforesaid, on the 24th day of August, 1914, then and thereat and within the Southern District of New York, did leave the Southern District of New York and proceed to the City of Baltimore, and there arranged for a certain number of subjects of the Emperor of Germany, to wit, five, more or less, to thereafter report to him at the Southern District of New York to take part and aid and assist in carrying on the said military enterprise; * * *

That, further, in pursuance of and for the purpose of carrying on said military enterprise, the defendant Franz von Papen on Sept. 1, 1914, at and within the Southern District of New York paid the said Franz Hobart Wachendorf, alias as aforesaid, $200, the payment being made by check, against the peace of the United States and their dignity, and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided. [Section 18, U. S. C. C.]

One matter that has been a subject of discussion since Captain von Papen was recalled to Germany which the indictment clears up is the real reason behind the demand made by the State Department that von Papen should cease to represent Germany in this country as military attaché.

Among the letters taken from von Papen by the British when he was searched at Falmouth was one from N. Lindheim of this city to Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Evening Post. In that letter Mr. Lindheim stated that "the charges against von Papen are the 'Huerta plot,' the storage of arms in New York City, and his connection with von Rintelen, but," Mr. Lindheim added, "none of these charges has the slightest merit of foundation."

"I have this morning read the articles in reference to these matters," Mr. Lindheim said in another part of his letter, "in all of the morning newspapers. None of them agrees. All ascribe reasons for the recall which do not exist. * * * Has any Government the right to cavalierly dismiss gentlemen under the imputation that they are criminals without stating the reasons? * * * This letter is, of course, written to you in confidence."

It was recalled yesterday among the various reasons guessed at as being the cause of the von Papen recall the Welland Canal conspiracy was never mentioned in any of the newspapers.

LAW OF PRIVILEGE RAISED.

Knotty Question Would Ensue if von Papen Faced Trial Here.

The laws which give to Ambassadors and their official households immunity from arrest or prosecution show that if von Papen could be arrested and brought back to this country, the legality of the prosecution would be a question of law that would form a knotty problem for the courts to decide. The law in the matter was summarized by an international lawyer yesterday as follows:

"The 'Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure' says regarding the privileges and immunities of Ambassadors: 'Diplomatic agents are absolutely exempt from allegiance to the State to which they are accredited; they are not subject to its laws, and their persons are inviolable. These privileges and immunities of an Ambassador do not expire with the cessation of his functions, but he retains them until he returns to his principal; and while a foreign Minister cannot, by any act of his own, waive the privileges and immunities which are attached to his office, a prior assault by him deprives him of his privilege, and will excuse a battery commited on him in self-defense, but will not justify an arrest on process.'

"Chief Justice Marshall, in Schooner Exchange vs. McFadden, says: 'The immunity itself is granted by the governing power of the nation to which the Minister is deputed.'

"Criminal agents are not subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the State to which they are credited, nor can they as a rule be arrested; and they are exempt in the United States from the criminal jurisdiction of the State courts as well as the Federal courts. The privileges and immunities of an Ambassador extend to his family, and to the members of his official household, including the servants."

SEE IMMUNITY IN CAPITAL.

But State Department Experts Regard Question as Academic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It is not expected here that the indictment of Captain von Papen will be pressed. In any event, State Department officials say, the case would be academic, as von Papen is out of American jurisdiction, and certainly could not be extradited from Germany.

Diplomatic immunity as practiced in Washington is so complete that a diplomatic officer is not stopped when he runs his automobile up the wrong side of the street. The immunity extends to every member in the suite of the chief of mission and to the families of all. In practice it might be said to extend even to their dogs; at least it is the duty of the chief clerk of the State Department every year to buy about 200 dog license tags and present them to foreign embassies and legations.

Of course, this could not be demanded as a matter of right, but it is granted to avoid complications.

SOLDIERS GUARD CANAL.

Austrian Strikers on Welland Work Are Cowed by Bayonets.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, April 17.—A strong military force tonight guarded the Welland ship canal construction work at Port Weller. This is to prevent rioting by strikers. Half of the 100 Russians, Bulgarians, Italians, and Austrians who today went on strike for 25 cents an hour instead of 20 cents, were back at work tonight, awed by the presence of the soldiers, who were hurried immediately to the scene.

The soldiers came with fixed bayonets, and most of the strikers surrendered at once. Every man was lined up and searched; then boarding houses were searched. The Austrians and Bulgarians, all frightened, were glad enough to go back, but the Russians, from an allied nation, were independent and refused.

In view of the fact that there are still 150 foreigners, Russians and Italians, in idleness near the work, it was decided to place the extra guards on duty. Each soldier had fifty rounds of ammunition. There was a riot today when some of the men wished to work and the strikers threw stones and bricks at them.

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Approved custom tailor models that differ as much from the foppish form-fitting variety as they do from the shapeless commonplace kind. Models with just a suggestion of waistline—tailored to hold their shape.

Men's London Top Coats

CARMOOR LONDON

(Shower-proof)

to be had only at Franklin Simon & Co.

24.00 to 35.00

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Somewhere in a Neverbreak Trunk

THAT'S the place to go, on your vacation.

If you are a thoroughbred traveler or merely a sojourner by the way, the NEVERBREAK NO. 100 WARDROBE TRUNK will be a solace.

You arrive plentifully supplied with unwrinkled clothes.

Everything in its place — no rummaging —no siege of repacking.

An aristocratic, up-to-date, serviceable piece of luggage, handsome in appearance — vulcanized fibre—guaranteed for five years—$20, not $50.

Removable swinging garment rack for six suits and top coat, or twelve dresses.

Drawer space for underwear, linen, hats and boots.

Registered against loss.

Our store at 757 Broadway has been removed to larger quarters at 775 Broadway.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

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Broadway's Most Famous Landmark

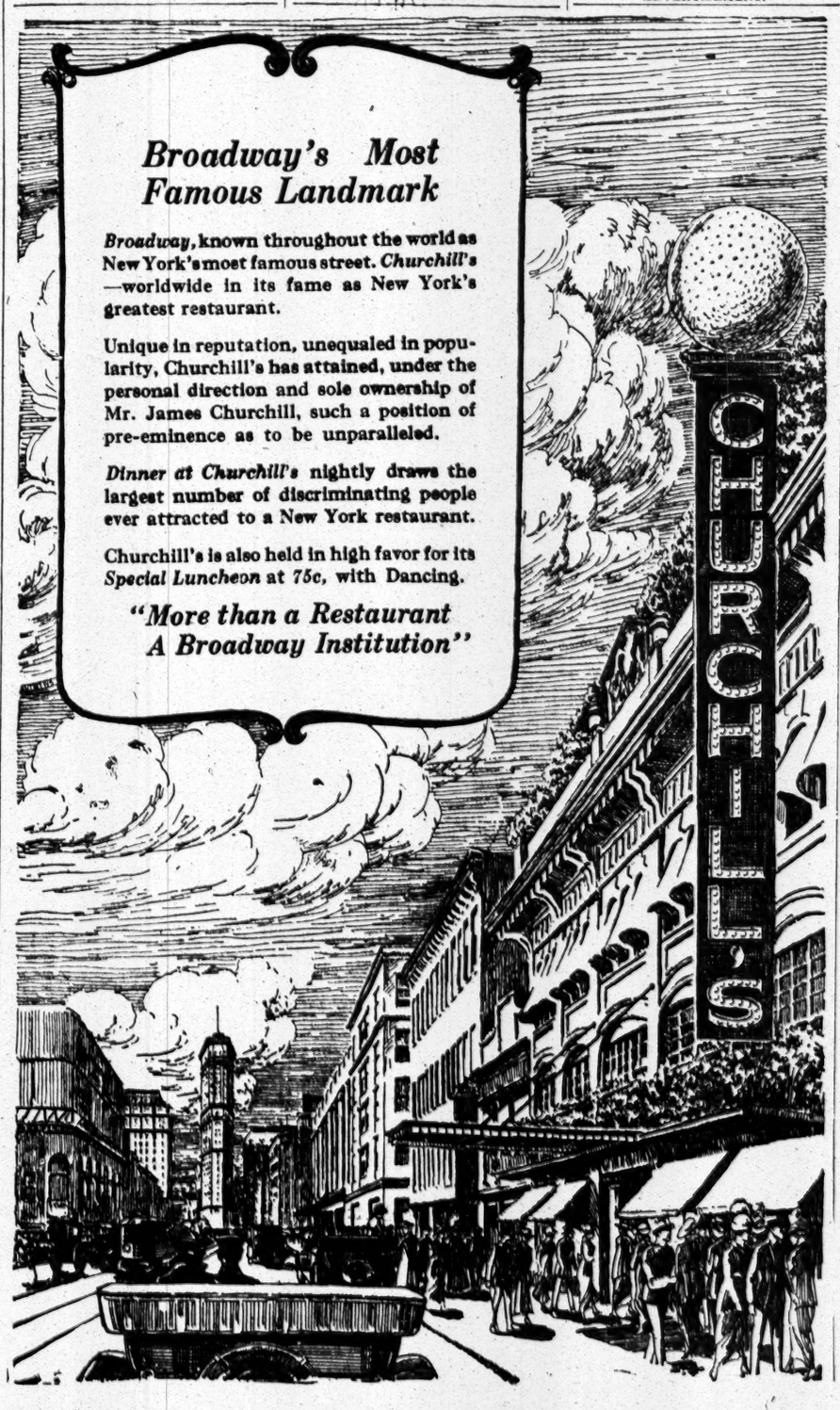
Broadway, known throughout the world as New York's most famous street. Churchill's—worldwide in its fame as New York's greatest restaurant.

Unique in reputation, unequaled in popularity, Churchill's has attained, under the personal direction and sole ownership of Mr. James Churchill, such a position of pre-eminence as to be unparalleled.

Dinner at Churchill's nightly draws the largest number of discriminating people ever attracted to a New York restaurant.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its Special Luncheon at 75c, with Dancing.

"More than a Restaurant A Broadway Institution"



There Are Only Seven Original Colors

ALL artists have the same seven colors to work with—but how differently they handle them!

* *

If all the tailors and clothing manufacturers in America could present the same fabrics the dozen best New York tailors offer each season——

They would still have to discover in advance the styles New York had determined to wear.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner, on the ground, watch the development of New York style just as this city's leading tailors do.

They present styles and fabrics which are in reality ready for New York wear—$20 to $40.

Our store at 757 Broadway has been removed to larger quarters at 775 Broadway.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

FEAR DEAD BANDIT WAS PABLO LOPEZ

Continued from Page 1.

and they are battered and rickety. An average of four or five miles an hour is normal on the railroad, and Cusihuiriachic is sixty miles from Chihuahua City.

A record of the marks and scars on Villa's body was compiled today in El Paso by a representative of the State Department and forwarded to that department to be used if necessary. A dentist who treated Villa when he lived in Juarez has a chart showing the sound and unsound teeth in Villa's head and has a record of the fact that all of the teeth were stained a dark brown. Villa also carried a scar of a bullet wound inflicted ten years ago.

With hopes of Villa's death dwindling, attention here was directed today to a far deadlier foe with which reports say both Americans and Mexicans are confronted. Reports received by the American representative of large mining interests in Mexico stated that typhus fever was raging in Northern Mexico, and was assuming the proportions of an epidemic.

These reports said that the Mexican peons, ill-nourished and living under the most unsanitary conditions, were almost helpless to resist the ravages of the disease. There are few doctors in the country and almost all of the American physicians, who formerly lived there, have fled across the border. The few Americans who have been entering Mexico from here in the last few weeks have taken the precaution to carry a supply of bottled water with them as there is little water to be found in northern Chihuahua which it is safe to drink.

In the American refugee colony here the reports of the spread of disease and of growing distress are declared more likely to be inadequate than exaggerated.

Food Riots in Chihuahua.

Reports of rioting in Chihuahua City were received here today. The messages stated that there had been no anti-American outbreak, but that the trouble was due solely to the desperate condition of the masses of the people, who were facing starvation. Corn is selling in Chihuahua at 2 pesos (4 cents American) a quart; beans, the staple feature of the poorer Mexican's diet, cost 2½ pesos a kilogram, (a little more than two pounds;) lard is 15 pesos a quart. With the standard of pay for a day's work at 2 pesos, the laboring classes are having a hard time keeping body and soul together.

According to the messages, the rioters have looted several food shops, and only very half-hearted attempts to control them have been made by the soldiers, who are themselves in almost as bad a plight as the civilians.

A mining concern here, with a representative at Santa Barbara, received a message today that the town was attacked by bandits Saturday night. The bandits, whose identity is unknown, carried off supplies and a few horses. No casualties were reported. Santa Barbara, a town of about 15,000, is some fifteen miles from Parral. Several large American mining properties are situated there, but today's information does not indicate these have suffered.

Arrivals from Parral report that there are only three Americans left in that city. These three are men who have married into Mexican families and regarded themselves as immune from the prevailing hostility toward the "Gringos." Among the Americans who left Parral following the fighting between the Mexican garrison and the American soldiers on Wednesday was a woman missionary.

"It was hopeless for me to think of continuing my work," she said today. "The feeling against Americans was growing in volume every day, and the fighting on Wednesday was the climax. The people of Parral are strongly sympathetic with Villa, whom they regard as a Mexican hero who is being persecuted by America. They have also been told the old story about General Carranza having sold Mexico to the United States. There is no question that Parral is not a safe place for Americans at present, and I am afraid that it will be a long time before the bitterness dies down on account of the number of Mexicans who were killed by the United States soldiers."

New Band of Outlaws.

Reports from Sombrerate, Nombre de Dios, and other towns on the Durango-Zacatecas border say that General Pedro Bramonte, a former Carranza General, is now in the field with 2,000 men under the name of Villistas. They are raiding and looting all of the towns they enter and there has been little opposition to them by the few Carranza troops in that district, it is alleged.

A duel was fought in Juarez last night between two Carranza officers, and one was killed. The duel took place soon after midnight.

DVINSK POSITIONS SHELLED

Germans Also Bombarding Russians Holding Ikskull Bridgehead.

PETROGRAD, April 17.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Dvina front the German artillery has developed its fire against Ikskull bridgehead and Dvinsk positions and southward of Garbunokva. The artillery duels in places southward of the Dvinsk region were particularly intense between Lakes Miadziol and Narocz.

The enemy is using aeroplanes bearing our distinctive circles on their wings.

In Galicia, in the middle Stripa region, we repulsed several hostile attempts to approach our trenches.

BERLIN, April 17, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report on the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

The Russians showed great activity at the bridgehead at Dvinsk.

Austro-Hungarian military headquarters today issued the following report:

Russian front—Only the usual artillery engagements.

New York's Most Brilliant Easter "Prom"

WITH the capitals of Europe in uniform, New York's Easter promenade becomes the spokesman in polite fashions for the world.

Easter Cutaway Coats, tailored by Stein-Bloch, in smart, soft, form-flexing Unfinished Worsted (Black or Oxford) cut to silhouette the figure with youthful elegance—$35.

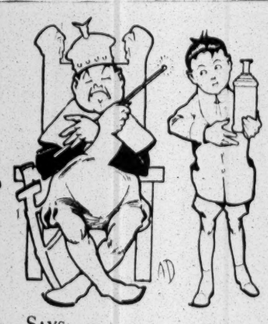
Easter Sack Suits and *Topcoats*, tailored by Stein-Bloch, which are kinsmen in style, though not in price, of the "cost-be-hanged" garments of the stiffest-priced tailors—$20 to $45

And—all the spruce *Easter Accompaniments*, from Silk Hat to Silk Hose.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

THE GENUINE
EDISON
Dictating Machine
Specify Made by Edison

Press the Button—dictate any time—any speed—any correction—while typing costs half. Proven free on your own work. Ask for the BUYER'S GUIDE.
SEELY OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.,
116 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 3598.


SAYS
JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY
"Here's what our friend Dean Swift says about ink."
"Through distant regions I can fly,
Provide me with but paper wings
And fairly show a reason why
There should be quarrels among Kings."
An ink which obliterates itself in future years is unworthy of the name. Davids' Ink is
Permanent and Non-Corrosive
We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.
THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY
Established 1825

Buy Trees That Give Plenty of Shade NOW
Why wait 10 years and more for saplings to grow? *Hicks Big Trees* give plenty of shade and beauty right now.
We transplant to your lawn and *guarantee* to grow. Make selection at nurseries or from photographs.
Write for booklet, "Trees That Save Ten Years."
Hicks Nurseries
Westbury, L. I. Phone 68

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
No payment accepted unless successful.
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HAIR and its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller, $1.50 postpaid. OSS OF HAIR and the Quartzlamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.50. All bookstores.

FRANCIS SEEKS NEW TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Ambassador Carries Draft of Trade Agreement to Petrograd.

MUST PROTECT THE JEWS

Commission In This Country Would Have Task Made Lighter Under Compact.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It was learned today that David R. Francis, the new American Ambassador to Russia, when he started for his post a few days ago carried with him a draft of a new treaty of commerce to serve as a basis for negotiations with the Russian Government. The former treaty of commerce is nearly 100 years old, and it lapsed a few years ago because of the refusal of the Russian Government to honor proper passports issued to American Jews, particularly to American Jewish citizens of Russian birth.

The details of the proposed treaty are unknown, but it is understood that, while the Ambassador carried a draft of it with him, he was given wide latitude in negotiations that must follow. The Wilson Administration, like that of President Taft, is determined that the strictly commercial aspects of the old treaty shall not be revived without inclusion of clauses amply protecting the rights of American Jews to travel and trade in Russia.

The abrogation of the old treaty simply emphasized the resentment of this country at Russia's course. It has had no effect on the commercial relations of the two countries. These have continued under a tacit modus vivendi along precisely the lines indicated in the abrogated treaty. The lack of a treaty was, however, a standing menace, which both countries have been eager to overcome.

The visit of a Russian delegation to this country emphasizes the desire of Russia to increase trade with the United States, and it is understood that Ambassador Francis, after his conversations at the State Department, left here hopeful of a successful outcome of his negotiations.

Informal conferences will be held between foreign trade officials of the American Government and a delegation of Russian trade and engineering experts headed by R. Martens of New York and Petrograd, with a view to further American participation in Russian trade. The Russian party, which has been on an extensive tour of the United States studying American trade conditions, will reach Washington on Thursday.

The question of better trade arrangements between the individual business interests of the two countries will be taken up with the American Federation of Labor, as well as with Government officials. The Russian delegates believe the diversion of a large part of Russian exports to America, amounting in normal times to approximately $350,000,000 annually, is feasible. Members of the delegation believe it would afford a solution of the problem of the activities of American war munitions industries after the war.

40,000 GERMANS IN VERDUN ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

tillery gusts in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse hills.

Aviation—On the night of April 16 and 17 our bombarding aeroplanes dropped twenty-two shells on the railway stations at Mantillois and Brieulles; fifteen on Etain and a bivouac in the forest of Spincourt, and eight on the cantonments at Vieville and Thillot, northwest of Vigneulles.

The afternoon French bulletin reads:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been an intense bombardment of the French positions in the Avocourt Wood and on the front from Le Morte Homme (Dead Man's Hill) to Cumières.

On the right bank of the river the night passed in relative calm except in the region to the south of Haudromont Wood, where there was continued artillery activity. There were no infantry attacks during the day and night.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front, with the exception of the customary cannonading.

During the night of April 16-17 a French air squadron composed of nine machines, during an intense fog, executed certain important bombing operations in the region of Conflans, Pagny, Arnaville, and Romdach. Projectiles were dropped as follows: Twelve shells on the railroad station at Conflans, sixteen on the factory at Rombach, eight on the railroad station at Arnaville, eleven on the railroad line at Pagny and Ars.

The statement of the German War Office reads:

There are no incidents to report from the western front.

NOTE TO GERMANY TO BE SENT TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

fail, in the face of the evidence that will be presented, to acknowledge fault in many particulars. It remains to be seen, however, whether these admissions will be broad enough to convince the United States that German promises will be observed. That is what the Administration wants to be assured of, and from all sides comes the statement that nothing less will be enough.

More Americans Endangered.

Two more instances of improper Teutonic submarine attacks were officially reported to Secretary of State Lansing today in cablegrams from the American Consuls at Barcelona, Spain, and Cardiff, Wales. According to these reports, the Russian bark Imperator was attacked without warning by an Austrian submarine by shell fire on April 11, while en route to Barcelona, and the British steamship Eastern City was attacked without warning by shell fire by a submarine about 150 miles south of Cardiff, Wales, on the 9th. Americans were on both vessels; an American was injured by shell fire in the attack on the Imperator.

The cablegram from the Consul at Barcelona reported that the Russian ship Imperator, carrying a cargo of timber from Gulfport, Miss., to Barcelona, was thrice shot at with cannon, without warning, by an Austrian submarine in the Western Mediterranian on April 11. There were two Americans in the crew of the vessel, one of whom, Gustav Olson, was injured by shrapnel. He has been taken to a hospital at Barcelona. His father is a bandmaster at Fort Warren, Boston. The other American, who escaped injury, was Aner Swennason, whose brother is foreman of the Bergengarten Furniture Company at Minneapolis.

The Consul stated that the Imperator was attacked by the submarine near the "Columbrete Islands." The Columbrete Rocks, evidently the place referred to, are on the main ship route from Gibraltar to Barcelona. These rocks are between the Valencia coast and the Balearic Islands.

The State Department late this afternoon received a cablegram from the American Consul at Cardiff, Wales, reporting that the British steamship Eastern City was attacked without warning by a submarine on April 9 about 150 miles south of Cardiff. The vessel was attacked by shell fire. The Captain of the vessel, name not given, was wounded by shrapnel. All on board were saved, including William Smith and Nathan Tilton, Americans. This is the third attack made on a vessel carrying Americans between April 9 and 11 at great distances from shore.

May Say Same Thing to Austria.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The communication which President Wilson has drafted as the last word of the United States to Germany on the submarine issue makes plain that only an immediate change in the German policy can make possible the continuance of friendly relations between the two nations.

It was as the President was putting the finishing touches to the note that official word was received that the lives of Americans had been endangered by an attack on the Russian bark Imperator by an Austrian submarine. A full investigation was ordered by the State Department. If the Consular report on the attack is borne out, it is probable that representations similar to those about to be made to Germany will be sent to Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Wilson himself was the only official familiar with all the details of the note to Germany tonight, but it was learned authoritatively that it was the most emphatic and vigorous diplomatic paper the President ever had approved.

When the preparation of the case of the United States was begun it was found that sixty-five vessels had been reported officially or unofficially as having been attacked without warning by German submarines within the last few weeks. Official reports have not confirmed all these incidents, however, and, therefore, all will not be included.

It was understood that the note was of such length that several hours would be required to put it into diplomatic code. If, as is planned, the note is started over the cables tomorrow, it should be delivered at the Berlin Foreign Office by Friday night.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, came to Washington from New York tonight, but it was stated at the embassy that he had no new instructions from Berlin, although it was possible he would call at the State Department tomorrow with a view to learning the views of the United States and informing Secretary Lansing regarding those of his own Government.

FRENCH CAPTURE SUBMARINE?

Said Now to Have the One That Torpedoed the Sussex.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 18.—The Daily Mail says the French have captured the submarine, with her commander and crew, which torpedoed the Sussex. The capture was made off Havre on April 5, and documentary evidence has been obtained of the crime.

Previous reports have been that the French had captured the crew of another submarine that gave evidence about the one that torpedoed the Sussex.

SEES ALLIES INFERIOR IN FINANCIAL POWER

Helfferich, German Imperial Minister, Paints Bright Picture of German-Austrian Conditions.

EXCHANGE RATE NO GAUGE

Success of War Loans, He Says, Shows the Real Strength of Central Powers.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 17.—In an interview with a Hungarian correspondent Herr Helfferich, the German Imperial Finance Minister, gives his views on the general conditions of war finances.

"So far as we are concerned," he says, "the money which the new war loan has placed at our disposal absolutely insures the financing of the war until Fall. A new Austro-Hungarian war loan is coming in the immediate future. I have no doubt that it will prove just as respectable a success as the previous ones. Until Autumn, therefore, we are all taken care for and will have no financial difficulties.

"On the other hand, one can see that the Entente is fighting with financial troubles. By means of the immensely high freight rates and the high price for coal, England, to be sure, is paying part of her war costs out of the Allies' pockets, but that still represents a minimum part.

"Now come new taxes. Mr. McKenna's new taxes are income taxes of a normal rate of 5 shillings to the pound, which means 25 per cent. on all incomes. That is high—almost without a parallel.

"I don't mean to say that England is already on the mat financially or is not in a position to continue the war financially. Nevertheless it means that England is having serious financial troubles, and that means more for England than for any other nation, since England's position as a world power rests more than that of any other nation on her financial strength.

"It is no secret that France's victory loan did not turn out particularly well. M. Ribot is compelled to get help by means of short-term notes and credits at the Bank of France, but where is he going to scrape the necessary money together later I cannot at present see. The gold stock of the Bank of France has recently been showing a decreasing tendency, while the note circulation is mounting enormously. Taking all these things together, one does not get a very cheerful picture of France's finances.

"That Russia is continuing the war under great financial difficulties I hardly need to say.

"In consequence of these facts I look upon the financial side of the war situation as favorable for us. I further see in it the same superiority of the Central Powers as in the military situation."

Arguing that Austria was really much stronger financially than one might judge from the low rate of Austrian money in international exchanges, Herr Helfferich said:

"The Austrian valuta has been stationary for several months and shows no further tendency to decline. One may, therefore, assume that in the immediate future Austria need not fear a further lowering of the valuta. The German mark is also relatively low.

"In my opinion, the rate of exchange does not give an accurate measure of the strength of German and Austrian finances. We are shut off from the world and are not in a position to export to any important extent. The Entente, on the other hand, can export freely. Moreover, they have close and friendly relations with the American banking world, and for that matter with banking circles of all neutral nations from whom they can obtain money and float loans, and are thus better able than we to keep up their rate of exchange.

"I see no serious danger in the low mark or valuta, and am of the opinion that nobody should base any judgment as to the finances and economics of the Central Powers on the exchange rate. The true aspect of our financial situation is shown by the success of our war loans."

BRITISH BLAME GEN. NIXON.

Commons Told He Was Responsible for the Bagdad Fiasco.

LONDON, April 17.—Responsibility for the advance of British troops on Bagdad, which resulted in the forced retirement of General Townshend to Kut-el-Amara, where he is still besieged, rests with General Sir John Nixon, who at that time was in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia.

This statement was made in the House of Commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, who added that no communication was made to the Government of India or the Imperial Government.

BRITISH CABINET AT LOGGERHEADS

Continued from Page 1.

must now either repudiate Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain and declare for compulsion or else by supporting them incur the reproach of inviting much more indifferent to compulsion than a Radical like Lloyd George.

"It is an awkward dilemma for Bonar Law, and the more difficult because of his known anxiety to preserve the coalition in being as the only guarantee of a united nation and the best instrument for winning the war."

The Chronicle in an editorial says the real object of the agitation in favor of general compulsion is to break up the coalition and help dethrone the Prime Minister, who is the coalition's only possible head.

"The attempt," it continues, "has been made to drive a wedge between Mr. Asquith and some of his colleagues, and either bring the Cabinet to an end or lessen its claim to represent the leadership of all parties. Until this attempt has succeeded we shall persist in hoping it will not.

"As an act of firm and resolute leadership, let him put his foot down once for all, take the House of Commons as largely as possible into the Government's confidence, explain definitely how the rival requirements of men, munitions, and money are to be balanced and met, and nail his colors to the mast. If he does so, we are convinced the nation will be with him, no matter who is against him."

Prior to the Cabinet meeting The Westminster Gazette yesterday afternoon suggested that rumor might be exaggerating, as it had done before, the intentions of the Minister of Munitions.

"We advise our readers to remain calm about all rumors which attribute violent, headstrong, or wrecking tactics to any particular member of the Government," it said, and went on: "If there are members of the Cabinet who, as some newspapers allege, are determined to have their own way against a majority of their colleagues, or, failing that, to resign their offices, then much as we should regret it we should have to resign ourselves to their departure."

When Asquith, McKenna, Austen Chamberlain, and Lord Lansdowne last week drew up their report based on information furnished by the military authorities as to the number of men required for the needs of the army and as to how these needs could be met, the full-blooded conscriptionists at once began to decry the scheme proposed by Premier Asquith and his three colleagues as another "compromise." Any such proposal, declared The Morning Post, should instantly be rejected. It continued:

"At this period of the war, when the event hangs upon the ability of this country to strike a blow with the whole weight of the nation behind it, further palmering and procrastination may be indescribably injurious. At the best, such indecisive action may prolong the war indefinitely. At the worst, it may lose the war."

The Times claimed that the Government was rapidly losing the confidence of the army, while The Daily Mail and Evening News struck the same Northcliffian note in different keys. The Liberal Star on this point said:

"The plot against national unity organized by the Northcliffe press and its henchmen in the House has been crushed. This week if Asquith strikes hard the head of the tortoise is out; at full strength one swift blow will suffice to sever it from its carefully concealed body.

"The Northcliffe press is now openly exploiting the army against the Government. It says the Government is rapidly losing the confidence of the army. It declares the soldiers have their constitutional remedy; that is to say, the Government are to be menaced by the threat of a military revolt against their authority.

"As against this rather problematic military revolt, the Government had to take into consideration another threatened revolt, that of labor, predicted by J. H. Thomas, the railway M. P., against the application of universal conscription, regardless of manifold considerations which must determine the character of the British contribution to the common allied cause.

"The breaking of national unity," said Thomas, "is one certain way of placing the chains of the militarists not only on the necks of the people of this country, but on the necks of all Europe for all time. The workers of England will not allow a press dictator to exist in this country."

Commenting on this The Daily News said:

"These are strong words, and convey a warning the gravity of which we should do all to minimize. To exchange Asquith and his ideals for Carson or Frederick Banbury or Milner and theirs would be to relapse from a democracy to an oligarchy."

This, presented in the roughest outline, was the situation with which the Cabinet had to deal at yesterday's meeting.

RUSSIAN FORCES BESIEGE TREBIZOND

Overcome Last Natural Obstacle on Coast and Enter Area of Fortifications.

3 TURK DIVISIONS THERE

Big Battle for Balburt Also Reported to be Going In Favor of Czar's Troops.

PETROGRAD, April 17.—Having occupied the strongly fortified Turkish position on the left bank of the Kara Dere on the Turkish Black Sea coast, and pushed on beyond Surmeneh, the Russian forces have passed the last of a series of natural obstacles along the coast, the defensive advantages of which had been made the most of by the Turks. Thus they have entered the immediate area of the Trebizond fortifications.

The Russians are now separated from the city of Trebizond by less than twelve miles of roadway, no part of which is considered capable of sustained defense, although since the fall of Erzerum the Turks have undertaken everything possible to perfect the defensive power of the Trebizond fortifications and greatly increased the garrison, which is now said to contain three complete divisions.

Therefore, the word "imminent" no longer is used here in predicting the occupation of Trebizond, and it is realized that the city will be taken only after the hardest kind of struggle, which is likely to outclass in stubbornness and duration the one which resulted in the fall of Erzerum.

The capture of the Kara Dere position, which necessitated the crossing of the swift stream, which is particularly swollen and turbulent at this time of the year, was made possible by fine assistance rendered by the Russian fleet. The Turks, apparently believing the recent appearance in the Black Sea of their cruiser Breslau had caused the Russian fleet to abandon the operation which it had so successfully executed in connection with the land forces, and not anticipating a bombardment from the sea, set up no shore batteries and limited their construction of defenses to an elaborate system of wire entanglements. A vigorous bombardment from the sea which demolished a great part of the Turkish fortifications was followed by an infantry attack which met with little resistance.

The Turks are still fiercely opposing the Russian forces against Balburt, sixty miles northwest of Erzerum. The Russians, if successful there, are expected to unite their two groups of forces operating along the coast and to the west of Erzerum in such a way that further Turkish efforts to prevent a solid advance of the Russian armies over the whole width of the front would be useless.

The official bulletin issued by the War Office today reads:

In the coast region our troops, after occupying Surmeneh, pursued the retreating enemy and reached the village of Arseue Keleasi, eighteen versts (about eleven and a quarter miles) east of Trebizond.

The fighting continues to our advantage in the upper Tchoruk Basin.

Tells of Russian Mutiny.

BERLIN, April 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today made public the following:

"Russian soldiers at Nikolayevsk, Government of Samara, mutinied and set fire to the barracks. Twenty-seven soldiers perished in the flames. The men complained of all treatment from their officers."

E. O. Nelson & Son, Coal, Brooklyn.
William Higginson, Engineer.
"Turner for Concrete"
Turner's work for nationally-known clients includes:

Standard Oil Co.	22 contracts
Carborundum Co.	7 contracts
Bush Terminal Co.	14 contracts
Murphy Varnish Co.	10 contracts
Vacuum Oil Co.	6 contracts
General Electric Co.	
Ford Motor Company	
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You can judge a contractor best by his record.
TURNER
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CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
SAFE FOR THE SKIN
POSLAM SOAP
Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.
At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream
Now Used and Indorsed by 30,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

The Institute of Hygiene, of London, England, which was founded and is controlled by a body of eminent physicians, surgeons and scientists, in issuing a certificate of merit to Kolynos, had this to say:

"The use of a tooth-brush will not materially assist to sterilize the mouth unless it is employed in conjunction with a reliable dentifrice possessing active germicidal properties; and, equally, the best dentifrice will have little effect unless it be used frequently and consistently.

"KOLYNOS is a scientific dental preparation which has given completely satisfactory results in the bacteriological tests to which it has been submitted in the laboratories of the Institute.

"KOLYNOS has commendable cleaning properties which promote and maintain the natural whiteness of the teeth, and, as the paste contains no gritty ingredient or chemical bleaching agent, this is effected without harming the enamel."

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

Modern Dry-Cold-Air Fur Storage Vault on Premises
FURS STORED — *Telephone 7300 Murray Hill.*
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BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Have Arranged for TODAY & TOMORROW
A Most Exceptional Sale of
Women's Cloth & Silk Tailleur Suits
At Very Special Prices

Included are modes in the most fashionable silhouettes of the season—featuring the most successful types created by the Paris couturieres as well as exclusive Bonwit Teller & Co. Originations.

Women's Tailleur Suits — 25.00
Very smart belt coat effects with button trimming and pongee collars. Flare skirts. In navy blue serge.

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Chic flare coat with Persian silk lining. Flare side skirt. In black, navy blue and Copenhagen blue.

Braid Bound, Cape & Shawl Collar Suits
Reproductions of Lanvin, Drecoll and Bernard Models.
Cape coat models after Lanvin and Drecoll in serge and gabardine, over-collars and cuffs of picot edge crash or plaid silk, strap belts. Bernard shawl collar flare coats shirred at side, strap belt. Collar of white bengaline. — 39.50
Linings of purple and white stripe silk.

Waistcoat & "Cheruit" Model Suits
Cutaway coats of navy blue gabardine, designed on mannish lines with detachable waistcoat of white satin charmeuse. "Cheruit" model of tan and dove gray gabardine; also navy blue and black, foliated flounce coat with tie belt. Decorative flower linings. — 45.00

Costume Suits — 75.00 125.00 175.00
Original Paris models and reproductions in silk or cloth or compose.

Tailleurs Simple — 55.00 69.50 75.00
Exclusive mannish hand tailored suits in foreign mixture fabrics.

Give Your Coal Pile a Chance To Make Good

Feeding coal to some heating boilers is just like throwing it into the streets—because a big portion of it goes up the stack unburned. And it is the unburned fuel that makes smoke.

A Kewanee Smokeless Boiler burns any soft coal so completely that none of it is wasted up the stack. So a Kewanee Smokeless boiler cuts your heating costs by eliminating waste fuel. And it makes you an additional saving by permitting you to use soft coal, which contains *more heat* and *costs less money* than anthracite.

420 Park Ave. (from 55th to 56th Sts.) Fullerton Weaver Realty Co., Owners Warren & Wetmore, Architects
2 Kewanee Smokeless Boilers each of 18,000 square feet steam capacity installed by Baker, Smith & Co.

KEWANEE
Smokeless Boilers
CUT HEATING COSTS

Many owners of New York City's best buildings are cutting their heating costs by burning soft coal smokelessly in Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.

The building, now being erected, at 420 Park Ave. (from 55th to 56th Sts.) is just one example.

Will you let our New York office show you some figures of heating savings?

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
Kewanee, Illinois
Steel Heating Boilers. Water Heating Garbage Burners
New York City, 47 W. 42nd Street

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

SOMETHING ABOUT SCHOOLS

By ALONZO B. SEE

The following letter was sent to the Brooklyn Civic Club—

March 22, 1916.

The Brooklyn Civic Club,
127 Remsen Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

I want to be at the luncheon next Saturday to hear the talk on schools. We must not forget, however, that most of those we call educators are merely memory jammers and mind stuffers.

There is nothing in our country, it seems to me, that has so deteriorated in the last years as the schools. In the schools of years gone by we were taught but little and remembered much. In the schools of today the children's minds are so crowded, and with much that is useless, that they remember next to nothing. Children are required to stay at school five hours a day, and in these five hours children can learn more than they can remember or be benefited by, yet they are compelled to study at home, so that they do not have time to be out in the open to get healthy exercise and their home life is marred by being forced to study instead of mingling with the family evenings, as was done in former years.

One day, as I was walking through a field with gun and dog, I came upon some men operating a hay press. First, the hay was pressed down with a fork, then the men jumped on it to crowd it down; finally heavy mechanical pressure was put on the hay, then it was bound with iron bands and thrown out on the ground, this was repeated over and over again. Those who have charge of our so-called educational institutions have not intelligence enough even to conceive what a child's mind is like. They think it is a hay press, and so they go on crowding and crowding the mind until the larger things, the better things that nature gave, are crushed out.

If this thing is not stopped, and if this crowding of the growing mind is allowed to continue, we shall become a race of nonentities. When people complain that their children are learning nothing the principals of the schools, college professors and college presidents say, "We are training the mind." How can these train the minds of others when they have no mind of their own? They do not train the mind; they strain the mind. If these so-called educators will drop this idea of training the mind and will teach the children such things as they can remember and that will be useful, we shall have a stronger manhood and a finer womanhood in years to come. They should let nature do her own developing of the mind, which she can do better than any of those who are trying so hard to make over the minds which they have not the mental capacity to understand.

Perhaps the club could scarcely do better than to seek to save the children from the mental and physical injury they are receiving in the schools.

Nature is doing a great work in enlarging the skull of the child and putting into it new brain matter. While nature thus works, there must be no mental strain if she is to give a mind that can go on and on improving through the long years that may follow with a heart that is joyous, a heart that beats in unison with the best. Yours very truly,

ALONZO B. SEE.
220 Broadway, New York.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Trekking on Tires

For men who find the flavor of sport by the roadside.

Who use their motor cars to carry them on and on—away from the city to spots where Nature whispers her song of peace.

Who long for the smell of frying bacon, amid the chirping of crickets and the shining of the stars.

Here, at the Abercrombie & Fitch store, is the complete, lightly carried equipment of the aristocratic motor vagabond—

That Knight of the Road who sleeps where he stops.

Tents, sleeping bags, air beds, pillows, cook outfits, lunch kits—all arranged especially for the automobile, to be quickly and compactly stowed out of the way.

The largest sporting clothes and sporting shoe departments for men in the world.

Automobile Duffle

"The Sextette" Luncheon Kit may be strapped on running-board, completely fitted for six people—two non-breakable quart vacuum bottles, two sandwich boxes and one cake box, jam and butter jars, plates, cups and cutlery; case of three-ply veneer, covered with waterproof duck. Price, $35.

Other motor lunch kits, $4.25 up.

Special automobile trunks to fit running-boards or racks.

Motor duffle bags.

Goggles, caps and gloves.

Road compasses, cameras, fishing tackle for motorists and rifles for roadside game.

Electric lanterns for garage and camping use—indispensable when you "get out and get under," $5.50.

Flasks, Thermos bottles and motor tea kits.

Motor and Sport Clothes for Women

From the long, enveloping, lightweight weather-proof tweed overcoat — at $19.50 up—to the new Abercrombie & Fitch "Rufstuff" suits, for automobile trekking.

Suits of tweeds, homespuns, pongees, Innsbrook knit materials, gabardines—the new season's A. & F. exclusive models.

Clothes for town and country, for travel, golf, tennis, camping, fishing and canoeing.

Knit sporting coats, Casino suits, riding habits, and outing shirts and skirts.

Stocks, kerchiefs and hosiery for all outdoor sports—

And an assortment of sporting hats and shoes recognized as the standards of sporting styles all over the world.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

SAYS IF WE FIGHT IT IS FOR HUMANITY

Any Merely Selfish Conflict Unworthy of Us, President Wilson Tells D. A. R.

IT IS NOT OUR TRADITION

Only Excuse Nation Can Have for Exerting Physical Force Is Defense of Human Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened its twenty-fifth session today with an attendance of over 6,000 members, of whom 2,255 are entitled to vote. Today's program was given over entirely to music and addresses.

President Wilson, attended by Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., appeared before the society at 3:30 P. M. and made the annual address of welcome. Mrs. Wilson, who accompanied the President, occupied a box overlooking the stage, with Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels occupied seats on the stage throughout the afternoon.

Mr. Wilson's speech follows:

The President's Speech.

I have told you upon more than one occasion of the sentiments which are chiefly stirred in me by looking upon a company like this. I was thinking today that if this organization had been formed in the very early years of our Republic it would have been looked upon with a good deal of disfavor, because you would then have been suspected of setting up some sort of aristocratic class. It would have been thought that you were acting in a spirit contrary to the democratic spirit professed by the founders of the Republic itself.

You will remember that that sort of criticism was stirred by the foundation of the Society of the Cincinnati. It was supposed that they were setting up an organization, which, because its membership was handed on by primo-geniture, was an organization entirely contrary to the spirit of American institutions. But a very interesting thing has happened. The proportion of those who can derive their lineage from officers who took part in the American Revolution is a constantly decreasing proportion.

You cannot be suspected of trying to build up an organization which will control the country. On the contrary, the spirit in which you have formed this organization was from the first manifest. It was not a spirit of caste or of privilege, but a spirit of reverence for a great tradition, and, for my part, I believe that the chief service of a great organization like this is to keep a certain beautiful sentiment warm and vital in the consciousness of the American people.

Tradition is a handsome thing in proportion as we live up to it. If we fall away from the tradition of the fathers, we have dishonored them. If we forget the tradition of the fathers, we have changed our character; we have lost an old impulse; we have become unconscious of the principles in which the life of the nation itself is rooted and grounded. Therefore, this organization undertook to keep those who fell under its influence constantly reminded of the circumstances of the birth of this nation and of the significance of the birth of this nation. That significance was a very singular significance. No other nation was ever born into the world with the purpose of serving the rest of the world just as much as it served itself.

The purpose of this nation was in one sense to afford an asylum to men of all classes and kinds who desired to be free and to take part in the administration of a self-governed Commonwealth. It was founded in order that men of every sort should have proof given that a Commonwealth of that sort was practicable, not only, but could win its standing of distinction and power among the nations of the world, and America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. And the only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it in behalf of the interest of humanity.

What a splendid thing it is to have so singular a tradition—a tradition of unselfishness! When America ceases to be unselfish, she will cease to be America. When she forgets the traditions of devotion to human rights in general, which gave spirit and impulse to her founders, she will have lost her title deeds to her own nationality.

So it is to my mind a very happy circumstance that here, in the capital of the nation, in this home of your own building, you should meet every year in order to keep bright the fires that have always burned upon this altar of devotion to human rights. That is the title of this society to distinction and to immortality, and, therefore, I feel that I am greeting you as if come to a renewal of all the pledges of our national life when I greet and welcome you, as I so warmly do, to this, our common capital.

Says Daughters Offer Bayonets.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, who came from New York for the occasion, read a short paper, calling on the Daughters to establish a higher order of life in dress, in amusements and in the practical education of their children, if the peace of the country is to be maintained amid the war of other nations. Mrs. Hammond spoke for peace, but peace with self-respect, and concluded her paper with the comment that if civilization had to be maintained by bayonets, the Daughters of the Revolution stood ready to supply their quota of bayonets.

The United States Marine Band furnished the musical program. The actual business of the congress will begin tomorrow with the reports of the national officers.

While no Presidential election is included in this year's program, the election of ten Vice Presidents and an editor for the magazine, a monthly publication on which the society is losing something like $10,000 per pear, are likely to lead to interesting debates. The formation of a well-defined party to be known as the Constitutionalists was effected today, with a number of former officers of the society as leaders. Mrs. George T. Guernsey, the opponent of Mrs. Story for the office of President General in the last congress, is included in the new party, which appears to be anti-administration in all particulars.

Mrs. Joseph H. Wood of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is a candidate for Vice President, having been unanimously indorsed for that position at the annual meeting of the New York Daughters last November. The name of Mrs. Robert Lansing as a candidate for President of the society a year hence has been freely discussed. But friends of Mrs. Lansing have been told that she would not consider the honor.

Miss Eliza Denison of Pittsburgh, a former editor of the magazine, is a candidate for re-election to that office. Miss Denison was defeated a year ago by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, who resigned at the end of six months. Miss Lincoln is not a candidate for re-election, but is a delegate to the congress from Connecticut.

BERLIN SENDS DEFENSE OF U-BOAT ACTS

S. S. McClure Gets One Dated April 15—Also Finds German Babies Well Nourished.

THE HAGUE, April 17, (via London.)—Samuel S. McClure of New York has arrived here after a three months' tour of Germany, Belgium, Poland, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey, during which he met in the countries visited high personages in all the Governments, and discussed with them various phases of the war.

Mr. McClure made a special study of Germany's submarine policy, on which he obtained an exact and authoritative statement which defines Germany's standpoint since the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine. This statement, which is dated April 15, follows:

"First. In using her submarine weapon Germany distinguishes between hostile and neutral ships. Enemy men of war are torpedoed without warning. Armed enemy merchantmen are considered warships. This is done for the reason that their commanders received orders, published in the German memorandum of Feb. 8, to fire on every German submarine at sight, even before any hostile act has been committed. This makes impossible a warning for a submarine.

"Enemy merchantmen also are sunk without warning in the war zones, that is the waters around the British Isles mentioned in the proclamation of Feb. 4, 1915.

"Exception is made, however, for enemy passenger steamers (liners) which, for the reasons of humanity, are not sunk even in the war zone without warning, and only after the saving of the lives of passengers and crew.

"Second. Regarding neutral ships: Germany respects both the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity—that is, neutral merchantmen are sunk only if they carry contraband and cannot be brought into port by a prize crew. No neutral ship is sunk without previously establishing her identity and cargo and only after the saving of the lives of passengers and crew. This also applies to neutral ships in the war zone.

"Third.—Germany takes into consideration the principles of humanity, inasmuch as she never sinks enemy passenger steamers (liners) without warning, and only after the saving of the lives of passengers and crew. As a portion of the enemy passenger steamers, however, are armed, and as the English Admiralty orders which were found on British ships and published in the German memorandum of Feb. 8 give every reason to expect that they will use their armament for offensive purposes, it is possible a naval fight may occur between such armed passenger steamers and the German naval forces. For this reason it is advisable for neutral passengers to avoid traveling on armed enemy passenger boats.

"Fourth. In order to maintain international passenger traffic of neutrals, the German government several months ago suggested entering into negotiations with neutral Governments and the designation as absolutely safe certain specially marked neutral steamers, which would follow certain routes previously agreed upon. See the note handed to the American ambassador July 8, 1915."

Mr. McClure says he made it a point to investigate reports in circulation in the United States that German babies were dying from lack of milk. He qualifies these reports as ludicrously untrue. Far from being true, he says, German babies were never in better health, and infant mortality at the present time is lower than ever before in the history of the empire. The same thing is true with regard to school children and the people generally, because health conditions are now more closely watched by the Government.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, told Mr. McClure that the health of the soldiers was actually better than it would have been if they had followed the ordinary civilian occupations. Voluminous Government statistics from twenty-five of the larger cities in Germany, obtained by Mr. McClure, show that the infant mortality, roughly speaking, was 10 per cent. less in 1915 than in 1914. For Berlin it was 17 per cent. less. The last quarter of 1915 shows a record low figure for infant mortality in Berlin of 11 per cent., compared with 19.6 per cent. for the third quarter of 1914.

CONFERENCE HERE TO END SHIP PLOTS

Federal and City Officials Combine to Crush Pro-German Activities.

INDICTMENTS ARE EXPECTED

Department of Justice Receives Information That May Result in Dr. Scheele's Arrest.

An important conference was held at the Custom House yesterday to discuss the ship fire bomb plot, which last week resulted in the arrest of two Hamburg-American pier Superintendents, four engineers, and one electrician of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, and a chemical factory Superintendent, and which also caused the sending out of a general alarm for Dr. Walter T. Scheele, a chemist, in whose chemical factory, at Twelfth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, the bombs were said to have been loaded before they were placed on ships.

Those at the Custom House conference yesterday were Surveyer Thomas E. Rush, Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service; Captain William M. Offley of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation; George F. Lamb, Chief of the Neutrality Squad; Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, Special Deputy Collector H. C. Stuart, and Milton Fluhrer, secretary to Collector Malone.

After the conference the participants refused to discuss what had taken place beyond admitting that the bomb plots were the subject discussed. It was also admitted that the details gone over had to do with the present and future rather than with the past, and that every phase of the situation was discussed, so far as the enforcement of neutrality regulations was concerned. One of the conferees was asked if the possible procedure of the authorities in the event of a break with Germany was brought up. He refused to answer, but did admit that there had been mention of possible co-operation by city and Federal authorities in the future in handling international problems at this port.

Collector Malone was not at the conference, but was represented by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Fluhrer. The Collector, it was said last night, was in Hot Springs, Va.

Investigation of the ship bomb conspiracy by a Federal Grand Jury began yesterday afternoon, and it was understood that indictments might be returned before the end of the present week. Of the eight men now under arrest two—von Kleist, who for a time was Superintendent of the Scheele factory, and Becker, the electrician—have made statements to the Federal authorities, and their statements have been corroborated by three of the Friedrich der Grosse engineers. Whether these men will be called before the Grand Jury as Government witnesses the District Attorney has not indicated.

Dr. Scheele, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, charging him with being one of the principals in the conspiracy, has not been apprehended and has not appeared at his home in Bogota, N. J., for nearly two weeks. It became known last night, however, that certain information that might lead to his arrest was now in the hands of Department of Justice agents, and that there was a possibility of his being taken into custody in the next day or two.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Treasury officials here tonight said they knew nothing of the conference today in Collector Malone's office between police and Secret Service officers. One of them said that there were a number of questions pending in New York in relation to enforcement of American neutrality, and this meeting probably referred to some phases of the neutrality problem. There was nothing unusual in the meeting being held without an immediate report to the department.

WILL SEIZE GERMAN COAL.

Great Britain Warns Shipowners Recent Order Will Be Enforced.

LONDON, April 17.—Neutral shipowners were warned by the British Foreign Office today that all cargoes or bunkers of coal of German origin in neutral ships would be liable to seizure under the Order in Council of March 11.

The Foreign Office advised neutrals to obtain certificates from British consular officers showing that the coal in their ships did not originate in Germany.

SEES FIRST GERMAN FEELER FOR PEACE

Count Andrassy Points Out the Possibilities in Bethmann Hollweg's Speech.

LONDON, April 18.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent sends the following statement by Count Julius Andrassy, the former Hungarian Premier, published in Budapest, commenting on the recent speech of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg:

"The speech is actually the first official German feeler for peace. The Chancellor defines Germany's attitude quite distinctly, explaining what he wants from Russia, what he does not want from France, what he intends to do with Belgium, and also his views on financing the colonies.

"The speech is a basis whereupon peace negotiations may be begun—conditions which leave the door open to counter demands. Every one of his remarks is a possibility which carries the germ of future developments and the basis for further argument. The speech provides an outline of peace which may be reached.

"If Frenchmen read his words with unbiased minds they will see that Germany wants only to safeguard her frontiers. The Chancellor does not ask the annexation of Belgium, but only that Belgium shall not become a bulwark of Anglo-French forces whence they could swoop down on Germany.

"The demand for indemnity from France has been dropped, and the only word about indemnity is the suggestion that Russia indemnify the population of East Prussia for the devastation done there.

"As regards the German colonies, the Chancellor asks only that some of them be returned. Germany will not even press for the return of all of them and considers only the probability of having a few of them."

PEACE RUMORS IN HOLLAND.

Persistent Reports Affect Rates in Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

ROTTERDAM, April 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The week end was productive of an extraordinary crop of rumors, which today had an immediate and important effect on rates of exchange, both here and in Amsterdam.

These rumors have all been connected with persistent reports of peace that are in the air, some people declaring that the internal position of Austria is such that an important move may be expected in that quarter in the direction of peace.

NO ALLIED ULTIMATUM MADE TO GREECE AS YET

Permission Asked To Use Railroad For Transporting Serbs and Reply Is Awaited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 17.—Inquiry by THE NEW YORK TIMES today elicited that the Foreign Office has not yet given final notice to Greece of the intent to convey Serbian troops through Greece to Saloniki. The British Government, it was said, had asked Greece for permission to transport Serbian troops, but no conclusive reply had yet been received and therefore no definite understanding had been reached.

The British assume that the Greek Government ought not to object to such a move, inasmuch as the Greeks allowed Germans and Bulgars to pursue Anglo-French troops into Greek territory. But the British are not disposed, so THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed, to take positive steps toward moving troops across Greece until the Greek Government has given its answer to the formal request now under consideration. As a British official put it:

"We have asked permission and not got a reply. It is useless to discuss anything further until the Greeks answer us. We expect a reply in a few days."

Saloniki Airmen Raid Foe on Border.

PARIS, April 17.—Raids by two French aerial squadrons stationed on the Saloniki front are reported in a Havas dispatch from Athens. One squadron dropped bombs yesterday morning on Bulgarian forces assembled at Strumitsa station. The other attack was made on German positions at Bogdantze. Both squadrons returned undamaged.

REAR-END CRASH ON THE NEW HAVEN

Continued from Page 1.

made to get up steam. When the train reached Bradford the engineer was forced to stop, as his engine was practically "dead." The conductor went through the cars at the station and told through passengers that the express, which would be along soon, would take them on their way. The engineer was told to draw on to a siding and was just moving his train from the main track when the express bore down upon him.

The Glit Edge, which had left Boston at 5:35 o'clock, arrived here at 6:40, and left at 6:44. It was due to pass Bradford at 7:27, but was about four minutes late there.

The locomotive of the express ploughed two-thirds of the way through the passenger coach, but held the rails, and the engineer backed out of the wreckage. Coals from his firebox started the fire that destroyed the cars and station.

Great confusion followed the collision, and it was long before a definite idea could be gained of the extent of the disaster. As the flames of the burning cars and buildings died out the train yard was left in darkness, and those who went to the aid of the injured worked under great difficulties.

The only telegraph lines went out of commission with the burning of the station, and the only communication with the outside was by a single telephone wire. Over this help was summoned from Providence and New London, the former sending a wrecking train and physicians and the latter city a hospital train.

Estimates of Dead Vary.

Estimates of the dead varied widely and the number could not be determined at midnight. The ruins of the burned cars were then still so hot that they could not be thoroughly searched.

Four bodies were early removed, and a count of those who received emergency medical treatment showed that over thirty, who escaped death, were injured. Several of these would die, it was thought.

A brakeman of the local train asserted that there were thirty-seven passengers in the rear car, and that he had been able to locate only seven of these. This gave rise to a report that thirty persons had been killed, but later investigation threw doubt on this estimate.

According to report late tonight the accident was due to wrong signals or failure properly to read the signals. When the local started for the siding, flagmen were back to flag the express. He said that he had gone as far as the home signal, which is 2,000 feet east of the station, when he saw the express coming at a rate, he thought, of fifty miles an hour.

The home signal was properly set. Engineer Mansfield states that the distance signal, further east, showed green, indicating a clear track, when it ought to have been set yellow, demanding caution. When he saw the home signal set for danger he attempted to stop his train, but was unable to do so. The heavy Pullmans slid on the rails after the brakes had been set, and, according to Mansfield, the collision could not have been avoided.

The Brauford station was formerly known as Niantic. When a party of English capitalists bought mill property at the place the station was renamed after Bradford, England. The spot is forty miles from Providence, and there were facilities for coping with the fire at the wreck or caring for the injured except in neighboring houses.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—The Glit Edge Express figured in a wreck at Westerly, R. I., on Oct. 25, 1913, not far from the scene of tonight's accident. At that time thirty-seven persons were injured, when the train was derailed by spreading rails.

Charles H. Mansfield of this city, engineer of the Glit Edge Express, was engineer of an Adams express train which sideswiped a freight train at Stonington Junction on July 25, 1912, when three men were killed and four injured. Mansfield was badly burned and was off duty a long time. In quiry into the wreck showed the signal system to be at fault and Mansfield was exonerated from blame.

DANGER SIGNALS SET.

Engineer of Express Also Had Been Cautioned, Says Whaley.

A. R. Whaley, Vice President of the New Haven Road in charge of operation, gave out this statement at 10:45 o'clock last night:

"The trainmen on the Boston-New London express, as soon as some difficulty became apparent, ran back half a mile and set a danger flag.

"In addition to this, the engineer of the Glit Edge express had received orders to slow down and exercise caution, as the Boston-New London express was held up. There was no one injured on the Glit Edge express.

"Relief trains with nurses and doctors have been dispatched from Providence and New London. They are the nearest points."

The passengers from the Glit Edge express are expected to reach this city at about 3 o'clock this morning. A relief train was sent up to Wood River Junction, which is about four miles from Bradford, and is the nearest point to the scene of the wreck, at which there is a cross-over. From there it backed down the four miles and picked up the passengers.

The shift was complete at 11:45, and the train then started for this city. It was due at the Grand Central Terminal at about 3 o'clock.

Few of the passengers in the wrecked trains were from New York, and so there were only about a dozen inquiries during the evening of the New Haven officials here. All who did ask for information were told to return to the Grand Central Terminal by 3 o'clock, when the relief train was due. The only inquirer whose name was taken by the officials was Edward Wade, whose wife was on the Glit Edge Express.

NEW HAVEN WRECK HISTORY.

Bradford Crash Follows Indian River Accident on Feb. 22.

The Bradford wreck has followed quickly the Indian River accident of Feb. 22, but that had broken a long record of safety on the New Haven. Just before Howard Elliott took office as President the road had acquired an unenviable record for danger. In the two years before that there had been seventeen accidents, and it so happened that just as he was going to Boston to assume control, there was the famous smash of the Bar Harbor Express near North Haven, Conn., in which twenty-one were killed and fifty injured. But since then until the Indian River wreck with its nine dead and sixty-five injured, the only passenger killed had been in a trolley car, which ran into a New Haven train and there had been only one railroad man killed in a train wreck.

Curiously enough once before under Mr. Elliott's régime the Glit Edge express had been in trouble. On Oct. 25, 1913, a broken rail threw it off the track near Westerly, R. I., and on that occasion thirty passengers were injured. The worst wreck on the New Haven in recent years, with the exception of that of the Bar Harbor express, took place on July 11, 1911, when the Federal Express had an accident at Bridgeport. On that occasion fourteen passengers were killed. On Aug. 28, 1911, sixty passengers were injured at Middletown through rails spreading, but no one was killed. A year later, on Aug. 8, 1912, five were killed and sixteen injured as a train jumped the track at Dorchester, Mass.; and next day another derailment at South Boston killed seven and injured forty. That was followed on Oct. 8, 1912, by the death of seven and the injury of fifty as the Boston express was wrecked at Westport, R. I.

SECOND MAIL PROTEST BY HOLLAND REPORTED

BERLIN, April 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A second protest against detention of mails by the British authorities, with a demand for indemnities, is said by the Overseas News Agency to have been made by the Dutch Government. The Dutch note is in reply to the memorandum addressed by the Entente Allies in answer to the complaint of neutral countries with respect to the delaying of mail.

The Dutch Government refers to the assertion in the communication of the Allies that the German and Austro-Hungarian naval authorities are responsible for the destruction of various mail boats without warning, and replies that the mail lost in this manner was destroyed in consequence of acts of war and not by unlawful interference with mails. Holland points out that the British Government has detained a large quantity of mail, including registered letters containing valuables. It demands restitution of the detained letters and indemnities.

A similar note, the News Agency says, has been sent by Holland to France.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Miles of Roses

This most beautiful and popular of all flowers is one of the many specialties of Peter Henderson & Co.—Our general catalogue contains nineteen pages devoted to Roses and lists nearly 300 varieties. All our Roses are established in pots; are grown in this country, and can be set out at any seasonable time with the certainty of their living and blooming. They should not be confounded with the foreign dormant plants not 10% of which survive.

At the present time our Greenhouses contain miles of Rose Plants numbering in the hundreds of thousands. Our pamphlet on the Garden Culture of the Rose free with orders.

Peter Henderson & Co.
New York City
Stores 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.
(Opposite Hudson Terminal)

Gimbels
Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL-*Quality*
Clothes for Men
$17.50

AMONG the style centres of Europe and America you'll see GIMBEL-QUALITY CLOTHES.

Branded with stamp of public favor by the superiority of style, cut and workmanship incorporated in them, QUALITY SUITS AND OVERCOATS make up a large part of the distinctive personality.

A Suit You'll Be Proud of for Easter or After Easter

Every feature of the latest model high-quality clothes is embraced in these garments.

Plus all this is GIMBEL-VALUE, which means an economy on all your purchases.

Some Suits in quarter-silk-lined at $25, and higher if you want to pay a bigger price.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

DESIGNERS MAKERS
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Easter Toilettes
for immediate Selection
The Largest and most Individual Collection Shown in America
Smart Tailleur Suits
Costumes Tailleur ···· Blouses
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Street Dresses. Dance Frocks
Handsome Evening Wraps
Beautiful Coats ·· Manteaux
Fashionable Summer Furs
Easter Hats
and Paris Novelties
Special arrangements have been made to complete alterations in time for Easter

Revillon Frères
Established 1723
Store Furs Now

Furs should be stored as soon as laid aside to prevent moth and keep the skins in perfect condition. Call 360 Circle for messenger.

Summer Coats and Furs

Coats for street, traveling and sport. Evening wraps in suitable fabrics. The new fur capes in Mole and Ermine. Fox scarfs, natural and in the new dyed shades.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, New York

"Round Two!" Prize-fight? No, just the second service of
Club Cocktails
where an introduction always leads through better acquaintance to everlasting friendship.

B. Altman & Co.

The Trimming Department

Every new conceit evolved for the adornment of Spring and Summer frocks is now being shown. Bead trimmings are perhaps the most striking of all, not only because of their attractive designs, but also because of their artistic color blendings. Among them are charming Oriental effects, wrought in dull-toned beads combined with fine cotton cord. There is also a great variety of spangled trimmings, in black as well as colors, with handsome garnitures to match.

The latest novelties in buttons and braids.

B. Altman & Co.

The New Rugs for Summer

are displayed in an unusually large and interesting collection which includes all the latest novelties, among them being many attractive designs and color effects originated by and exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

PORCH RUGS

in colors and textures for use on covered verandahs, or of substantial fibres suitable for rougher usage out-of-doors.

Moderate Prices

(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

Minton China Dinner Service with a Chinese Decoration in charmingly blended colors. Open-stock, 108 pieces, at $125.40

Dinner Plates .....$16.70 doz.
Tea Cups and Saucers 11.55 "
Casserole..... 9.35 each

Other Open-Stock Services, 108 pieces, at $21.70 to $679.80

CHEMISTS SKEPTICAL OF NEW MOTOR FUEL

Inventor Refuses to Make Further Public Demonstrations of His Chemical.

B. F. YOAKUM TO BACK HIM

Enricht Says His Mixture Makes a Combustible of Water—Scorns Critics.

A strong searchlight of inquiry beat yesterday upon the two-story frame house at Farmingdale, L. I., occupied by Louis Enricht, who asserts he has discovered a cent-a-gallon substitute for gasoline. His daily mail rose to 200 letters, and last evening his telephone rang almost constantly. Mr. Enricht said he had received many offers of financial assistance in putting his gasoline substitute on the market.

At the same time, with these signs of a favorable acceptance of his assertions, an element of incredulity made its appearance in the case. This doubt came from some men of science. One of these was Dr. Thomas B. Freas, Associate Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University. He said:

"No chemical can be added to water that will make it a combustible. The chemical itself may be a combustible. Water may be broken up by electrolysis, but the energy required to break it up will be exactly equal to that produced on burning, the efficiency of the mechanism being 100 per cent. That is, nothing would be gained."

This is just what Mr. Enricht says he can do with the greenish mixture which he adds to water. This mixture, he says, is not a combustible in itself, but makes a combustible of the water. He holds that the chemicals used by him have an affinity for the oxygen of the water, dissociating the oxygen from the hydrogen, and that the released two parts of hydrogen combining with oxygen of the air in the engine causes the explosion and gives the power.

When told of the criticism by some men of science, Mr. Enright said, with a sweep of his hands:

"That's nothing. That's what they always say when an important discovery is made."

Asked when he expected to be able to put his discovery on the market, he said:

"I do not know. I am not much of a man of business. In that I will trust to the advice of B. F. Yoakum, whom I have known for a long time, and who is familiar with my experiments."

Mr. Yoakum, who was asked last night about Mr. Enricht and his invention, made a statement to this effect:

Mr. Yoakum is a resident of Farmingdale. He has known Mr. Enricht for a long time, and has confidence in his invention. Mr. Yoakum has seen the demonstration, and has ridden in motors operated by this new power. He has seen it in operation in his own motor as well as that of Mr. Enricht.

Mr. Yoakum was formerly President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and a member of the Rock Island board.

Mr. Enricht said last night that he had another discovery about completed of even greater importance than the gasoline substitute. This was the extraction of nitrogen from the air by a process somewhat similar to that employed in the making of his motor fuel. He also announced that he would make no more public demonstrations of his chemical.

"I could not if I wanted to," he added, "for I am about out of material. I went to New York City today to buy some, but decided that it would not be safe for me to do so. My adviser also cautioned me not to. The reason was that I am sure I was being followed. At the restaurant the man who was watching waited out in the street, and when we went to Proctor's he did the same thing."

THE TIMES man was accompanied to Farmingdale by Ferdinand Jehle, laboratory engineer of the Automobile Club of America. Mr. Jehle asked Mr. Enricht if he would submit some of his chemical to a laboratory test, stating that no attempt would be made to discover the constituents of the compound. Mr. Enricht answered that he would visit the laboratory the next time he came to town and decide what he would do in regard to the invitation.

Mr. Enricht said he was tired of publicity; that he wanted to be left alone to work his problem of putting his product on the market as he saw best.

In urging him to submit a sample for test at the laboratory of the Automobile Club of America, Mr. Jehle said:

"We want to find out whether it's of value or, to be plain, whether it's a fake."

"Call it a fake if you like," said Mr. Enricht. "That would make no difference to me."

Mr. Enricht is a tall man with a long, gray mustache. His son said his father would be 70 years old tomorrow.

VENIZELOS MEETING RIOT.

Adherents of Former Premier of Greece Called Traitors.

ATHENS, April 16, (via Paris, April 17.)—An attempt to break up a meeting held today by adherents of former Premier Venizelos ended in riotous demonstrations. Speakers were greeted with cries of "Down with the traitors!" and "Long live the King!" Efforts were made to eject the disturbers. The police cleared the hall amid great disorder.

LONDON, April 17.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says that several shots were fired in the riot which resulted from the campaign meeting of the Venizelos party yesterday, and that many followers of the former Premier were arrested.

ARMY AND NAVY MEN OBSERVE PASSOVER

Young Men's Hebrew Association Entertains 175 Soldiers and Sailors Here.

SPECIAL PERMISSION GIVEN

Festival Generally Celebrated in Jewish Homes and Institutions in the City.

The opening of the Passover season was celebrated generally by Jews in the city yesterday, who joined with their brothers throughout the world in commemoration of the exodus of the children of Israel from the land of Egypt. Seders were held in Jewish homes throughout the city and in Jewish institutions. For the poor matzoth, meat, and tea were provided by Jewish societies.

About 175 Jewish soldiers and sailors from forts and battleships near this city are here for the first forty-eight hours of the Passover, guests of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. With 200 others they had a seder at the building of the association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

The soldiers and sailors are here by special permission of the Secretaries of War and the Navy. Tomorrow they will attend Passover services in several synagogues. Rooms have been provided for them in one of the hotels.

The Army and Navy Branch of the Y. M. H. A., of which S. S. Rosenstamm is Chairman, arranged for providing for the men this year. There are 6,000 Jewish boys in the army and navy, Mr. Rosenstamm said, and the association is in touch with about 3,000 of them, and Seders have been arranged all over the United States.

The service men who were present at the City Y. M. H. A. last night included delegations from Forts Totten, Wadsworth, Slocum, Hancock, Terry, and Wright, and the battleships Delaware, Wyoming, Missouri, Maine and several submarines. One man was present from Fort Myer, Va.

Rabbi A. G. Robison, religious director of the Y. M. H. A., conducted religious services before last night's feast. There were addresses by S. S. Rosenstamm, I. Edwin Goldwasser, District Superintendent of Schools; Felix M. Warburg, Justice Irving Lehman, newly elected President of the Y. M. H. A., and Colonel A. Mildenberg of the Hebrew War Veterans of the Civil War.

"The Jewish young men in the army and navy are ready to play their part in the defense of their country," Mr. Warburg declared. "They will do their duty in the spirit of the Young Men's Hebrew Association."

A silver loving cup was given Mr. Rosenstamm by the soldiers in the Y. M. H. A. branch at Fort Hancock. Corporal Michael Bienstock made the presentation speech in behalf of thirty-eight members of the branch who were there last night.

Owing to the Passover holidays, the collection of bundles and bags for the United Hebrew Charities Bundle Day will be suspended today and tomorrow, but will be resumed Thursday. Calls are still being received by the United Hebrew Charities and are urgently solicited, as great demands are being made for clothing and furnishings.

Passover Observed at Sing Sing.

OSSINING, April 17.—Many visiting guests took part in the Seder festivities, conducted by the Jewish members of the Mutual Welfare League, in Sing Sing Prison this evening, in observance of the Feast of the Passover. T. M. Osborne, former Warden, headed a list of guests, which included Adolph Lewisohn, George W. Wickersham, Dean Goetz, Richard M. Hurd, Leon C. Weinstock, Henry Solomon, Congressman Meyer London, Judge E. L. Garvin, Spencer Miller, Jr., and Mrs. Anna Field. Harold Rich was master of ceremonies for the inmates. Dr. Abraham Cronbach of the Free Synagogue of New York City spoke on the religious significance of the event. Dachin Jacobson rendered violin selections and the Hebrew Actors' Club provided an entertainment.

PENROSE SUSPECTS TRICK.

Thinks Brumbaugh's Faction Is Hoodwinking Primary Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The followers of Penrose in the Republican Party today discovered what they call a trick to bind the candidates for "uninstructed" delegates to the national convention at Chicago to vote for Governor Brumbaugh.

Senator Penrose made public a letter sent out by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to candidates for delegates inclosing a blank affidavit, which, if filled out and returned, would pledge the delegates to vote for the "popular" choice. From the present outlook this would compel them to vote for Governor Brumbaugh, as he is the only candidate who has filed a nomination petition for the Presidential nomination in Pennsylvania. The Senator sent the following telegram to every city and hamlet in the State:

A misleading communication has been sent to candidates for delegates to the National Convention from Harrisburg, purporting to come from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but probably composed elsewhere, in which the candidate for delegate is informed of the fact that his petition as such candidate has not been accompanied by an affidavit stating whether or not the delegates will support the popular choice of the Electors of his district for President of the United States. This communication seems to be intended to mislead. It is not necessary for the petition to have such an affidavit regarding supporting a popular choice. It is not necessary for the candidate for delegate who intends to run at the May primaries uninstructed and unpledged to sign any such affidavit, and you should pay no attention to the communication.

Political leaders opposed to Governor Brumbaugh said tonight that Senator Penrose had effectually nipped in the bud a scheme by which it was hoped to defeat his plan to send uninstructed delegates to the convention.

It is reported that petitions for Henry Ford have been circulated in the central counties of the State. The time limit for filing petitions expires tomorrow night. While it is thought that the Ford candidacy might be helpful to the Penrose faction as a means of defeating Governor Brumbaugh, neither Senator Penrose nor any leader allied with hom has openly countenanced the Ford candidacy.

FOR HARMONY CANDIDATE.

Rhode Island Will Support Selection of United Republican Party.

PROVIDENCE, April 17.—The Republican State Convention today elected delegates to the National Convention of the party pledged "to support as a candidate for President one who will have the support and approval of the united Republican Party." Senator Harding of Ohio declared in an address that no one man and no group of men would have any say in regard to the platform to be adopted by the Republicans at Chicago.

Preparedness for the protection of all citizens at home, abroad and on the seas and preparedness which would take into account labor conditions now and at the end of the war were the principal planks in the platform.

United States Senator Lippitt, Governor Beeckman, Harry P. Cross and Herbert W. Rice were elected delegates at large to the National Convention.

STRAUS SCHOOL DEDICATED

Public School 109, Brooklyn, Takes Names of Titanic Victims.

The dedication exercises of the Isidor Straus School, Brooklyn, took place on April 14 in the Assembly Room of the school. The exercises were the outcome of the recent policy of the Board of Education to bestow distinguishing names upon the schools of the city which, heretofore, had been designated by number only. The Boys' Department of Public School 109, Brooklyn, is to be known hereafter as the Isidor Straus School, while the girls' department is to bear the name of Ida Straus.

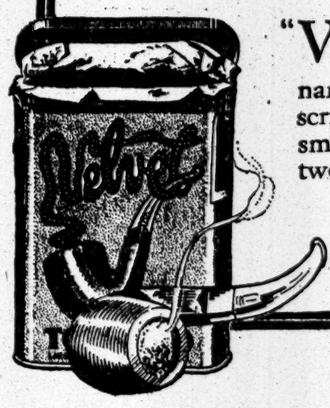
April 14 was selected as the school day nearest the anniversary of the sinking of the Titanic on April 15, 1912, which marked the close of the career of the couple whose memory is to be honored by the school. In keeping with the occasion the exercises centred around the lives and tragic ending of Mr. and Mrs. Straus.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, and District Superintendent John T. Nicholson and Miss Mary Daamann of Local School Board 39 emphasized the moral worth and the unassuming dignity of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Straus and of the incentives and inspiration to noble effort the names should furnish to succeeding generations of pupils. Two framed pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Straus, presented by the members of the family, were received and accepted by H. Rabinowitz, one of the pupils.

Jesse Isidor Straus and Percy Straus of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. and Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, sister of Isidor Straus, and Lee Kohns, Trustee of the City College, his nephew, were among those present.

WHAT'S in a name? VELVET Tobacco by any other name would smoke as smooth.

Velvet Joe.



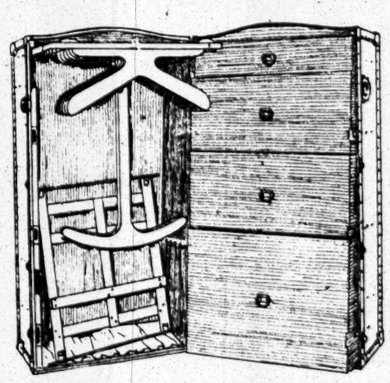
"VELVET" is more than a name. It is a description of the smoothness that two years' *natural* ageing gives to VELVET.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626

Beginning today and continuing all this week

Grube Meyering Safe-Lock Wardrobe Trunks at $30



CONSIDERING present market conditions, this is an exceptionally low price for a trunk of this character.

Built especially for Saks & Company, of three-ply veneer basswood, covered and interlined with hard vulcanized fibre.

Fitted with four large drawers built of genuine basswood, and ten five-ply veneer hangers.

Material and workmanship guaranteed against defects for five years

Also for this week only

Black Enamel Suit Cases, $4.25

Strongly constructed and lined with cretonne. Has extra tray and pocket in lid. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inch.

Week-End Black Enamel Cases, $3.50.
Lined with fancy cretonne. Sizes 16, 18, and 20 inch.

Black Enamel Covered Hat Boxes, $3.95.
Excellent quality. Lined with cretonne. Sizes 18 by 18 by 12.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

On Exhibition and Sale Today

$20,000 Worth of Pure Silk Shirts at $3.65, $4.95 and $5.95

¶ Shirts of the finer sort, tailored to win the approval of the most exacting individual. In quality, design and finish—the most wonderful collection of silk shirts we have ever offered.

¶ The designs include: neat stripes, new cluster stripe designs, blazer stripes, candy stripes, plain colors and white, and white with satin stripes.

THE WEAVES:

Broadcloths, Heavy Mummy Cloths, Crepe de Chines, Charmeuse Silk, Crystal Cloth, Tussah Silk and Pongee Silks

¶ Plenty of material to each garment and a neckband and sleeve length to fit every man.

Saks' Men's Shirt Shop, Main Floor

Beginning today

An Exhibition and Sale of Men's Neckwear

at 29c, 49c, 55c, 69c and $1.00

¶ This important display of NEW neckwear has been arranged to show the unusual range of colors and designs to be found in scarfs at every price at Saks.

¶ The weaves include the very newest materials off the looms, such as:

Armures, Crepe Meteors, Foulards, Imported Grenadines, Pussy Willow Taffeta, Regimental Stripes, Satin de Soie, Irish Poplins, Moire Antique

¶ The designs comprise brocaded figures in two-tone and Oriental designs, rare Chinese weaves, Spitalfields silks in Jasper greys, neat blue and white and black and white figures; embroidered effects, stripes in wonderful color combinations, including hair line stripes to broad stripes, and all kinds of spot effects.

When You Ask for WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

do you get what you ask for or do you indifferently accept some other kind of bread?

For your protection every loaf of the leading brands, TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID, are wrapped and sealed in waxed paper by machine and printed with a distinctive copyrighted design. To further identify them, the name "W-A-R-D" is baked in on the side of the loaf. When you ask for either of these favorites, see that these distinguishing marks are present on the loaf sold to you and you are certain of getting bread quality, purity and cleanliness.

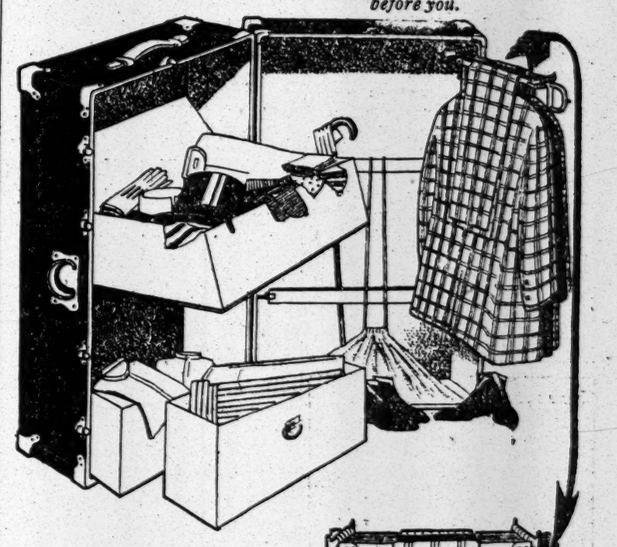
The patented process by which WARD'S BREAD is made makes it worth while to specify it by name. The WARD WAY of making the staff of life begins with the use of highest grade flours and other food materials and to these adds proper quantities of beneficial lime salts which correct and modify the water used to bring it to the best standard for bread making. Less yeast is used in making TIP-TOP BREAD, less fermentation time is required and the finished result of this scientific process is a loaf of bread which is sweeter, better tasted, of fine texture, nutritious and wholesome.

Why accept imitations—why buy *any other kind*—when you can buy the real WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD—the best bread made, at no increase in price.

Ask for It by Name

Buy It from Your Grocer Today

Garment rack swings every piece right out before you.



Whole garment rack (clothes and all) can be lifted from trunk to closet hooks and back again to trunk. No other wardrobe trunk has this feature.

NEVERBREAK HUNDRED WARDROBE TRUNK

Guaranteed 5 Years

$20

Big Enough—Small Enough Holds All You Need

Here is a wardrobe trunk that is roomy—not bulky. It is light and compact—yet holds all you want to take on any trip.

Price Twenty Dollars.

You can't pack it with clothes to exceed the free baggage limit.

You don't have to fill it with unnecessary things merely to have it packed tightly.

Carries six men's suits and an overcoat on coat hangers and keeps them all without a wrinkle. Or holds twelve dresses and an evening wrap on its convenient garment rack. Ample room for lingerie, shoes, hats and all small wear. Also laundry bag.

It will positively save its full cost on the first few trips by eliminating pressing and laundering.

The self-locking *removable* garment rack holds your clothes crisp and clean and swings every piece right out before you. This garment rack can be lifted "bodily" out of the trunk and hung away in your closet on two ordinary hooks or nails. And can be lifted back into the trunk in a jiffy.

You can't get this *removable rack feature* in any other trunk on the market.

NEVERBREAK construction—fibre covered and reinforced with steel at every point, beautifully finished in a rich dark blue, green or black.

Guaranteed five years—and will last a life time with proper handling.

For sale by all leading stores.

Manufactured by
NEVERBREAK TRUNK CO., Newark, N.J.

For Men and Women

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is an area of 100 city blocks under a single ownership; it is the same distance from Grand Central Station as 135th Street. It has a high elevation and is close to the great business and manufacturing section of Manhattan; it has four stations on the new Dual Subway System, and is a clean, new neighborhood with attractive surroundings, and new modern apartment homes that are rented as fast as they can be built.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED

The Crimson Gardenia

By REX BEACH

Rex Beach's story-telling powers at their best.

Here is romantic adventure at flood-tide in the tropics; the Mardi Gras; in the rush of Klondike gold camps; in the big silent places of the Alaskan North.

$1.30 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

USED CARS AT VALUE

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

Broadway at 61st Street

FOWNES KID FITTING SILK GLOVES

Women acquainted with Fownes quality in ALL kinds of gloves, are demanding Fownes SILK gloves,—with reason.

Smartest, and most satisfactory,—but they cost no more.

All lengths, sizes and shades.

Double-tipped?
—Of course!

Ask your dealer

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you

THEY are comfortable—they wear a long time—they remain just as you fasten them—no slipping, sagging nor loosening.

25 and 50 cents

The name PARIS is on the back of the shield so that you will know what you are buying

A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hickory Garters
Chicago New York

COFFEE IS AT ITS BEST

Before evaporation in the open, or "sweating" in cans

MANSION COFFEE

Is ALWAYS roasted, ground and mailed the same day

The Special Blend

for those accustomed to the BEST sent prepaid

5 lbs to order Flavor Tight $1.50

Alice Foote Mac Dougall
The Only Woman Coffee Importer
130 Front St. New York John 1483

SEEK 4 INDICTMENTS IN WIRE SPYING CASE

Three City Officials Charged with Responsibility—Lawyer the Other Involved.

HEBBERD RESIGNS OFFICE

State Charity Secretary, Recently a Witness Before Strong, to Quit His Post May 1.

The indictment of three city officials and a lawyer of high standing was hoped for by those who instigated the investigation started yesterday by District Attorney Edward Swann into the charge that policemen had, under orders, tapped the wires of nine men indentified with the Catholic side of the charities investigation, including some of the highest dignitaries in the Catholic Church in this city.

When Mr. Swann was asked yesterday afternoon if he had taken up the wire-tapping charges, he said: "I am right in the midst of it now. Alfred J. Talley, representing those who charge that their wires were tapped, has outlined the case to me, and he says that the evidence in support of the charges is excellent, very excellent, indeed.

"I have asked officials of the New York Telephone Company to call upon me tomorrow in order that it may be explained exactly who are physically able to tap telephone wires in this city. After that, I expect to place the matter before the Police Department. Whether the case will go to the Grand Jury, I cannot, of course, say now."

Those who went over the case with Mr. Talley believed the evidence in hand already involved one City Commissioner and a well-known lawyer, and that the investigation of District Attorney Swann would bring out facts which would justify the indictment of a high elected official of the city and another City Commissioner.

Say Police Have No Defense.

Those who have made the charges have received legal advice to the effect that, if the police did the wire-tapping, the city officials who ordered or authorized it were guilty of a conspiracy to violate Section 1,423 of the Criminal Code making wire-tapping punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment. A defense which might be set up in some cases would be that the wire-tapping was for the purpose of detecting criminals, but that would have no application in this instance, it was said, by reason of the fact that the information obtained was used merely to help a city official get the better of a controversy.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who refused to discuss the matter at all when the charges were first made, on the ground that the subject concerned police methods, said yesterday: "I have read of these charges, and I am looking into the matter."

He refused to say if he had any knowledge that the wire-tapping actually had been done. Mayor Mitchel, too, was silent on the subject yesterday. Commissioner John A. Kingsbury has already declared that the wire-tapping, if it took place, was done without his authority or consent. William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Mr. Kingsbury, who was alleged to have used information obtained over the telephone as a basis for many of his questions at the charities inquiry, has repeatedly asserted that his position as one of counsel at the hearing made it impossible for him to discuss the subject.

No direct denial of the charges that wire-tapping was employed at the charities inquiry has been made by any one at any time since the charges were first made. Commissioner Strong, who held the inquiry, has stated that he knew nothing of the wire-tapping and would not have countenanced it.

The Catholic priests and others who have started the inquiry, were elated yesterday over the statement made by Governor Whitman at Albany to THE NEW YORK TIMES that he did not believe that any self-respecting city official would resort to wire-tapping. Some of those whose wires were said to have been tapped were not eager to have criminal prosecutions instituted, but were more concerned, they said, in having the facts regarding the alleged wire-tapping brought to light and characterized, and in preventing wire-tapping for the future by legislation.

R. W. Hebberd Resigns.

Robert W. Hebberd tendered his resignation yesterday as Secretary of the State Board of Charities, to take effect May 1. It was accepted.

Mr. Hebberd has been Secretary of the board at various times since Oct. 15, 1896, having resigned in 1906 to accept appointment as Commissioner of Public Charities of the City of New York under Mayor McClellan. In 1910, at the conclusion of his work in that capacity, he was again appointed as Secretary of the State Board, remaining in office to the present time.

He is an active worker in organized charity, being introduced to the work as a visitor of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in the eighties. He was afterward Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society, giving up that position to accept appointment to the position he has just resigned.

He resides at 55 West Forty-fourth Street. At the Hebberd home it was said he was out of town.

To Urge Marine Bill Amendments.

A committee representing the Chamber of Commerce, and consisting of Irving T. Bush, George S. Dearborn, P. A. S. Franklin, and J. Parker Kirlin, will appear today before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in Washington. The House Committee has proposed two amendments to the Alexander bill dealing with the American merchant marine, which meet in part objections made by the Chamber some time ago. These will be discussed at today's hearing.

Raymond Belmont Fined $25.

Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, the financier, was fined $25 by Magistrate Levy in the Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of speeding his automobile at thirty miles an hour on the Concourse, between Elliott Place and 169th Street. In his own behalf Belmont said he was certain he was not going more than twenty-five miles an hour. He gave his age as 27, said he lived in Hempstead, and that he was in the real estate business.

ARNOLDS DISCREDIT TALE OF BURIED GIRL

Think Convict Who Says He Carried Missing Daughter to West Point Is Crazy.

WON'T FOLLOW UP STORY

Lawyer for Bereaved Family Points Out Discrepancies in Prisoner's So-called Confession.

Dorothy Arnold, who disappeared more than five years ago and who has been "seen" thousands of times since by seekers of the reward of $1,000 offered by her father, Francis R. Arnold, a perfume importer, has been heard of again. This time it is a convict in the Rhode Island State Prison at Cranston, who has been in Elmira State Reformatory and Sing Sing Prison on conviction for grand larceny and extortion, who has told the "real inside story" of the young woman's disappearance.

Neither the members of the Arnold family nor John S. Keith, the lawyer who has run down hundreds of false clues, believe the story that the convict had helped to bury the body of the missing girl in a cement-floored cellar in a house near West Point, N. Y., a few days after she was last seen in Fifth Avenue at Thirtieth Street on the afternoon of Dec. 12, 1910.

Members of Inspector Cray's staff in the Central Detective office at Police Headquarters called the story "wild, illogical, and light," and said they would not begin work on the case here until they had more definite information from Providence, R. I., where the alleged "confession" was made. That information had not been received last night. "We cannot spare the men to look up such wild clues," the police said.

Lawyer Riddles Convict's Tale.

Mr. Keith tore the alleged confession to bits yesterday in explaining why he believed the convict, "who," he said, "was either a faker or crazy," was telling an improbable story. Although the confession was made more than three weeks ago, it was said, neither the family nor the Arnold lawyer heard anything about it until the evening newspapers printed the story yesterday. "Neither is it settled as to whom he told this story," said Mr. Keith. "One report has it that he told it to a 'Secret Service man' after the Chaplain of the prison had advised him to free his conscience. Another says that it was first told to the Warden of the prison, who hired a Providence detective agency to investigate."

It is not known whether Edward C. Glenorris, who was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for two and a half years on March 15, 1913, for attempting to extort money from W. R. Agnew, an artist, who lived at 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, by means of a "Red Hand Gang" letter, is merely building a tale from his imagination and his knowledge of New York City when he says that he was hired by a man known as "Little Louis" Benoit to "guard" a man who was attempting to dispose of the body of "that Arnold girl." According to the convict's story, "Little Louis" and his accomplice discussed their plans in a saloon in Seventh Avenue at Twenty-eighth Street, known as "Matthews's Place."

There is only one saloon at the crossing of those streets now, and although it was once owned by a man whose name might be changed into Matthews by a twist of the tongue, the present proprietor remembers nothing of the conspirators who were picked up and dropped at the place by the man in the limousine after their "work" was finished. Neither does the owner know anything of another rendezvous a few doors away, that apparently has vanished with the "Seventh Avenue Gang" that frequented it.

According to the story, the man in the limousine stopped at the Seventh Avenue place about the time the convict later learned Dorothy Arnold had disappeared, and took them to a house in New Rochelle late in the night. A few minutes after the "wealthy young man" who was paying the convict $250 to guard him and to "blow up anybody who attempted to stop the car" had run into the house after leaving the machine, he and another man, addressed as "Doc," carried an unconscious girl to the automobile.

When the convict guard asked questions about the names of the girl and the "wealthy youth," who appeared to be about 28 years old, he learned that the girl was "Dorothy Arnold," while the name of the young man was—well, they said the guard was being paid just to guard, and it wouldn't make much difference whom he was guarding. And the man who paid him for his "work" was "Oh, anything you like."

Knew Girl by Her Jewelry.

In the dim light of the street lamps, as the auto sped through the streets of the city on the way to the Forty-second Street ferry to cross to Weehawken, on the way to West Point, the convict guard said he was sure he could recognize the features of Dorothy Arnold. He saw the blue lapis lazuli earrings and the signet ring on her finger. He saw that she wore a blue skirt and a white waist, with a small wrap about the shoulders, although the blue serge jacket worn by the perfumer's daughter on Dec. 12, 1910, was missing. He noted, too, that the girl was unconscious.

After traveling along lonely roads the auto stopped at an apparently deserted house beyond West Point, the convict said, and the girl, still unconscious, was carried away again. Although he had been at both houses only at night, the convict guard was sure he could take any one to the houses.

Again the next night the man in the auto stopped at the Seventh Avenue place for "Louie," his emergency chauffeur, and his convict guard, and took them over devious roads to the forlorn house near West Point. They were ordered to go to the basement of the house. There they saw that the cement flooring had been picked out, and a shallow hole had been dug. Soon the "wealthy man" came down the stairs with the girl in his arms. A white sheet was wrapped around her. But the grave was not deep enough, the young man thought, and he ordered his two men to dig deeper while he "bossed" and inspected by the light of a candle.

Doubts Story of Grave Digging.

Mr. Keith cannot understand why these two men were asked to return the second night when a grave had already been partly dug. It shows the fallaciousness of the story, he thinks, that they should have these men travel all the way from New York when the only thing they could do was to throw the earth back into the grave.

Glenorris was sentenced to a year and a half in the Rhode Island prison ten months ago for attempting to extort money from the Rev. Arthur M. Aucock of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church in Providence. Although he was sent to Elmira from Staten Island for grand larceny on July 15, 1909, he was released on Aug. 10, 1910, and was at liberty when Miss Arnold disappeared. He was then sent to Sing Sing on March 15, 1913.

CALL PROGRESSIVE WOMEN.

Organization Will Meet to Discuss Preparedness.

A meeting of Progressive women is to be held on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Manhattan tomorrow at 2:15 o'clock. Arrangements will be made to organize for the coming campaign and the question of "Preparedness" will be discussed from social, industrial, and national points of view. Speakers will be Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, Miss Mary H. Ingham of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer of New York.

On the Committee of Arrangements are Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Boston, Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Francis Hyde of New Jersey, Ruth Morgan, and Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch. It has not been possible to obtain a list of the Progressive women, and all are asked to come without special announcements.

Seth Low Leases an Apartment.

Seth Low, former Mayor of New York City, who recently leased his home on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street to be altered for business uses, has leased an apartment of sixteen rooms at 320 Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, being erected by the Park Avenue Improvement Company. The lease was closed through Douglas Robinson, Pease & Elliman representing the owners. Mr. Low will leave his Madison Avenue residence, where he has lived for nearly thirty years, early in May. It will be altered for stores on the lower floors and small apartments above.

Chile Welcomes McAdoo Party.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 17.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the other members of the delegation to the International High Commission, arrived here today from Buenos Aires.

The entire press of Chile has united in welcoming the delegation, the hope being generally expressed that the visit will result in strengthening the friendly understanding between the two countries.

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A Sporting Pilgrimage—Whitney. Riding to Hounds, Golf, Rowing, Football, studies in English sports, past and present.
Legends of the City of Mexico—Janvier.
Dixie: Southern Scenes and Sketches—Ralph.
Principles of Political Economy—Newcomb.
Constitutional History of the American People (2 vols.; illustrated with maps)—Thorpe.

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During the recent real estate shrinkage the holders of Guaranteed Mortgages have had no worries or losses.

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DEAN ROBBINS AWAY, ILL.

Head of Episcopal General Seminary Has a Nervous Breakdown.

Friends of the Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of the General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is now on leave of absence on account of ill-health, said yesterday that there was nothing alarming in his condition and that sensational rumors concerning him were to be deprecated.

Dean Robbins has suffered a nervous breakdown due to overwork and has gone to his Summer home in the White Mountains for a much needed rest. It is thought that he will be absent about six months, and in the meantime his place is being filled by the Secretary of the Faculty, the Rev. Dr. Charles N. Shepard. When the Board of Trustees meets on April 28 in this city it is expected that action will be taken with regard to the Dean. His friends say that he has not yet decided whether he will resign.

The well-known clergyman, who is one of the leaders of the ritualistic element, has been prominent in the Church for many years. Recently he has been preaching many sermons besides carrying on his responsible duties as the head of the seminary, and the strain has been too much for him.

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ARMY AERO SERVICE SHAKEUP STARTED

Scriven and Reber Censured for Laxness and Reber Removed from the Section.

GOODIER CENSURE UPHELD

Reorganization of Flying Corps and Addition to Battle Craft Forecast by Secretary Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A sweeping shake-up in the army aviation service was begun this afternoon when Secretary of War Baker announced that Brig. Gen. George B. Scriven, Chief of the Army Signal Corps, had been censured and Lt. Col. Samuel Reber had been censured and relieved of his post as Chief of the Army Aviation Section as a result of charges growing out of the court-martial of Lt. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate of the Western Department.

President Wilson this afternoon approved the findings of the court censuring Colonel Goodier. Immediately afterward Secretary Baker issued a formal announcement publicly censuring General Scriven and Colonel Reber. The announcement read:

Secretary Baker's Statement.

"The questions growing out of the Aviation School and the discipline of the Aviation Corps have all been reviewed by a board of officers of the army, consisting of General E. A. Garlington, Inspector General; General M. M. Macomb, President of the Army War College, and General H. P. McCain, the Adjutant General. In addition to the evidence taken by them I have had the testimony in the court-martial case of Lt. Col. Goodier, and have followed the work now being done by the Aviation Section in Mexico.

"It is clear that at least a part of the criticism which has attached to army aviation is due to a failure to realize the experimental state of the art of flying heavier-than-air machines adapted to military uses. As yet the development of a stable type is uncertain, and the supposed failures of some of our army machines are not greater than failures experienced by inventors, manufacturers, and pilots in civil life.

"The net result of the work so far done in aviation in the army can be safely said to be the building up of a corps of daring, skilful, and successful fliers, and the work now being done by the aviation section in Mexico demonstrates the usefulness of this arm and the zeal that has been expended on its organization and instruction.

"Restlessness and impatience on the part of some of the men in the corps with the slowness of the progress made is not an unnatural result of their zeal and their youth. That those higher officers, responsible for the development of the corps, allowed their entire effort to be devoted to the work of aviation and overlooked important administrative details has resulted in recommendations of censure which I have approved and carried out. These censures, however, deal with failures to enforce and maintain discipline and to observe legal restraints and military regulations. They do not disclose in any officer of the army an unworthy motive.

"The President has approved the finding of the court-martial and has censured Lieut. Col. Goodier, who is the Judge Advocate of the Western Department, for his failure to observe the attitude which his office and seniority of rank required him to observe toward junior officers. Pursuant to the findings of the board of inquiry the Secretary of War has censured General Scriven for his failure personally to supervise the disciplinary features of aviation corps administration; Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber for disrespect to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, failure to observe the restraints imposed by law with regard to the personnel and pay of members of the aviation section, for lack of business method with regard to the property of the Government in discarded machines, and for failing in that degree of loyalty to his superior officer which would have saved both General Scriven and himself from the censures now involved and this branch of the service from the public doubt and criticism which has affected it unfavorably.

"Pursuant to the recommendations of the board, the Secretary of War has requested the chief of the General Staff to appoint a committee to study the whole question of management and discipline of the aviation school and the relation of the aviation corps to the general army organization. Colonel Reber has been relieved from duty in connection with the aviation section. Temporarily Captain Mitchell of the General Staff will perform his duties, and the reorganization of that section will await the recommendations of the General Staff committee above referred to. Certain questions arising out of the drawing of flight pay by members of the aviation school remain to be disposed of, but they must wait until certain legal questions have been determined by the Controller, to whom they have been referred."

Divorce From Signal Corps.

Creation of a separate corps for aviation distinct from the signal corps was forecast by Secretary Baker in announcing the shaking up. If this plan is followed it will pave the way to the addition of battle aircraft to the scouting and message-bearing aeroplanes now used.

Secretary Baker said the time had come when it was wise to consider changing the relations of the aviation section to the army, as the war abroad had shown aircraft to be offensive weapons as well as of value in obtaining and transmitting information. The time might not be far distant, he said, when the United States would add armored and armed aeroplanes and other fighting craft to its army air fleet. If that were done, he pointed out, a new organization must be created to handle this fighting arm so its work might be coordinated with that of the other fighting forces of the army. Up to this time service has been looked upon as purely an auxiliary one for scouting, carrying messages, and to some extent controlling gunfire.

Colonel Goodier's case was only incidental to the general shake up of the aviation section, although hearings in that trial, held at San Francisco several months ago, served to call attention to the conditions that resulted in today's orders issued. After his son, Lieutenant Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., of the Coast Artillery had been injured while studying aviation at San Diego, Cal., Colonel Goodier, according to the testimony, made every effort to oust Captain Arthur S. Cowan from his post as commandant of the school, and also attacked the aviation section in letters to brother officers, many of which found their way into print.

Agitation in Congress.

The reorganization and the disciplining of General Scriven and Colonel Reber were recommended by the board of officers appointed to inquire into the facts disclosed at the Goodier trial. Senator Robinson of Arkansas introduced recently and the Senate passed a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of this subject. The Senate presented letters to the Military Committee reflecting upon Colonel Reber's management of his office as chief of aviation. The resolution has not passed the House.

While Captain William Mitchell, Signal Corps, now assigned to the General Staff, has been designated as temporary chief of the aviation section, Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, attached to the embassy in London, has been ordered home for duty. It is assumed he will go either to the aviation school at San Diego or succeed Colonel Reber, as he has had much experience with aircraft work abroad.

Shortly after Congress took up the subject of army aviation Colonel Reber was badly hurt by a fall at his home here. He is still in the Military Hospital.

HE CRITICISES DANIELS.

Member of House Committee Thinks Fiske Letter Illuminating.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a Republican, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, issued a statement today criticising Secretary Daniels for alleged misrepresentation of the attitude of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske regarding the "wine mess" order issued by the Secretary two years ago.

Mr. Britten says the Secretary has "a constant desire to slap naval officers in the face." He asserts he telephoned the Secretary's office Saturday regarding the printing of Admiral Fiske's letter, which was made public by the House Committee last night.

"The Secretary testified," said Representative Britten, "that Admiral Fiske wrote him that naval officers who could not have their wines and drinks on ships would go to using cocaine, and therefore he ought to annul his order. The publication of the Fiske letter this morning is hailed by those interested in the navy as a 'smoking out' of the Secretary.

"The truth of the matter is Admiral Fiske wrote nothing of the sort and the distortion by the Secretary of what he really did say is another evidence of the Secretary's constant desire to slap naval officers in the face with one hand, while fondly patting the head or the shoulder of the enlisted man with the other.

"Admiral Fiske's letter might well be termed a treatise on liquor in the navy, in one paragraph of which he said: 'Another effect [of the Secretary's order] would be an increased temptation to use cocaine and other drugs. This danger is real—not imaginary. Many people crave stimulant of some sort, and, if they cannot get what they prefer, will take anything they can get.'

"Admiral Fiske's contention was that beer and wine were less injurious than whisky and spirituous liquors, which had been forbidden in the ships of the navy since 1883.

"The records of the navy show that during 1913 [prior to the Daniels order] there were twelve convictions of officers in the navy and Marine Corps for drunkenness, and that during 1914, following the Daniels order, there were an equal number of convictions for the same offense. The American public has confidence in its naval officers, and will not believe for one instant that they are so weak-minded as to take to using cocaine."

PACKARD TWIN-SIX

Step on the Pedal
and—
Teeter in the highway?
No, a hill!

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

SENATE ARMY BILL AMENDMENTS LOST

Measure and Proposed Changes Will Be Voted On at 5 o'Clock Today.

REED DEFENDS THE MILITIA

Double the Number of West Point Cadets Created by Bill Which Both Houses Pass.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Efforts to amend the Army Reorganization bill were defeated in rapid succession in the Senate today, on the eve of the measure's passage. Under an agreement reached last week, voting on the bill and all pending amendments will begin at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Senator Borah's attack on the National Guard last Saturday, in which he declared Federal appropriations "were shamefully wasted and sometimes embezzled," brought forth vigorous replies today, Senators Reed and Pomerene again rallying to the defense of the Guard.

"I regret these attacks upon the National Guard," said Senator Reed. "Man for man, officers and men of the National Guard measure up well with any class of our citizens. I don't know whether the dead body or the live body of Villa is on its way to the American border or not, but if any further trouble arises I do know that, within forty-eight hours, our National Guard troops will be mobilizing along the Rio Grande."

Senator Reed's amendment to create from six to twelve training schools for West Point and Annapolis in various parts of the country was defeated, 37 to 31. Others rejected included one by Senator Lee of Maryland to increase the number of National Guard enlisted men from 200 to 350 for each Senator and Representative in Congress and Senator Works's proposal for an industrial military force of 250,000 men, to serve a month each year in the army in times of peace and eleven months in forestry and reclamation service in the Pacific Coast and adjacent States.

Tomorrow an amendment by Senator Brandegee to increase the proposed strength of the regular army from 180,000 to 250,000 will be passed upon.

A bill doubling the number of cadets at West Point, the second of the preparedness measures to go through both branches of Congress, was passed by the House today, after it had been amended to eliminate a section which would have authorized the President to fill vacancies at the beginning of the scholastic year from alternates whose principals had entered. A similar bill doubling the personnel at the Naval Academy was signed by the President several weeks ago.

ATTACKS DEFENSE MEASURE

P. J. Roosevelt Opposes Purchasing of Hammond's Wireless Invention.

Characterizing the proposed purchase by Congress of John Hays Hammond, Jr.'s, wireless torpedo control at a cost of $1,167,000 as "a useless expenditure of public funds," Philip J. Roosevelt, editor of the American Defense, the official organ of the American Defense Society, yesterday wrote an open letter to Representative John F. Carew, the Congressman in Mr. Roosevelt's district, asking him to oppose the passage of the bill.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter reads, in part: "I am writing to ask you to oppose the purchase of these patent rights and of this radiodynamic torpedo unit. The patent rights of this torpedo are to be bought for $750,000 and one complete radiodynamic control is to be bought for $417,000. Mr. Hammon has had very few patents issued, although he has 129 applications pending. Scientific men say that it is preposterous that 129 applications on a system of this kind can be necessary.

"Moreover, the torpedo, if purchased, would be useless for the following reasons:

1. It is necessary that the shore, or ship, which directs the torpedo, shall, at all times, keep the torpedo itself in sight. This necessitates one or two good-sized masts with flags or targets on them, which will naturally make splendid targets for the enemy's guns. If the flag or target is shot away, it is no longer possible to direct the torpedo.
2. In foggy weather it is impossible to direct the torpedo, and it is likewise impossible to direct it on a dark night.
3. Any torpedo that is operated by wireless can be put out of commission by what is known as "jamming the air." It is possible for an enemy's ship to drown out or swamp directing signals by means of other equally powerful of the same wave length as the directing signal.

Mr. Roosevelt believes the amount appropriated is far too large in comparison with the sum allotted for other defenses. He points out that only $10,000 is appropriated for the protection and repair of the fortifications in the Philippine Islands, and $3,000 for the same purpose in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the mother of the young aviator, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Defense Society.

PUMP MEN VOTE TO STRIKE.

Union Officials Say 1,000 Will Go Out at Worthington Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., April 17.—At a meeting tonight of the employes in several departments of the Henry Worthington Company, a subsidiary of the International Steam Pump Company, a vote to strike was taken in which 823 employes voted to strike tomorrow morning, and fifty-three voted against it. The union officials say there were many workers who did not attend the meeting who are willing to abide by the vote taken, and that many others were prevented from attending by night work. They said more than 1,000 would go out tomorrow morning.

The workers demand a reduction of hours from fifty-four to forty-eight a week and an increase in wages of 10 per cent.

Lectures at Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt's.

Mrs. J. West Roosevelt has opened her house for the remaining lectures of the series on Chinese art by Langdon Warner which opened at the Knoedler Galleries. It being necessary to transfer them, the others, beginning Thursday, April 20, 3 P. M., will be at Mrs. Roosevelt's home, 174 East Sixty-fourth Street. The lectures are at Mr. Warner's invitation, and the original subscribers and friends are invited to be present.

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SHACKLETON MEN IN PERIL.

Mawson Will Ask British Admiralty to Send Relief Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17. — Sir Douglas Mawson, antarctic explorer, reached here today from Australia on his way to London, where he will assume his duties in the British War Office.

It will be impossible to reach Lieutenant Robert Shackleton, supposed to be marooned on the antarctic continent, until next January, Sir Douglas said.

While in London he intends to urge upon the British Admiralty the necessity of an expedition to rescue the ten men of the Shackleton party left with scanty provisions on the north side of the south polar continent when their ship Aurora was caught in the ice and carried away. They had landed there intending to await the arrival with the Aurora of Lieutenant Shackleton, who disembarked on the south side of the continent.

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YALE DECIDES TO NUMBER HER FOOTBALL PLAYERS—RAIN KEEPS NEW YORK NINES IDLE

FOOTBALL PLANS FOR YALE ARE OUTLINED

Committee Accedes to Public Demand for Numbering of Players.

COACHING LIST COMPLETED

Clarence Alcott to Have Charge of End Candidates—Preliminary Training on Yale Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—Yale's Football Executive Committee tonight acted upon three important subjects—numbering the players, deciding upon the coaching staff for next Fall, and selecting a place for the early Fall training.

The football authorities reversed themselves in deciding that the Yale players shall be numbered, for the first time. Harvard, of the big elevens, has failed to order numbers for its gridiron men.

Captain "Cupid" Black of the eleven tonight gave the following statement to The Yale Daily News relative to this decision:

"I am afraid that the other decision was hasty and have talked again with the Football Committee and coaches about it. We would like to accommodate the graduates and others who are interested in football and, as players, we feel that, having been defeated the last few years we should like to be numbered next Fall and have the responsibility placed upon us as individuals."

The full resident coaching staff for the season was announced as follows: Head coach, Theodore A. D. Jones; advisory coach, Michael F. Sweeney; kicking coach and scout, Dr. William Tillinghast Bull; line coach, Dr. Arthur Brides; end coach, Clarence Alcott, and freshman coach, William Marting.

All except Alcott have been previously named. He was one of Yale's most spectacular ends, skilled especially in handling the forward pass. He played on elevens with Tad Jones, Yale's new coaching head. Brides is the former Massachusetts Agricultural College coach. Marting coached the freshmen last Fall.

New Haven was announced as the place for the early training next Fall. For two seasons the squad has done its preliminary training at Madison, Conn. Jones had discussed Elmhurst, N. J., for the early September work, but Yale Field was finally agreed upon as possessing more advantages than any other spot.

Although Frank Hinkey's contract as head coach has another season to run, he was not mentioned in tonight's announcement of the coaching staff for next season. Jones will set the squad at work about May 2.

FORM INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Delegates Agree Upon Tentative Plans for Billiard Organization.

A tentative organization for an interclub amateur billiard league was formed last night at the annual smoker of the members of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at the Arion Society. Nine clubs were represented by delegates or proxies. A tenth club, the N. Y. A. C., was represented by Robert Weld, who was to view the proceedings with a judicious eye and report back to his own club for further instructions. The Chairman of the temporary organization is Lawrence Ottinger of the Amateur Billiard Club, who designated Wednesday, April 26, as the time, and the rooms of the Amateur Billiard Club as the place, for the formation of the permanent organization.

President Reusche of the N. A. A. B. P. spoke of the benefits that the game would derive from the existence of such an organization and urged that some immediate action be taken by the members present to forward the plan, concluding his speech with the appointment of Lawrence Ottinger as Chairman of the Organization Committee. J. Ferdinand Poggenburg spoke as a member of the Liederkranz Club. He instanced the success of the interclub matches with the Arion Society as an example of what might be done and offered suggestions and plans for the handicapping of players and teams. Discussions on these points followed, but definite action was postponed until the formation of the permanent organization.

The delegates who were appointed to meet at the Amateur Billiard Club April 26 are as follows: Freundschaft Club, A. B. Hyman; Liederkranz Club, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg; Freeport Branch, Order of Elks, Charles A. Sigmond; Amateur Billiard Club, Lawrence Ottinger; Crescent Athletic Club, Charles E. Nahmmacher; Arion Society, Henry Schaefer; Hanover Club, Arthur Townsend; Hamilton Club, Maurice Brown, and Algonquin Club of Bridgeport, A. B. Osborne.

FAST TENNIS BY WILLIAMS.

Scores Easy Victory Over W. E. Davis at Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Harvard displayed midseason form in a match between the Harvard tennis team and the Philadelphia Cricket Club this afternoon. Harvard won all of the seven matches played. Williams played against Willis E. Davis, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, who was representing the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and won handily at 6—3, 6—0. In the second set the former national champion had his drives working well, and Davis was completely baffled by the speed of his opponent.

William Rand of Harvard defeated Alex Thayer of the Cricket Club team in another match, a one-sided score of 6—1, 6—2 marking this competition. The matches were played on the dirt courts, and although the sun came out bright in the latter part of the afternoon the courts were slippery.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York—Rain.
Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 1.
(Twelve innings.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5.
(Eleven innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn—Rain.
Boston at Philadelphia—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 10; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	4	0	1000
Chicago	4	2	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
New York	1	1	.500
Cleveland	2	3	.400
Washington	1	2	.333
Detroit	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	0	3	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	2	0	1000
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
New York	1	2	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	0	2	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pitcher Doak Hit Hard and Cubs Defeat Cardinals, 5 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Doak was hit hard and Chicago won from St. Louis here today, 5 to 1. With the score tied in the sixth, Saier hit a home run into the right-field pavilion, scoring Williams ahead of him. A double, single, sacrifice hit, and Snyder's error produced two more in the seventh, and proved the undoing of Doak. Steele and Ames finished the game, the former giving way to a pinch hitter. The locals' run in the second resulted from a single, a sacrifice, and Vaughn's wild pitch, which rolled to the stands. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Schlt, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Bdlc, rf.	3	0	1	4	0
Will's, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
Saier, 1b.	4	1	2	14	1
Mulln, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
Fischer, c.	4	1	7	2	0
Y'kes, 2b.	2	0	1	0	4
M'C'y, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
V'ughn, p.	4	0	0	1	5
Total.	35	5	10	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bcher, lf.	5	0	1	3	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Smith, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Grot'm, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Muller, 1b.	4	0	2	12	2
Long, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Hornsby, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Snyder, c.	1	0	1	2	1
Gonz's, c.	1	0	1	2	0
Doak, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Steele, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Hutler	1	0	0	0	0
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Corhan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	8	27	13

*Batted for Steele in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ames in ninth inning.
Errors—Fischer, Beecher, Betzel, Hornsby, Snyder.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0—5
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Snyder, Fischer. Three-base hit—Schultz. Home run—Saier. Stolen base—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, McCarthy, Flack. Double play—Betzel to Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Vaughn, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 8 hits, 4 run in nine innings; off Doak, 9 hits, 4 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Steele, no hits, no runs in one-third inning; off Ames, 1 hit, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 8; by Doak, 2; by Ames, 2. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Umpires Messrs. Quigley and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

BLUE MONDAY FOR REDS.

Pirates Hammer Two Pitchers Hard and Win, 10 to 1.

CINCINNATI, April 17. — Pittsburgh won the second game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 10 to 1. The visitors started the run-making in the first inning with two bases on balls, two singles, and two doubles, which netted five runs and the retirement of Dale. Moseley went in the box in the second inning and three hits and a passed ball produced three more runs. Pittsburgh did not score again until the seventh, when Barney got a pass, Wagner tripled, scoring Barney, and later scored himself when Schmidt singled. Pittsburgh ran wild on the bases. Kantlehner, while a little wild, pitched a good game. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	0	7	0
Carey, lf.	5	1	1	3	0
B'ney, cf.	3	3	2	2	0
H'ch'n, rf.	4	2	2	2	0
W'ger, ss.	4	2	2	4	3
Sch'tz, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Viox, 3b.	5	1	2	0	4
Sch'dt, c.	4	0	2	6	0
Kantl'r, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total.	37	10	13	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kill'r, cf.	4	0	1	6	0
H'zog, ss.	2	0	1	0	0
Rodg's, ss.	3	0	0	1	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Grif'h, rf.	3	0	0	4	0
Groh, 3b.	3	1	0	0	0
Will's, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
Ryden, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Clarke, c.	3	0	2	6	0
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Moseley, p.	4	0	1	0	0
Total.	32	1	5	27	5

Pittsburgh	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Viox, Schmidt. Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Johnston, Barney, 2; Hinchman, Viox. Sacrifice flies—Schultz, Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 11. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 7; off Dale, 2; off Moseley, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Dale, 4 hits, 5 runs in 1 inning; off Moseley, 9 hits, 4 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 5; by Moseley, 3. Wild pitch—Moseley. Passed ball—Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Harvard Beats Penn. at Lacrosse.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Harvard defeated the University of Pennsylvania Lacrosse team here today, 6 points to 3.

WALTER JOHNSON BATTED OUT OF BOX

World's Champions Rout Speed King in Sixth and Defeat Senators, 5 to 1.

BOSTON, April 17.—Walter Johnson, Washington's great pitcher, who did such effective work in the opening game of the season in New York last week, crumpled up today before the terrific batting of the world's champion Red Sox, who performed the rare feat of driving the speed ball boxman out of the game in the sixth inning. Boston won the game by a score of 5 to 1.

The bombardment of Johnson included eleven hits in six innings, three of the bangs being doubles by Hoblitzell, Ruth, and Gardner. In the sixth inning the Boston bats got unusually busy and a double, followed by four singles, sounded the retreat of the famous "smoke" pitcher to the clubhouse. He was succeeded by a youngster named Dumont, who held the Red Sox safe the remainder of the game.

"Babe" Ruth, Boston's hard hitting pitcher, who slammed Johnson for a double, also kept the Washington hits well scattered. In the eighth inning he lost control and passed the first two batsmen who faced him and then Milan cracked out a single which sent McBride across the plate with Washington's only run. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of rain. Ruth fanned six of the Washington batsmen. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoper, rf.	5	0	1	4	0
Scott, ss.	4	1	2	2	0
Hoffl, 1b.	3	1	2	3	1
H'ken, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Shten, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
G'dner, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Barry, 2b.	2	0	1	2	4
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	8	3
Ruth, p.	4	0	1	1	4
Total.	32	5	12	24	9

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Gan, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Milan, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
R'deau, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wilns, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Sh'ks, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Foster, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
McB'e, ss.	2	1	0	1	1
J'nson, p.	2	0	1	1	4
Dumont, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Avers, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Moeller	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	5	24	11

*Batted for Dumont in eighth inning.
Errors—Shanks, McBride.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Hoblitzell, Ruth, Gardner. Stolen bases—Hooper, Scott. Sacrifice hits—Henriksen, Thomas, Hoblitzell, Barry. Double plays—McBride, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 1; off Ruth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 11 hits, 5 runs in six innings; off Dumont, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Ayers, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Ruth, six hits, one run in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Rondeau.) Struck out—By Johnson, 1; by Dumont, 1; by Ruth, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

BASEBALL STARTS TOO SOON

Charles H. Ebbets Thinks April 20 Would Be Early Enough to Begin.

The baseball postponements of the past few days have not been in vain, for yesterday President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club stated that the season started too early and should not have been opened in the North until after April 20. He may convert other managers to the same way of thinking. He also advocated keeping the players in the warm Southern climate for a longer period.

The rain yesterday caused a postponement of the Yankees-Athletics at the Polo Grounds and the Giants-Dodgers game in Brooklyn. The same clubs are scheduled to play this afternoon.

Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics this afternoon will have the experience of sending his club of green players against two players who were developed under his watchful eye. They are Frank Baker and Bob Shawkey, the former third baseman and pitcher of the Athletics, when they occupied the top place in the baseball world. Ray Keating may also pitch. He has not yet returned his signed contract to the Yankees office, but he may sign before the game starts.

Manager Mack stated yesterday that he could not expect too much from his present team. He has several green men on the club, especially among the pitchers. The infield is an uncertainty, and he expects that it will take some time to rebuild his famous $100,000 infield. Mack is not disheartened over the showing of his club because they lost three games to the Red Sox. Mack believes his club is better than it was last season. He stated that he had reconstructed clubs before and is confident that he can mold his present promising combination into a first-class team.

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"Then why advertise?" say you.

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To-day's Tuesday!

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Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

TIGERS WIN IN TWELFTH.

Five Hits Bunched on Coveleskie Defeat Cleveland Nine, 3 to 1.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—Detroit bunched five hits off Stanley Coveleskie in the twelfth inning and defeated Cleveland 3 to 1 today. Coveleskie had pitched great ball up to that time and had been supported in sensational style. Coveleskie is a brother of Harry Coveleskie, a pitcher of the Detroit Club, who, when a member of the Philadelphia Nationals in 1908, defeated the Giants in a series in Philadelphia near the end of the season and downed them again a few days later in a series in New York, and these victories over the New Yorks prevented them from winning the pennant.

It was intended that Harry Coveleskie should be the opponent of his brother Stanley on the mound today, but the veteran refused to go in the box against him.

Cunningham was very effective against Cleveland. Speaker was the only one he could not puzzle, the former Boston player getting four hits and scoring Cleveland's only run. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	6	0	2	5	1
Vitt, 3b.	5	0	1	1	0
Cobb, cf.	5	0	0	3	0
Veach, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
G'ford, rf.	5	1	1	4	0
H'm'n, 1b.	5	0	3	9	1
Young, 2b.	5	1	2	1	4
St'ge, c.	5	0	2	7	1
C'ham, p.	3	0	1	0	5
Total.	44	3	13	36	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ney, lf.	5	0	0	4	1
C'man, ss.	5	0	0	5	5
Roth, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	5	1	4	3	0
G'dll, 1b.	5	0	1	13	1
Turner, 2b.	4	0	2	0	4
Evans, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
O'Neil, c.	4	0	0	8	1
Cole, p.	4	0	1	0	6
*Smith	1	0	1	0	0
†Chap'le	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	42	1	9	36	19

*Batted for Turner in twelfth inning.
†Batted for Evans in twelfth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Evans, O'Neill, Bush.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Gandil, Smith, Veach, Heilman, (2.) Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Evans. Sacrifice fly—Cunningham. Double plays—Coveleskie, Chapman, and Gandil; Graney and Chapman; Chapman and Gandil; Turner, Gandil, and O'Neill. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, hits 13, runs 3 in 12 innings; off Cunningham, hits 9, runs 1 in 12 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 6; by Cunningham, 4. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

SAVED BY PINCH HITTERS.

White Sox Regulars Play Poorly, but Reserves Come to Rescue.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Pinch hitters won today for the White Sox a game their regulars almost threw away. A single by Ness, batting for Williams in the ninth, drove in the tying run, and Lynn, batting for Cicotte in the eleventh, sent in the run that gave Chicago the game over St. Louis, 6 to 5. The visitors took a lead of five runs in the first three innings, chiefly the result of errors. Twice in the first Schalk threw wild on attempted sacrifice hits, and twice when Danforth caught a runner off first base Fournier's errors allowed him to advance a base. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
Weav'r, 3b.					
ss.	5	1	2	2	2
E. C's, 2b.	2	1	0	3	2
Four'r, 1b.	5	1	2	7	1
Risb'g, lf.	5	1	2	1	1
J. C's, rf.	4	2	1	0	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	2	9	1
Terry, ss.	1	0	0	0	4
McM'n, ss.	1	0	0	0	3
Mor'ty, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Dan'th, p.	0	0	0	0	3
Will's, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Cicotte, p.	1	1	0	0	1
‡Lapp	1	0	0	0	0
§Liebold	1	0	0	0	0
Ness	1	0	1	0	0
||Lynn	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	40	6	11	33	24

SAINT LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	5	1	1	3	0
Tobin, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Sisler, 1b.	4	1	2	18	1
Sears's, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Pratt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Deal, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Austin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Hartley, c.	5	0	0	5	0
Lavan, ss.	5	1	1	1	3
Dave't, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Well'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	5	9	33	15

*Batted for Deal in tenth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Terry in fourth inning.
§Batted for McMullen in ninth inning.
||Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
|Batted for Cicotte in eleventh inning.
Errors—Hartley, Weaver. (2.) J. Collins, Schalk. (2.) McMullen, Fournier, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Marsans, Weaver, Jackson, Williams, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Tobin, Sisler, Deal, Davenport, Pratt, Schalk, Marsans. Double plays—Sisler to Austin; McMullen to E. Collins to Fournier. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 2; off Wellman, 1; off Danforth, 1; off Williams, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 9 hits, 4 runs in nine innings, (none out in tenth; off eWilman, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Danforth, 4 hits, no runs in two innings, (none out in third;) off Williams, 3 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Cicotte, 2 hits, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Davenport, 5; by Williams, 4; by Cicotte, 1. Passed ball—Hartley. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

FORDHAM RALLIES NEAR END AND WINS

Boston College Nine Nosed Out in Eighth Inning in the Bronx by Score of 3 to 2.

Coming from behind, Fordham won a 3 to 2 victory over Boston College at Fordham yesterday. The visitors, with a two-run lead, were apparently safe up to the seventh. However, Fordham then bunched its hits, scoring a lone run in the seventh and putting over the two deciding runs in the eighth. The winning runs were scored when Hall, a former Boston English High School star, acting as a pinch hitter, sent a sizzler over second base.

Boston got a run in the second. Flynn was safe on McQuade's error. Two sacrifices and Fitzgerald's hit scored him.

The last run scored by the visitors was made in the fifth. Hits by the two Fitzgerald brothers and Regan sent it over.

Fordham started scoring in the seventh. Berrigan walked, stole second, and went over on two outs.

After Viviano walked in the eighth and Damico was safe on Mitchell's misplay and Fogarty was retired, Hall came up and put over the deciding hit.

Boston took a two-run lead in the fifth. Fitzgerald hit safely. S. Fitzgerald got a pinch hit; Manley fouled out, and Gildea fanned. Regan then drove in the last Boston run.

Despite the fact that Fordham got three men to third in the early innings, the pinch hit was lacking. Fordham attempted to tie it up in the seventh. Berrigan walked, and stole second. An infield out and Mitchell's error scored the Maroon Captain.

Fordham decided the tussle in the eighth. Viviano walked and Damico was safe on an error. Hall then batted for Cantwell and drove the deciding safety over second base. The next three men went out. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blake, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
McGinn, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Viv'o, 3b.	2	1	1	0	4
Dam'o, 2b.	3	1	0	2	1
Fog'y, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Can'll, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Shan'y, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Berr'n, ss.	3	1	1	2	3
Mc'Qde, p.	3	0	1	0	4
*Hall	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	31	3	10	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Man'y, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Gild'a, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Regan, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Mit'll, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Flynn, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Who'y, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Dee, c.	4	0	0	6	1
F'it, 1b.	3	1	3	10	1
Corey, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Hah'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Fitz'd	1	0	1	0	0
Coady	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	6	24	11

Errors—McQuade, Damico, Berrigan, Mitchell.
*Batted for Cantwell in eighth inning.
†Batted for Corey in fifth inning.

Fordham	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3
Boston College	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

‡Batted for C. Fitzgerald in ninth inning.
Two-base hits—Gildea, McQuade. Three-base hit—Viviano. Sacrifice hits—Wholley, Halloran, Damico. Stolen bases—Blake, Cantwell, Berrigan. First base on errors—Fordham, 1; Boston College, 1. Double plays—Damico and Fogarty; Mitchell and Dee. Struck out—By McQuade, 7; by Halloran, 3; by Corey, 2. Bases on balls—Off Halloran, 2; off Corey, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Halloran, (McGinn.) Hits—Off Corey, 5 in four innings; off Halloran, 5 in four innings; off McQuade, 3 in nine innings. Umpire—Mr. Graham. Time of game—Two hours.

Notre Dame Swamps Michigan.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 17.—Notre Dame's baseball team won its first game of the season today when Michigan was swamped 14 to 6. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Notre Dame	0 3 1 5 0 0 0 0 5—14	9	3
Michigan	1 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0—6	9	3

Batteries—O'Chemery, Robbins, and Dunn; Edgren, Walsh and Motts.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 4; Atlanta, 1.
At Memphis—Chattanooga, 7; Memphis, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Birmingham, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Springfield, Ohio—Kansas City, 8; Springfield, 5.
At Evansville, Ind.—Minneapolis, 8; Evansville, 7.
At Terre Haute, Ind.—St. Paul, 13; Terre Haute, 0.
At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana, 12; Marshall College, 3.
At Lafayette, Ind.—Wabash, 3; Purdue, 0.
At Washington, D. C.—Tufts, 12; Georgetown, 2.

Jack Reed to Coach at Rensselaer.

TROY, N. Y., April 17.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has signed as head football coach Jack Reed, former coach at Niagara and St. Lawrence, and at present with Washington and Jefferson College.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

DARKNESS ENDS TIE GAME.

Harvard and Virginia Battle Twelve Innings to a Draw.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 17.—Darkness after twelve innings of play brought an end to a tie game between Harvard and Virginia today. The score was 2 to 2. Both pitchers were effective, and received excellent support, despite a strong wind which blew across the field.

Harvard had more opportunities to win than Virginia. In the fifth, with the bases full and none out, Mahan was sent in as a pitch hitter, but only one run resulted. In the ninth Captain Nash bounced a long one to deep right field and stopped at third. Abbott sent a hot liner to third, and Nash was nipped at the plate. Coolidge scored Harvard's first run in the fourth on Abbott's timely bingle to centre.

Virginia scored her runs in the second inning. Thurman opened with a drive to right field. Stickley attempted a sacrifice hit, and Garrett's futile effort to catch the big football guard at second left both men safe. Morton drew a pass, and, with the bases all occupied, Gwathmey drove a hot liner to left field, two runs counting.

After the ninth inning neither side had a good chance to score, although in two frames the Crimson got runners as far as second base. Calloway fanned Garrett in the tenth and Harte in the eleventh. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	1
Virginia	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	0

Batteries—Garrett and Harte; Calloway and Gwathmey.

THREE SPORTS IN PARK.

Cycling, Boxing, and Wrestling to be Held in Federal Ball Grounds.

The promoters who have taken over the lease of Washington Park in Brooklyn, where the Federal League played last season, have organized under the name of the Washington Park Sports and Amusement Company. The company plans to begin work at once on the erection of a bicycle track and also a ring for boxing and wrestling matches.

Jack Curley, one of Jess Willard's managers and manager of several wrestlers, Harry Pollok, manager of Freddie Welsh, and Dan McKettrick, a boxing promoter, are interested in the undertaking. Dick Carroll, who was the business manager of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, will be manager of the new company.

Jack Curley is now in Kansas City trying to book the Stecher-Gotch wrestling match for the world's championship at the Park during the latter part of the Summer. The club will soon apply for a license from the State Boxing Commission and several big open-air bouts will be staged there.

Pollok, plans to arrange a six-day bicycle race in the Summer.

National Soccer at Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 17.—Soccer lovers will get a double treat here next Saturday. The semi-final, National Challenge Cup contest in which the Pullmans of Chicago and the Bethlehem Steel team played to a 0 to 0 score after 90 minutes of regular and two 15-minute extra periods yesterday at Chicago, will be replayed here in Taylor Stadium, at Lehigh University. This fact was officially announced today by President Fernly, of the United States Football Association, in a telegram received here from Newcket, R. I. The local team has posted a forfeit for $1,000 to guarantee the expenses of the Pull

COLLEGE CREWS PREPARING FOR TWO RACES, AT PRINCETON AND PHILADELPHIA

COLLEGE CREWS SPIN ON LAKE CARNEGIE

Princeton Sees Victory Over Harvard in Choosing Course Near Canal Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 17.—Luck favored the Princeton crew in the first preliminary of the Harvard-Princeton race in the toss for choice of courses. Captain Cochran called the coin correctly and the Tigers chose next to the canal bank, a course on which they have never lost a race. Superstition evidently counts for something in the Tiger camp, for every crewman was delighted.

Both the Harvard and Princeton crews went out for trial spins today, Princeton taking a long row over the course between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening, while Harvard took two workouts. In both morning and afternoon sessions they rowed to the dam at the end of Lake Carnegie and back, covering about fourteen miles in all. Coach Herrick of Harvard promised more strenuous work for tomorrow, while Dr. Spaeth will probably continue long, easy rows with racing starts.

Neither crew showed spectacular form in their practice spins today. Princeton looked better than Harvard in spite of greenness. The Crimson oarsmen were uncertain on strange water, and most of the time their boat failed to keep its keel. More practice tomorrow should help the eight greatly, although they declared that conditions here are not much different from those on the Charles River, except that the water is smoother.

POWER IN PENN BOAT.

'Varsity Eight Outdistances Junior and Third Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The most severe test to which Pennsylvania's 'Varsity crew has been subjected, since the boats were launched over a month ago, came this afternoon in a brush against the junior and third eights over the course of fifteen-sixteenth of a mile on the Schuylkill River. The 'Varsity crossed the line an easy winner.

This morning was the first day since water practice started that the oarsmen were not sent out on the river for an early row. Coach Joe Wright decided that instead of giving the men their customary work-out, he would turn the boats over to "Captain" John Smith in order that they might be put in first-class shape for the race with Yale on Saturday.

The rest today will be the only one the oarsmen will have until after the race with Yale. Tomorrow and Wednesday they will be at the oars morning and afternoon. They will also practice on the river Thursday and Friday, although these days are included in the Easter holidays at Pennsylvania.

YALE CREWS OFF TODAY.

Have Final Practice on Harbor Preparatory to Racing Pennsylvania.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—Yale's first and second eight-oar crews had their final practice in the harbor today for the races with the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia next Saturday. The drill consisted of a two-mile row and a 200-yard sprint at a high stroke.

The oarsmen leave for Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon, and will practice three days on the Schuylkill course.

TO CLEAR UP ROAD RACE.

Muddle in Scoring to be Taken Up by A. A. U. Registration Committee.

George Mathews, Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee, will endeavor tonight to clear up the complications which ensued in the handicap road race of the St. Peter's Club in Jersey City on Sunday following the failure of the designated scorers to be in the positions they were allotted at the finish. Mathews last night heard the version of Stephen Byrne, a member of his committee who called the race no contest and ordered it to be contested again, and stated that he is prepared to back his colleague to the limit. Mathews cannot act, however, until he has conferred with Thomas Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner for Hudson County, who was referee of the race. Cassidy left the St. Peter's clubhouse before the squabble over the scoring was ended, and therefore no official decision was rendered by him regarding the status of the race. Cassidy has promised to confer with the Registration Chairman tonight, and he still has it in his power to state whether the race should stand as run or should be contested again. Mathews, basing his opinion of the story related by Byrne, believes the handicap event was no contest.

One action which followed the fizzle of Sunday was the promulgation of a rule by Mathews forbidding professional coaches to enter the room where the scoring of future road races is conducted. According to the Registration Committeeman, coaches and hangers-on are often responsible for complications after road races, and therefore they are undesirables while the scoring is going on. This rule will be placed in effect immediately and all clubs holding road races will be asked to see that the regulation is strictly adhered to.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

In addition to its record $5,000 cash purse the Great United Hunts Steeplechase, one of the races to be run at Belmont Park Terminal on May 13, the first day of the annual Spring meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association, will carry a trophy for the owner of the winning horse.

The doner of the prize is Perry Belmont, President of the United Hunts Racing Association. The trophy is a copy of the famous Waterloo Cup, made in London in 1797. It has to be won twice, not necessarily consecutively, or by the same horse. The Great United Hunts Steeplechase received a record number of entries at the time of its preliminary closing on March 23. The number will be further increased when the final closing date comes on April 20 for all thirteen races on the two days' program.

The list of donors of cups or plate for the meeting, in addition to Perry Belmont, includes Alexander Smith Cochran, J. Watson Webb, John McE. Bowman, and Mrs. Payne Whitney. The cash purses, which amount to $13,500, have already been provided for by the association.

Jacob Leonard has purchased a three-year-old, by Star King, from John E. Madden. The colt has been turned over to J. Fray, Jr., who is in charge of the Piping Rock training stables, and will be schooled for steeplechasing.

Archibald Parklie, the Philadelphia amateur horseman, has leased two jumpers, Hunter's Royal and Bowler, for the purpose of taking a more active part in the hunt meetings. These and his open chaser, Blankenberg are being trained by M. Daly at Benning.

R. Hunter Dulany of Upperville, Va., will take part in the various hunt meets around New York this Spring. He has three jumpers, two of which are hunters. His colors were prominent at some of the Virginia meetings last Autumn.

HARLEM RIVER REGATTA.

No Event for College Crews Will Be Included on Program.

Owing to the inability of Columbia and Fordham Universities to enter crews, the special eight-oared shell race which for some years has been a feature of the annual Memorial Day regatta on the Harlem River was last night eliminated from the program of the New York Rowing Association. This action was taken at one of the largest meetings of the association held at the New York Athletic Club, at which all the important details for the annual Memorial Day regatta were arranged.

The N. Y. R. A. delegates were informed that Jim Rice, coach of the Columbia crews, could not enter a squad in the Harlem event, in view of the fact that his men will be at Poughkeepsie preparing for the intercollegiate regatta on the day of the Harlem contests. Rice said he would take his oarsmen up the Hudson three weeks earlier than usual, and that he could not bring them back for the Harlem races. Fordham, so the delegates were informed, has no crew out this year, and very likely will not put one on the river. While it was thought possible that some other crews would like to compete in this event, it was unanimously voted to eliminate it from the list. In its stead an intermediate eight-oared race has been substituted, and, according to pledges of entries made last night, this event will fill as well as any other on the program. Four or five eights are likely to start.

The program for the regatta was definitely decided at a meeting of the Board of Stewards, which followed the general conference of the Rowing Association. The events are junior singles, intermediate singles, association singles, senior singles, junior doubles, intermediate doubles, senior doubles, junior four gig, junior centipede gig, senior four shell, junior four barge, junior eight, senior eight, and an eight-oared shell race for high schools within thirty miles of New York.

President Richard Stucke appointed a committee of three, consisting of Edward Scully, Ravenswood B. C.; Herbert C. Milligan, New Rochelle B. C., and George M. Brennert of the Active B. C., to revise the by-laws of the association, with instructions to report as soon as possible.

Another committee of three was appointed by the Chairman to work up interest in the regatta, and to pay especial attention to booming events which are not filled twenty days before the regatta.

Harry Penn Burke of the Malta B. C., Philadelphia, and James P. Fox of St. Alphonsus B. C., Boston, were selected to act as referees, with James A. Miller of the New York A. C. and O. Stevens of the Nassau Boat Club, honorary referees. The position of starter was assigned to John O. Regan of the Metropolitan R. C., who had filled the berth for many years. His assistant will be F. A. Shell, one of the best known officials on the Schuykill River. He represents the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia.

Bob Pelton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, told of the big things that are being done to make the national regatta at Duluth this year a success. Scullers of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, who care to compete in the national regatta, can have their expenses paid as far as Chicago and return by the Duluth Rowing Club, which will promote the national championships. The only expenses to be incurred by the Easterners competing at Duluth will be their railroad fare from Chicago to Duluth and back to Chicago. All clubs, however, will be expected to pay the freight on shells to be used by their representatives.

VICTORY FOR ZBYSZKO.

Pilakoff Unable to Continue After First Fall Gained in 16:55.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, defeated Fred Pilakoff of Finland, after 16 minutes 55 seconds of wrestling, catch-as-catch-can style, at the Manhattan Opera House last night. This contest was the feature of an interesting series of bouts held in aid of the Polish sufferers from the European war. The sum of $1,012 was realized, and this will be turned over to the Polish Relief Fund authorities.

The greatest interest was displayed in the Zbyszko-Pilakoff contest. It was announced that the bout would be decided best two out of three falls. However, Zbyszko threw his opponent to the mat with such force in obtaining the first hold that the Finlander was unable to proceed with the bout at the expiration of his five minutes' rest period. A further Nelson and body hold won the match for Zbyszko.

Carl Sanderson of Sweden scored a spectacular victory over Young Hussane of Pittsburgh in a bout that went to within six seconds of the stipulated twenty minutes.

Catch-as-Catch-Can Style—Jack McGrath, Ireland, and George Sandelli, New York, wrestled twenty minutes to a draw; Hans Fuerst, Austria, threw J. Butzolla, Jersey City, in 12 minutes 5 seconds, with a double-wrist lock; Hjelmar Johnson, Sweden, and Andy Kindreth, Lithuania, wrestled 20 minutes to a draw; Carl Sanderson, Sweden, threw Young Hussane, Pittsburgh, in 10 minutes 54 seconds, with a further Nelson and arm-scissors hold; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Fred Pilakoff, Finland, in 16 minutes 55 seconds, with a further Nelson and body hold.

Greco-Roman Style—Pierre La Colisse, France, threw Charles Lasson, England, in 3 minutes 44 seconds with a half-Nelson and body hold; Anton Irsa, Bohemia, threw Fritz Assam, Germany, in 9 minutes 5 seconds, with a head in chancery hold.

Ketewomoke Yacht Club Events.

The Ketewomoke Yacht Club of Huntington, L. I., of which Holmes W. Kouwenhoven is Commodore, will hold the opening events of the 1916 season on Decoration Day, when there will be races for the various classes.

The schedule of events for the season is: June 24, club run to Duck Island, July 2, club run to a point to be selected; July 15 to 24, club cruise terminating at Hartford; July 29, gymkhana events; Aug. 6, club races in Huntington Bay; Aug. 12 and 13, a run around Lloyd's Neck to Oyster Bay, and Aug. 19, night race.

Extra Class for Spring Horse Show.

An extra class for hunters and jumpers to be ridden over the regulation course by women on side saddles has been added to the prize list of the New York Spring Horse Show, which will be held at Durland's next week. The entries will close on Saturday. The nominations for the regular classes closed yesterday, and the indications are that they have surpassed all previous records for this annual exhibition. The first prize in the extra class will be a $50 cup and the second prize a $25 cup.

A. G. Miles Buys Arizona Ponies.

While in California recently Alfred Graham Miles purchased a string of fourteen Arizona mounts which he will use this Summer at Thousand Islands. The ponies are now at Greensburg, Penn. As Thousand Islands is in the Polo Circuit and holds it regular tournament from Aug. 10 to Sept. 4, it is anticipated that the coming season will be the most notable for polo in the history of the big Summer colony.

WINNERS AT SQUASH.

J. C. Tomlinson advanced to the final round of the Yale Club Class B squash tournament yesterday afternoon, when he defeated P. L. Dodge in a closely contested match, at 10—16, 15—12.

John Taylor defeated Harold Tobey in the semi-final round of the championship squash tennis tournament at the Princeton Club, the score being 15—12, 15—3.

One match was played yesterday in the third round of the Class B squash tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club, Dr. W. D. White defeating E. B. Hutchings at 18—13, 15—10.

TWO BOXING CLUB OFFICIALS ARRESTED

Accused of Allowing a 14-Year-Old Boy to Box in Broadway Sporting Club.

Joseph McKeon, a matchmaker at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn, and Dr. R. J. McKenna, physician for the club, were served with warrants yesterday issued by Magistrate John Naumer of the Gates Avenue Court, accusing them of permitting a boxing bout at the club on Monday, April 10, between boys who were under 18 years of age. A warrant was also issued for another official of the club, who it is alleged paid one of the boys $1 for taking part in the bout.

The arrests were the result of a protest that had been made because of the alleged practice of holding bouts at the Broadway Club on Monday afternoons between young schoolboys. In the warrants, it is alleged that a boy named Irving Wolkow, whose ring name is Bobby Irving, only 14 years old, boxed two rounds on Monday afternoon, April 10, with another youth about his age and that the bout was stopped because Irving's young opponent was defeated.

When this protest was first made early last week Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission stated that the charges were untrue. He also stated that on the testimony of Dr. McKenna, Peter J. Maher, one of the State Boxing Inspectors, and Hiram Donnelly, attendance officer of the Board of Education, the boys who took part in the boxing bouts were 18 years old. The complaints served yesterday were prepared by officials of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Dr. McKenna and McKeon were arrested at the club yesterday afternoon during the regular weekly show. The boy who is alleged to have received $1 for boxing was brought before the physician. The lad, Bobby Irving, was in short trousers and Dr. McKenna stated that he had never permitted a boy in short trousers to box. He also told the officers that the youth he examined last week was physically fit to box.

Both Dr. McKenna and McKeon were arraigned before Magistrate Naumer in the Gates Avenue Court and were released on parole.

LARGE BOXING ENTRY.

Seventy-five Amateurs to Compete in New York State Championships.

Seventy-five of the leading amateur boxers in this section are entered in the New York State championships, which will start tonight at the City Athletic Club in West Fifty-fourth Street, and will be concluded on Thursday night. This entry is much larger than that of last year. Championships will be decided at 108, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pounds, and in the heavyweight class.

John Gaddi of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, Metropolitan title holder at 158 and 175 pounds, will seek two State titles at 158 pounds in the heavyweight division. William Spengler, the Union Settlement A. C. boxer, who recently returned from a competitive tour of Norway and Denmark, is entered in the heavyweight class, but it is doubtful whether he will compete.

Two national champions are listed as entrants in the lighter divisions. B. Volger of the Educational Alliance, who annexed the 115-pound national title at Boston after winning the Metropolitan honors, will defend his supremacy in the 115-pound class. In the tilts for 125-pound boys, W. Morris of the East Side House, Metropolitan and national champion, will likely prove the leading contestant.

John Gleason of the Paulist Athletic Club is the only Metropolitan champion who will not compete.

The semi-finals and finals will be decided Thursday night.

GOLFER OUIMET BARRED.

Former Champion Can No Longer Compete in Amateur Events.

It was reported from Boston last night that Francis Ouimet and John H. Sullivan, Jr., had been notified by M. Lewis Crosby, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, that they were no longer eligible to play in the amateur ranks, having violated the new code of amateurism which was adopted during the past Winter by the governing body. It has been intimated for some time that Ouimet would not play in the amateur ranks for another season and rumor had it that this was because of remarks passed by Ouimet. The former open champion is now engaged in the sporting goods business in Boston and Sullivan, it is said, is associated with him.

The report that Ouimet and Sullivan have been notified of their ineligibility by M. Lewis Crosby conforms with the understanding of the manner in which the United States Golf Association was to act about enforcing the provisions of the new amateur code. Golfers, it has been said, who came under the ban would be notified of their debarment by the member of the executive committee from the district in which the offender resided. M. Lewis Crosby represents the Boston section on the committee and the fact that he notified Ouimet and Sullivan would appear to conform to the method that has been anticipated.

Knockouts at Olympic A. C.

In the main bout of ten rounds last night at the Olympic A. C. Artie McGovern, the west side lightweight, knocked out Young Kelly of Newark in the second round.

In the semi-final bout of ten rounds Joe Lynch knocked out Johnny Walsh in two rounds.

Miss Taylor Reaches Final Round.

Miss Margaret Taylor won her way through the semi-final round of the women's tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday, when she defeated Miss E. C. Putnam in straight sets at 6—4, 6—1.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt st.
Whole Building, Near Broadway
Greatest Men's Shoe Store

Low Shoes for Easter
Mahogany Cordovans, $5.00 & $5.85
Dark Mahogany Calf, $4.50

Cordovan High Shoes
$5.00 Pair
Incomplete sizes
Value $7.00

Clearance of Odd Lots
Tan Calf Shoes, $2.85
Not all sizes. Were $4 & $5
$4 and $5 Low Shoes at $3.00
Last Season's Styles—Sizes Broken

N. Y. U. GYMNASTIC MEET.

Juniors and Freshmen Tie for First Honors, with 23½ Points Each.

In the annual interclass gymnastic contests at New York University yesterday teams representing the junior and freshman classes tied for first place, each class registering 23½ points. Both class teams were made up of representatives from the 'Varsity gymnastic team, and the competition was unusually close. The sophomores finished in last place with 18 points.

The work of Nichols, '17, in all events proved valuable to the junior team. He captured second place on the horizontal bar, tied for first place on the side horse, and was awarded first place in both the flying rings and club-swinging events. For the freshmen, Charlie Cremer, a brother of George Cremer, Captain of the Violet's championship intercollegiate team in 1914, was the all-around champion, and was awarded positions in all six events. On the parallel bars and in the tumbling competition he won first places, while he scored altogether 22½ of the total points registered for the freshmen. The summaries:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by C. Cremer, '19; F. Nichols, '17, second; G. Yanosik, '18, and R. U. Knox, '18, tied for third.
Parallel Bars.—Won by Charles Cremer, '19; F. P. Nichols, '17, second; G. Yanosik, '18, third; R. Knox, '18, fourth.
Side Horse.—F. Nichols, '17, and C. Cremer, '19, tied for first; R. Knox, '18, third; G. Yanosik, fourth.
Flying Rings.—Won by F. Nichols, '17; C. Cremer, '19, second; G. Laub, '17, third; G. Yanosik, '18, fourth.
Tumbling.—Won by C. Cremer, '19; R. Knox, '18, second; G. Yanosik, '18, third; F. Nichols, '17, fourth.
Club Swinging.—Won by F. Nichols, '17; G. Yanosik, '18, second; C. Cremer, '19, third.

DRAW RELAY POSITIONS.

Kansas Gets the Pole in Two Events of Pennsylvania Carnival.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The draw for position in the various events of the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, which will be held here on April 28 and 29, was announced today. In two races, the one-mile and the four-mile championship, the University of Kansas will have the choice placeson the pole.

Michigan has drawn No. 1 position in the two-mile event, while Pennsylvania will have the pole in the distance medley and Columbia in the sprint medley. The drawings are as follows:

One-Mile College Relay Championship.—1, Kansas; 2, Harvard; 3, Holy Cross; 4, Chicago; 5, Princeton; 6, Cornell; 7, Dartmouth; 8, Missouri; 9, Columbia; 10, Wisconsin; 11, Pennsylvania; 12, Pennsylvania State.

Two-Mile College Relay Championship.—1, Michigan; 2, Cornell; 3, Princeton; 4, Pennsylvania State; 5, Pennsylvania; 6, Kansas; 7, Yale; 8, Chicago.

Four-Mile College Relay Championship.—1, Kansas; 2, Cornell; 3, Michigan; 4, Wisconsin; 5, Pennsylvania State; 6, Princeton; 7, Pennsylvania.

American College Distance Medley Championship Relay Race.—1, Pennsylvania; 2, Cornell; 3, Harvard; 4, Princeton, 5, Wisconsin; 6, Michigan; 7, Wisconsin; 8, Chicago.

American College Sprint Medley Championship Relay Race.—1, Columbia; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Cornell; 4, Chicago; 5, Michigan; 6, Princeton; 7, Wisconsin; 8, Harvard.

One-Mile Freshman College Relay Championship.—1, Princeton; 2, Dartmouth; 3, Pennsylvania State; 4, Dental and Oral Surgery; 5, Pennsylvania.

Class B Championship.—1, Columbia; 2, Syracuse; 3, Pennsylvania State; 4, Hamilton; 5, Indiana; 6, Michigan Agricultural; 7, Holy Cross.

Class A.—1, Johns Hopkins; 2, Swarthmore; 3, Fordham; 4, Coe; 5, Buffalo; 6, Pittsburgh; 7, Georgetown.

Class C.—1, Dubuque; 2, Stevens Institute; 3, Newberry; 4, New York University; 5, Wesleyan; 6, Carnegie Institute; 7, Hamilton; 8, Haverford.

Class B.—1, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; 2, Lafayette; 3, Rutgers; 4, George Washington University; 5, Lehigh; 6, Dickinson; 7, Colgate.

Class A.—1, Muhlenberg; 2, Gettysburg; 3, Catholic University; 4, Bucknell; 5, St. John's; 6, Brooklyn College; 7, Washington and Jefferson; 8, Franklin and Marshall.

Class C.—1, Jersey City; 2, Temple; 3, Indiana Normal; 4, Drexel; 5, New York Dental and Oral Surgery; 6, New York Law; 7, Virginia Military Institute; 8, College City of New York; 9, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Class C.—1, Rhode Island State; 2, Juniata; 3, Villanova; 4, Delaware; 5, Ursinus; 6, Maryland Agricultural; 7, Lebanon Valley; 8, Mansfield Normal; 9, Trenton Industrial Art.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Charles Boughton, former interscholastic champion and record holder at two miles, will represent the New York Athletic Club this Summer. His first start under the club colors will probably be in the Metropolitan A. A. U. championships. Boughton, two years ago, was debarred from amateur competition for having acted as an attendant at a Newark playground. On an appeal to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union he was reinstated. Later he went to the University of Pennsylvania, but flunked out. Two years ago he was considered one of the brightest prospects in the metropolitan district over the two-mile route.

Twelve New York boys are going to Boston on Wednesday to compete in the annual Marathon race from Ashland to Boston. Five will represent the Mohawk A. C., two the Millrose A. A., three the Swedish-American A. C., one the Bronx Church House, and one the Ozanam Athletic Association. Arthur Roth, winner of the recent Bronx County Marathon, will head the Mohawk A. C. contingent, which will be composed of C. Erickson, Fred Travelena, Jimmy victor in the last Brooklyn-to-Seagate Marathon, and Willie Kyronen will carry the colors of the Millrose A. A. Hans Schuster, O. Janeson, and R. Vickstrom will run for the Swedish-American A. C. Jack Phillips will represent Bronx Church House, and Harry Robinson is the choice of the Ozanam A. A.

Jack Kelly, coach of the Bronx Church House, is training the athletes of the Riverhead (L. I.) High School for the coming outdoor season. Kelly has been engaged for six weeks, and will have about two weeks to shape up his charges before they go into competition.

Homer Baker may be asked to appear before the Registration Committee to explain his lack of celerity when called to the starting line. Baker has a habit of delaying when an event in which he is to participate is about to start. It usually takes some time to find him.

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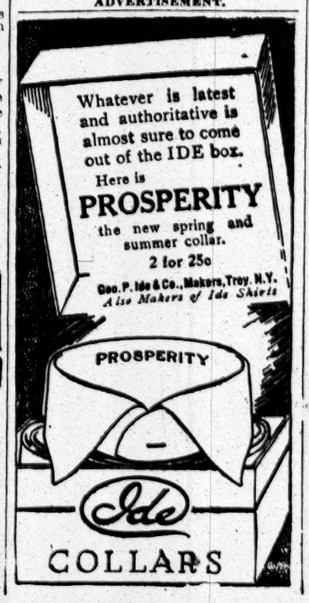
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A. A. U. JUNIOR TRACK MEET.

Knights of St. Peter of New Brunswick to Hold Championships.

The junior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, were awarded last night to the Knights of St. Peter Athletic Club in New Brunswick. A definite date was not set for the games, but they will be held either on June 17 or 24. The day will be chosen by the New Brunswick club some time this week. The Knights of St. Peter A. C. was the only organization which bid for the championships.

Neillson Field of Rutgers College, where the seven-mile walking and ten-mile running championships of the A. A. U. were successfully contested last October, has been placed at the disposal of the Knights of St. Peter, and will be used for the track and field sports.

No change in the customary program was made by the Junior Championship Committee, of which Fred J. V. Delany is Chairman, at the meeting held last evening in A. A. U. Headquarters, 21 Warren Street.

The support of the Johnson and Johnson A. A., another New Brunswick organization, has been pledged to the Knights of St. Peter, and working in harmony the two clubs expect to make the junior events pay for the first time in years. Last year they were held in Schenectady, and despite predictions of great success the games only cleared expenses.

Lester M. Stevens, former A. A. U. Commissioner for the New Brunswick district, will likely be selected to head the local committee which will work up interest in the games.

WITH THE CHESS PLAYERS.

José R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, is meeting with uniform success in his tour of the Pacific Coast, where he has played so far at Seattle and Portland. In two performances at Seattle the Cuban played forty-two opponents, and only one of these was able to get a draw, the rest all losing. At Portland he played against thirty-nine in one sitting, winning thirty-seven and losing two.

A. Kupchik, New York State champion and champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, is leading in the annual championship tournament of that club, having won three games in succession. J. Bernstein, with 3—1, comes next, followed by A. B. Hodges, with 2—0.

In the annual championship tournament at the Isaac L. Rice Chess Club the leading scores are the following: A. Kupchik, 2½—1½; B. Kostic, 2½—2½; J. Bernstein, 2—1.

Thirty-nine players have started in the Washington Heights handicap tourney of the Empire City Chess Club. In the supplementary match to decide the tie for the championship between P. Lipschuetz and J. Juschke each player has won a game.

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SEAMEN WIN STRIKE, UNION OFFICIALS SAY

Declare No Ships of the Lines Affected Can Sail Without New Wage Contracts.

DENY A MUTINY ON BRAZOS

Charge Kidnapping of Crew of That Vessel—Mongolia Trouble Settled—Savannah Line Signs.

The striking seamen at this port, on reviewing last night the events of the preceding twelve hours, declared that they had had a "day of triumph." The only reason, they said, that any vessels of the lines affected had been able to sail during the day was that the management of the companies had signed agreements with the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association, the local branch of the International Seamen's Union.

The Mongolia, the big Atlantic Transport line freighter, that had been held in port two days, was able to get ready for sailing because in the late afternoon the company signed the union agreement. She will clear at the Custom House and get under way this morning. The Savannah liner City of Columbus was held at her pier until after 7 o'clock last night before the company acceded to the demands of the men and she was able to put to sea. Other lines were reported by the union men to have signified their intention of granting the demands of their men. The Ward liner Morro Castle will sail tomorrow with a union crew.

It was after 6 o'clock last night when G. H. Brown, local Secretary of the union, returned to headquarters, 51 South Street, and told the men waiting there that the Savannah Line had agreed to the wage scale. This decision by the company followed a conference between Mr. Brown and Vice President Pleasants of the line. While the conference was on the City of Columbus, which was scheduled to sail at 3 o'clock, remained alongside her pier with 150 passengers on board. As soon as Mr. Brown had announced the successful negotiations with the Savannah Line he called Boston by long distance telephone and released the company's steamship Nacoochee that had been tied up at that port since Saturday because of the strike.

Greatest Anxiety Over Freighters.

Mr. Brown said the greatest anxiety to meet the union demands had been manifested by those operating freight steamships. He said some lines, among them the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, had been endeavoring to obtain non-union crews.

It was announced at strike headquarters that Grace & Co., whose steamships ply between this and South American ports, had agreed to the increased wage scale, and that no further controversy with the company was anticipated. Following this action the men who had gone out on Saturday on the Santa Catalina, loading at Pier 33, Brooklyn, for West Coast ports, returned on board.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company, owners of the Atlantic Transport Line, operating American steamships, and the American Line, met representatives of the seamen's union in conference in the morning and later it was said at union headquarters that not only had the sixty-five strikers on the Mongolia been signed on, but assurances had been given that the union demands would be met with regard to the crew of the steamship New York, scheduled to sail for England tomorrow.

Secretary Brown last night denied the statement that the strikers on the Brazos had been guilty of mutiny by refusing to work after the vessel had put out from her pier. The truth is, he said, that the strikers had been practically kidnapped. Notice of a demand for more pay had been served on the ship's officers and the line officials, he said, at least three hours before the vessel sailed. There had been arguments, he said, and finally the officers of the Brazos told the men to go on board, get their things, and leave the ship. The men thereupon filed on board, but when they were below, Mr. Brown said, the ship pulled away from the pier. Naturally, he added, when the men found out they had been tricked they were angry, and refused the invitation to work or swim ashore.

The Strike to Spread.

Union leaders said yesterday it was planned to carry the strike to every craft carrying American sailors, until all received increases in pay. This included, it was said, the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of 12 Water Street, which was expected to demand an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent.

With the demand for harbor transportation intensified by the freight congestion and with ocean freight rates from 100 to 300 per cent. higher than a few years ago, the men who operated the various crafts believed, it was said, that they should share in the prosperity, and. Mr. Brown said yesterday, they believed they were going to do so. There are about 40,000 seamen employed along the coast, and Mr. Brown is hopeful of having them all come into the union.

The Guffy Oil Company and the Texas Company, each with ten ships, were now paying the union scale, he said, and the union hoped the Standard Oil Company also would sign. The company is still holding out, with its steamships Comet and Brilliant held here for orders.

In expectation of a strike on the craft working about the harbor the New York Boat Owners' Association, 80 Broad Street, announced taht it was advertising for men to take strikers' places. Ernest Stavey, Secretary of the association, said the demands of the men were, in some cases, for a 60 per cent. increase in wages.

"The owners," he said, "are willing to grant a reasonable increase, but will not recognize the Engineers' Union, preferring to deal directly with the men. Over 165 men have registered as being willing to work as soon as called upon."

CALL OUT HOIST ENGINEERS.

Cranford Co.'s Employes Quit Subway Work at Union's Orders.

Representatives of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union yesterday called out on strike some of the hoisting engineers employed on subway work by the Cranford Company of Brooklyn, according to an announcement made by the union. Other parts of the subway work were also inspected by the labor chiefs, with the view of taking similar action if the union representatives thought such a course justified, but no additional strikes were reported.

It was understood that representatives of the employers and the workers were still quietly making efforts to reach a settlement, but none of these concerned would make any statement.

BIDDINGER'S BAIL $30,000.

Justice Bijur Fixes Detective's Bond in Habeas Corpus Case.

Guy Biddinger, ex-Chicago detective and once assistant manager of the William J. Burns Detective Agency, appeared before Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court in Chambers yesterday on the writ of habeas corpus granted by Justice Cohalan. After a heated argument Biddinger's bail was fixed at $30,000, and the argument will be continued on Friday. Bail was furnished by a surety company. The warrant for Biddinger's arrest was signed by Governor Whitman at the request of the Chicago authorities, who want Biddinger returned to that city to answer fifty-one charges against him.

Moses H. Grossman represented Biddinger and Assistant District Attorney Johnstone and Isidor Kresel represented the State of Illinois. Justice Bijur was asked to remand Biddinger without bail. Mr. Grossman said that the compiling of fifty-one charges against his client in one week by the Chicago officials seemed to indicate that the real purpose of getting Biddinger back to Chicago did not appear on the surface. He said that the authorities here appeared to be inclined to assist this hidden purpose by insisting upon excessive bail so that it would not be possible for him to get his freedom.

Mr. Grossman dwelt especially upon the fact that the accusations against Biddinger were based upon alleged occurrences eight years ago.

Biddinger is now associated with the Val O'Farrell Detective Agency. He is pretty well known to police officials all over the country through the part he played in the arrest of the McNamara brothers and others who blew up The Los Angeles Times. Thirty of the charges against Biddinger are for felonies, according to the District Attorney's office. Some of them are for larceny, bribery, and permitting prisoners to escape.

BUILDING BILL HEARING.

Mayor Expected to Sign Measure Which Simplifies Inspections.

Mayor Mitchel held a public hearing yesterday on the bill amending the city charter in relation to the occupancy, use and inspection of buildings and structures giving to the Borough Superintendents of Buildings exclusive jurisdiction and creating a Board of Appeals. Originally the bill provided that the Board of Appeals should be composed of one member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; one member of the New York Board of Underwriters; two members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange; one member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, and one member of the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association.

The Board of Estimate objected to the mandatory provision of the bill, and it was amended so that the different societies might send in lists, with the appointments left to the Mayor's discretion. Those who appeared in opposition to the bill yesterday were representatives of the organizations named, who maintained that they should have the appointing power.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests sent the Mayor a letter urging him to sign the bill. The Mayor, it was said, will sign the bill and it will then go to the Governor for his approval.

384 WIDOWS ARE AIDED.

Committee Favors $300,000 for Board of Child' Welfare.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported favorably yesterday on last week's resolution for an appropriation of $300,000 in revenue bonds to replenish the funds of the Board of Child Welfare. Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, and Assemblyman Martin McCue appeared in favor of the appropriation. Speaking for Mrs. Hearst and herself, Miss Loeb said that 384 widows had thus far been taken care of, and that the cases of 700 more widows had been passed upon as being worthy of aid.

The resolution will come up for passage at today's meeting of the board. It must have unanimous consent and will then go to the Board of Estimate.

LEFT 771 SCARFPINS IN $1,117,004 ESTATE

Joseph E. Gay, Copper Financier, Had 141 Brooches and 423 Rings.

COIN COLLECTION $2,478

Appraisal Is Exclusive of Real Estate in New Hampshire—Brother and Three Nieces Benefit.

A curious collection of scarfpins, brooches, and rings, many of small value, was revealed yesterday in the appraisal of the estate of Joseph E. Gay, who was President of the Wolverine Copper Company and the Mohawk Mining Company until a short time before his death on Sept. 28, 1914. The appraisal filed by Transfer Tax Appraiser Anthony P. Ludden showed total assets of $1,173,759, the net estate being $1,117,004.

The beneficiaries were Richard Lewis Gay, the decedent's brother, who received $300,000, and Grace M. Chaffee, Elizabeth H. Yandell, and Annie H. Kimball, nieces, who received $272,334 each. The decedent owned no real estate in the State of New York, but had an estate, the value of which is not disclosed, in New Hampshire.

The other assets were: Bank deposits, $315,031; wearing apparel, $100; jewelry, $32,196; bric-a-brac, $2,471; collection of Greek glass, $541; salary due from Mohawk Mining Company, $146; salary due from Wolverine Copper Company, $146; stocks, bonds, and notes, $820,591; collection of coins, $2,478, and office furniture, $55.

Scarfpins to the number of 771, aggregating in value $7,207, the most valuable one being a diamond pin valued at $250, were among the effects. A collection of 141 brooches was valued at $1,849. There were 423 rings, which were valued at $9,026, the most valuable among them being a cat's-eye at $400, an emerald and ruby snake ring at $300, and a diamond star and sapphire at $200.

The largest holdings of bonds were: Ohio & Kentucky Railway Company, $90,000; Knickerbocker Ice Company, $25,500; Copper Range Railroad, $22,500; Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, $45,450; New Jersey & New York Railroad Company, $27,200.

The largest stock holdings were: 3,177 shares American Coal Company, $63,540; 250 shares Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, $98,500; 760 shares Copper Range Mining Company, $22,800; 700 shares Wolverine Copper Company, $25,900; 500 shares Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting, and Power Company, $156,078. There were several large blocks of worthless mining stocks in companies that are no longer in operation.

WILL OF EGERTON L. WINTHROP

Relics of Dutch Days and Stuyvesant Heirlooms Left to Sons.

Relics of old Dutch times in New York and heirlooms of the Stuyvesant family, including the Stuyvesant clock, the Stuyvesant christening bowl, and a box made from the old Stuyvesant pear tree, two lots in Trinity Cemtery, and two pews in St. Mark's Church, pass by the will of Egerton Leigh Winthrop, who died April 6, to his oldest son, Egerton Leigh Winthrop, Jr., of 114 East Thirty-ninth Street. The will of Mr. Winthrop, who since 1869 was a lawyer in this city, and was a direct descendant of John Winthrop, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. His paternal grandmother was directly descended from the Stuyvesants and other leading Knickbocker families.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., also receives one-third of the residuary estate, and in addition, a portrait of the decedent by John S. Sargent. The will provides that the portrait is to pass, upon the son's death, to his eldest son. He is also to receive a portrait of General Hamilton, two statuettes by Clodian, a collection of miniature, and a painting by Walter Gray.

Property at 28 East Thirty-third Street and the decedent's estate in Newport, R. I., are left to the two sons, Egerton and Bronson Winthrop. The latter lives in the New York house. They are to occupy the premises as tenants in common and receive in common all the rest of the decedent's pictures, plate, and personal effects. The will directs that $500 be spent for a memorial to the decedent's brother, Benjamin Robert Winthrop.

Bronson W. Winthrop receives outright one-third of the residuary estate, and the demaining third is left in trust for the granddaughter of the decedent, Charlotte A. W. Fowler, 28 East Seventy-fifth Street, the principal to go upon her death to her issue. One hundred shares of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company stock are left to Muriel Egerton Winthrop, 114 East Thirty-ninth Street.

William Jeffrey of 201 East Thirtieth Street receives $2,000 and an annuity of $720 for life, "as a mark of my high regard, of my appreciation of his faithful services, and with the belief that my comfort and well-being in my home life have been greatly promoted by his devotion to my interests." This is to pass to his wife, Carroll Jeffrey, if she survives him. The decedent's housekeeper, Catherine Green, receives $1,500.

The two sons are named as executors. Albert W. Putnam, 32 Liberty Street, is attorney of record.

THE REV. MR. LAMONT'S WILL.

Value of Estate of Father of Morgan Partner Not Stated.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 17.—The will of the Rev. Thomas Lamont of Englewood, N. J., father of Thomas Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who died on April 7, was probated by Surrogate R. A. Sibbald at Hackensack this afternoon. The testator had been a member of the New York Methodist conference since 1857. Though one of his sons, Hammond, who was at one time editor of The Nation and then manager of The Evening Post of New York, died in 1909, and his wife died last Christmas, the veteran minister never changed his will, for Hammond is named with Thomas as executors of the estate and the bulk of the estate was bequeathed to his wife.

The estate will now be divided between Thomas Lamont, Lucy L., a daughter, the wife of John Palmer Gavit of Englewood, managing editor of The Evening Post, and Gordon and Katherine, children of Hammond Lamont. There is nothing to indicate the value of the estate.

JUSTICE BURR LEFT $265,101.

Two Daughters Will Receive Bulk of the Estate.

An appraisal of the estate of Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Burr, who died at his home, 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on April 18, 1915, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham. It shows that the jurist left a gross estate of $281,613.48 and a net estate of $265,101.31. The bulk of the estate is left to his two daughters, Mrs. Harriette B. Folger of 384 Jefferson Avenue and Mrs. Jessye B. Dunning of 16 Montgomery Place. To Carolyn D. Wilson, a sister-in-law, is left a life interest in $15,000. To Mrs. Ella A. D. Burr, the widow, who is an incompetent and an invalid, is left her dower right of $3,217.

Among the securities held by Justice Burr were 98 shares of stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company valued at $12,978.50, 100 shares of Delaware & Hudson Railroad valued at $15,000, and 303 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad of a par value of $50 a share, valued at $16,683.93. To Dorothy Quincy Folger, a grand-daughter, Justice Burr left a silver tankard that was presented to his great-grandfather, the Rev. Andrew Elliot, by the students of Harvard College in 1767.

Mrs. C. Balmer Left $510,995.

An appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Catherine Balmer, filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham in Brooklyn, shows that the deceased, who was the widow of the well-known bath house proprietor at Coney Island, left a gross estate of $562,744.77 and a net estate of $510,995.37. The largest item among the assets of the estate is the award recently made by the City of New York of $396,230 for land taken for the new public park on the site of Dreamland Park. The estate is left to Mrs. Balmer's direct descendants.

HELD AS FATAL DRUG BUYER

Dorothy Miller Charged with Homicide of Mrs. Hodge.

After a preliminary hearing into the death of Mrs. George Hodge of 103 Eagle Street, Albany, N. Y., who died from an overdose of drugs on Friday in the apartment of Mrs. Margaret Lahan, at 245 West Fifty-first Street, Dorothy Miller, or Morgan, who was one of those in the apartment on the night preceding Mrs. Hodge's death, was committed yesterday to the Tombs in default of $15,000 bail. Coroner Feinberg held Miss Miller on a charge of homicide to await the inquest, which will be held as soon as a chemical analysis determines what drug caused the Albany woman's death. The charge was based upon an affidavit made by Detective Sergeant O'Connell of the Second Branch, who said Mrs. Lahan had told him it was Miss Miller who had purchased the drugs which she and Mrs. Hodge took.

Miss Miller was represented by former Assistant District Attorney Isidore Wasservogel. Assistant District Attorney Renaud of the Homicide Bureau asked the Coroner to fix bail at $25,000, which was opposed by Mr. Wasservogel. After some discussion the Coroner fixed bail at $15,000.

RUSSIAN LOAN DEFERRED.

Holidays Abroad Delay Arrangements for Sale of Acceptances.

The discussions which have been pending for some weeks for a loan of from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000 to the Russian Government have been dropped temporarily, it was said yesterday. It had been proposed to obtain funds through a combination of bank acceptances and a straight Government loan, to be handled by the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank.

Arrangements for the sale of acceptances to the amount of about $30,000,000 have been delayed by holidays abroad, but will be taken up again in about three weeks.

MARSHALL STOOD UP AGAINST BUCHANAN

U. S. District Attorney Told Committee What "Defense by Impeachment" Means.

NO CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

Makes Public His Statement in Washington Last Week—Stands by Carlin Letter.

United States District Attorney Marshall gave out yesterday the statement he made last week to the Select Committee of the House of Representatives which was appointed to see if he had been guilty of contempt in writing his letter of March 4 to Congressman Carlin, Chairman of the sub-committee which investigated the charges preferred against him by Congressman Buchanan. He also called attention to his verbal statement at Washington that his letter of March 4 was not intended to apply to the House or the Committee on the Judiciary as a whole, but merely to the sub-committee and its proceedings in New York.

After denying earnestly that he was in contempt of the House or its committee, Mr. Marshall reviewed the circumstances which led to the visit of the sub-committee to this city. He pointed out that it was after it was well known that the Federal Grand Jury here was considering the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, of which Mr. Buchanan was President, that the latter brought the first charges against him. Mr. Marshall complained that there was nothing specific about these charges, and he said:

"I have said that Mr. Buchanan's resolution contained charges against me; I think it would be more proper to say that he filed a few pages of abuse, which could not by the greatest stretch of the imagination be called charges."

His refusal to produce for the subcommittee the minutes of the Federal Grand Jury, Mr. Marshall explained, was the result first of a conference with the Attorney General and afterward a telegram from him.

Mr. Marshall then briefly described the incidents which led to his writing the letter to which exception had been taken, and in considering its propriety denied that the sub-committee was sitting in a judicial capacity. Then Mr. Marshall attacked the whole procedure of what he termed "defence by impeachment." Other Congressmen may yet, he said, violate the Federal law, and he thus pictured the result if the precedent of this case was to be followed:

"The 'honest and sincere belief' of the indicted Congressman is to result in an expedition of fellow-Congressmen to the district where the indictment is found, and all of the off-scourings of the criminal courts, where the District Attorney has practiced, are to be drawn together, not to substantiate charges against the District Attorney, but to find out whether any charges can be drummed up.

"Defense by impeachment, as I have said, is a novel defense. It is my unfortunate lot to take part in the first case of this character. At whatever discomfort to myself, it is my intention to see this case to the end. Surely the House of Representatives does not contemplate establishing the precedent that violators of the criminal law, if they happen to be members, will find in it a 'White Friars' or 'Alsatia' which will be their sanctuary against prosecutors who seek to apply that law."

CITY APPEAL TO WHITMAN.

Tax Reduction Committee Asks Governor to Use Veto Power.

Replying to Governor Whitman's letter regarding New York City relief bills now pending in the Legislature, William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Tax Reduction Committee, wrote the Governor yesterday setting forth just what bills his committee stands for. There are eight bills in all, and after enumerating them Mr. Childs said in his letter:

"Of course, we realize that the failure of the Legislature to approve many of the proposals for giving New York City more revenue may be due to the fact that all the available revenue of the State will be needed to meet the appropriations already made as well as those contained in the General Appropriation bill. Therefore, we include as part of our program the cutting out of unnecessary items in the General Appropriation bill, and the reduction in other items that are plainly excessive. We ask the Legislature to make these reductions, and, if the Legislature does not do this, we ask you to exercise your veto power to the same end."

REFUSE TO RESTORE BOY.

Atlanta Authorities Say Mrs. Richter Must Go to Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 17.—If she wishes to regain possession of her son, Robert Striker, whom she believes to be now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie Scott Ailing, better known here as Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Ruth Striker Richter of Brooklyn will have to resort to the courts. It was made certain today that the police here will take no action.

Mrs. Sinclair is a sister of Victor Innes, who is now under arrest here for larceny, as an aftermath of the disappearance of the Nelms girls two years ago. She is here to aid in the defense of her brother. It is stated that she was accompanied by a boy who bears every resemblance to the missing Striker boy, who was kidnapped from St. Petersbrug, Fla., two years ago. Mrs. Striker made an appeal for help to Governor Harris, and he instructed a thorough inquiry.

Information obtained by Sheriff Mangum has satisfied him that the boy is a son of Innes by his first wife, that he was awarded to Innes when he got a divorce from his first wife, and that Innes has turned the boy over to Mrs. Sinclair pending his trial.

Moreover, the Sheriff is apparently satisfied that Mrs. Striker Richter is the first wife of Innes. Sheriff Mangum, it is understood, will take no steps to take the child away from Mrs. Sinclair, but will let the Governor make such reply to Mrs. Richter as he may see fit.

"FORWARD" MUST PAY TAX.

Publishing Association Not Exempt as an Educational Institution.

The Forward Association, a corporation publishing Socialist propaganda literature, will not be exempt from taxation on the ground that it is an educational institution, according to a decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The decision reversed an order of Justice Platzek, which granted a writ of certiorari directing the Tax Board to exempt from taxation that part of the property of the Socialist publishers used exclusively by them.

The building at 175 East Broadway, owned by the association, which, however, occupied but one-fourth of it, was assessed at $225,000. The association asked for an abatement of the tax on one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the property, which the Supreme Court held to be proper. The Appellate Division, in reversing the order of the lower court, said:

It clearly appears from the certificate of incorporation of the relator, the Forward Association, that it is not within the class of corporations or associations entitled to exemption from taxation by subdivision 7, section 4, of the tax law.

The contention of the Forward Association was that it had been "organized and existed exclusively for educational purposes, and for the moral and mental improvement of men and women."

TO SEND JEWISH APPEALS.

Isadore Hershfield Extends His Relief Plan to Galicia.

BERLIN, April 17, (via London.)—Isadore Hershfield of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of New York has returned to Berlin from Vienna and a trip through Galicia and the Austrian-occupied sections of Poland.

During his trip Mr. Hershfield completed arrangements for forwarding letters and appeals for assistance from distressed Jews and other inhabitants to relatives in the United States. The arrangements are the same as those that already prevail in the Warsaw district, where the Germans are in authority.

The Israelite Alliance of Vienna will undertake the collection and forwarding of letters at its own expense.

WHEELER MAY GET AWAY.

Counsel Says Union League Club Recluse Was Lured to This City.

If Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court is convinced that Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., came to this city from Chicago to negotiate a settlement of the alimony row with his wife, Claudia, under an agreement that he should not be arrested without forty-eight hours' notice, the order of arrest against him will be vacated. If the order isn't vacated Mr. Wheeler will remain in the Union League Club safe from Deputy Sheriffs until Sunday, when writs do not run, and then he may start back to Chicago.

The argument to vacate the writ was a short one yesterday. William F. S. Hart, representing Mr. Wheeler, assured the court that his client had been lured here, and that when it became plain that he could not pay the $3,600 due, an agreement was written by which he was to pay $500 in cash and $100 a month for a year. At the expiration of that time a committee, including an expert accountant, was to look into his financial standing, and the amount he was to pay permanently was to be agreed upon. It was pointed out that Mr. Wheeler had hired offices here and that he was anxious to resume business. He is a member of the Stock Exchange.

Counsel for Mrs. Wheeler argued against vacating the arrest order. Mrs. Wheeler sat in the court room during the argument, an interested listener. Decision was reserved.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mary Roberts Rinehart is perhaps best known for mystery and humor and now she's taken a horseback trip through Glacier National Park where neither the mysteries of the vastnesses nor the humor of tenderfeet in cowboys' shoes have escaped her. See for yourself in this week's

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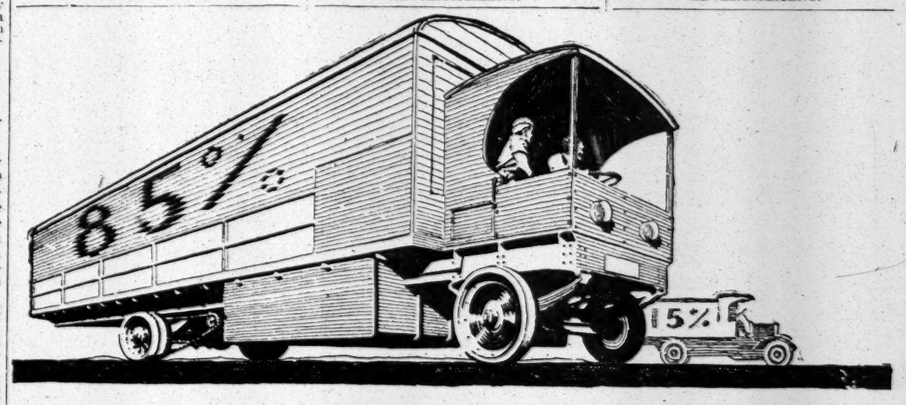

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Electricity and the electric motor have no equals for the short haul with many stops, such as street car runs.

There is no consumption of power while the vehicle stands. There is no "stalling." You don't have to "turn over" nor "warm up" an electric. Just as a street car gets away quickly when the motorman turns on the juice, so does the electric get away first in heavy traffic.

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Your electric truck will be laid up less than one-half as many days in a year as the average gasoline truck.

There are many other sources of the electric's superiority. Lessened stable space, reduced insurance, smaller upkeep. Then, too, don't forget that in a few hours' time your horse drivers can be taught to drive an electric truck. All there is to do is—turn on the power and keep in the road.

These superiorities of electrics for 85% of all city and suburban work are G. V. Electric Truck superiorities. For fifteen years we've been applying the principles of electric trucking to nearly every kind of business. We undoubtedly have figures on problems such as yours. It will cost you nothing to get this information, gathered by the foremost electric trucking men in America.

Some one of our 2172 G. V.'s in New York City is probably doing the work you want done.

We can probably save you money. Why not write us your line of business? If we can't, no harm is done. If we can, we've both made money. That's the only way we do business.

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Mammoth "Gardening Illustrated," 160 Pages, with leaflets FREE.

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Barclay Street, Cor. Church.

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Typify the Season—the Awakening of Nature

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Transfer Florist, 1659 Second Avenue.
J. P. Klausner, 275 Columbus Avenue.
John Strates, 176 West 23d St.
J. J. Fellouris, 116 West 28th St.
George Julias, 115 Lexington Ave.
Wm. P. Sears, 729 Sixth Avenue.
Wm. Burns, 840 Sixth Avenue.
Fredrich Stewig, 940 Sixth Avenue.
George Hanges, 685 Columbus Ave.
George Stathes, 889 Columbus Avenue.
Cathedral Floral Co., 301 West 110th St.
George D. Nicholas, 2059 Seventh Avenue.
George L. Rondires, 2164 Eighth Avenue.
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SAYS LABOR FORUM WAS WHITEWASHED

Stewart Browne Tells Board of Education of Sunday Night's Lively Row.

MAURER'S TALK CONDONED

Carl Beck and Others Ask the Mayor to Investigate, and Offer a Stenographer's Record.

As a result of the heated debate in the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School on Sunday night between George Creel and Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, a demand was made yesterday for an investigation by Mayor Mitchel. Carl Beck, the Managing Director of the Labor Forum; Edward T. James of the Central Federated Union, and Edward C. Rybicki of Typographical Union No. 6 wrote to the Mayor. Mr. Browne wrote a lively letter to the President and members of the Board of Education.

In his letter Mr. Browne charges that the special meeting of the Committee on Care of Buildings of the Board of Education at which it investigated as to the truth of the alleged "To-Hell-with-the-Stars-and-Stripes" remark of James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who spoke at the Forum two Sundays ago, was "a whitewash."

This is Mr. Browne's letter:

United Real Estate Owners Association.
Incorporated 1902.
170 Broadway, New York City.
Office of the President,
Stewart Browne.
April 17, 1916.

Re Labor Forum, Washington Irving High School.

To the President and Members of the Board of Education:

Gentlemen—I beg to report the following: When before the special hearing the Committee on Care of Buildings, Mr. Beck did not deny that at the previous Sunday meeting the Roman Catholic religion, our courts, our Constitution, and our President had been denounced.

On the 9th of April meeting THE TIMES and Sun reported that the expression "To hell with the Stars and Stripes" had been used to uproarious applause of the audience.

Whitewashed the Forum.

You held a meeting and "whitewashed" the Forum in spite of the fact that the reporter who wrote up the article insisted that his report was correct, as also do some others.

Last night I attended the Forum. At such meeting Mr. Creel said it wasn't for the Board of Education, the Mayor, or the President of the United States to say what the people shall do or say or shall not do or shall not say; that was for the people to say. [Uproarious applause.] this was in answer to my statement that laws and government meant force to enforce the laws and government.

Then Mr. Creel said, "I don't see that it was any harm if Mr. Maurer did say 'To hell with the Stars and Stripes.'" [Uproarious applause, hooting, and pandemonium.]

My remarks were instructive, and I think were educational; there was an official stenographer there, (Mr. Pickler of the Board of Estimate.) Get a copy.

I did say "God damn it," which was neither instructive nor educational, but was expressive; people who neither believe in religion nor God call it profane. I didn't say "To hell with the audience," not because I wouldn't if it suited my purpose.

I understand that the Forum leaders have been up at one of your committees and said that I packed the audience; this is untrue. I didn't know I was going until 7 P. M. I had written a refusing to go; there were only three people in the audience whom I knew.

By the bye, the speakers and the leader of the singing said last night that they are not paid; examine the Forum's expense on this question.

There were at least 800 people present, and, assuming that all paid, $100 at least must have been the gate receipts. Yours very truly, STEWART BROWNE, President.

Offer Stenographer's Record.

In the joint letter sent by those interested in the forum to the Mayor demanding an investigation, it is stated that "we understand you have been approached by representatives of real estate associations for an investigation of another alleged insult to the American flag." The Mayor is asked not only to make the alleged disrespectful language concerning the flag the subject of inquiry, but also "the alleged insult to the Deity made by Mr. Stewart Browne by the use of street profanity."

The letter continues:

"We think it would be unfair of you to judge anything that may have been said at the public forum without first having the facts before you, or to comment upon it publicly, as that only unwarrantably prejudices a part of the public against the use of the schoolhouse. This time we can produce a court stenographer's report to protect ourselves against unjust comments and untruthful reports made in the past by certain newspapers."

Mr. Beck has written a letter to the editors of the various newspapers calling their attention to the fact that the forum is now protected against inaccurate or untrue newspaper accounts by the use of a court stenographer. This record is kept on file in the office of Mr. Beck, and is, he says, for purposes of comparison, always at the disposal of editors.

MILITARY THEATRE PARTY.

Army and Navy Men Hear Preparedness Talk and See "Arizona."

Many army and navy men and members of the National Guard attended an "Army and Navy" film showing of "Arizona" at Keith's Bronx Theatre, Melrose Avenue and 149th Street, last night. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan made a plea for preparedness in a letter which was read by Major Stratford Corbett of the Second Battery of Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.

"Vocal preparedness may fill the bill at Fourth of July celebrations in times of peace," the letter read in part, "but vocal preparedness is not a military asset in times of war."

Speeches were made by James L. Wells, Borough President Douglas Mathewson, Louis D. Gibbs, and Major Corbett.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The hour for the services to be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance next Sunday has been brought forward from 4 to 3 o'clock because Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who is to be one of the speakers, has to leave for Boston at 5 o'clock. Bishop Greer and Sir Herbert Tree will also deliver addresses, and there will be a special musical program, arranged by Dr. Miles Farrow, organist of the cathedral.

Edgar Norton has been engaged by Arnold Daly for the rôle of Mortimer, valet to Beau Brummell, in his revival of the Fitch play at the Cort next Monday night.

A new stage setting will be installed at the Strand when Geraldine Farrar's third picture is given its first showing there, a week from Sunday. The setting is being executed in the studios of P. Dodd Ackerman, its designer. It is futuristic in spirit, and some of the designs are painted on velvet.

The cast for "The Devil's Invention," the new play by Hirma K. Moderwell and Carl E. Forbe in rehearsal under the direction of Gustav von Seyffertitz, has been completed. It includes William B. Mack, Eileen Van Biene, Katherine Emmet, Richie Ling, Joseph Brennan, Margaret Dunne, H. Fulton Russell, Violet de Biccari, and Mr. von Seyffertitz.

Through the interest of Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Mayor's Honorary Committee in charge of the Shakespeare Masque, rehearsals of the interludes, dances, and choral numbers will be held in the foyer of the Metropolitan Opera House during the first fortnight in May. The first rehearsal of Arthur Farwell's score will take place tonight in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, under the direction of Louis Koemmenich.

Twelve nationalities will be represented in the Rand School labor pageant which will be given at the Central Opera House April 28 to May 1. Among the 400 participants will be Americans, Russians, Finns, Hungarians, Bohemians, Swedes, English, Italians, and Greeks.

MILLER ART YIELDS $9,253.

Two Ivory Groups Bring $825, Top Price at First Day's Sale.

The first day's sale of the art collection of Daniel S. Miller, brother-in-law of Jay Gould and a collector in many lines, brought $9,253 in the big ballroom of the Hotel Savoy yesterday, where it went under the hammer, Samuel Marx auctioneer. The smaller articles of the collection went yesterday, and modern porcelains, with ivory carvings, and marbles.

Two ivory groups brought the highest price of the day, a French carving, "Woman and Lioness," and a German carving, "Cupid and Stork," the two, going to Jesse S. Foote for $825. Ex-Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions was one of the buyers of the afternoon, and Irving Berlin, the song writer, made a number of purchases in the evening. Berlin bought many of the numbers in the name of himself and his associate, Watterson.

To them went No. 236 of the catalogue, a French gilt bronze clock set for $400; No. 237, a pair of Sevres porcelain urn-shaped vases, of 1764, for $200; No. 238, a pair of royal Sevres pedestal vases and covers with paintings by F. Bellanger for $100; No. 242 a pair of Napoleon Sevres pedestal vases and covers, urn-shaped, military and landscape panels by H. Desprez for $250; No. 253, green onyx cylindrical pedestals, for $270. "Goddess of Night," a Carrara marble figure by A. Cipriani, No. 263, 54 inches high, went to Berlin for $130.

A set of four large English silver, repoussé panels, No. 141, replicas of Elgin marble sculptures, mythological subjects done by William Pitt in 1828, for Storr & Mortimer, the hall mark of a later date, 1881, went to S. Rosenfelt for $230. A remarkable bronze group, Russian, by F. Woerfrel, No. 150, a "Russian Gypsy Camp," went to H. B. Homan for $350. A pair of Royal Sevres Louis Philippe pedestal vases, No. 239, went to Heyman for $250; Bandler paid $110 for No. 248, a pair of Italian vases, with Cupid decoration, supported by Cupids, and $170 for an Italian bronze clock set, No. 254, surmounted by a bronze group, "The Hunt," by Carrier. The "Goddess of the Sun," Carrara marble, by A. Bachirini, No. 264, went to Jesse S. Foote for $185.

Ivories, miniatures, and enamels will be sold this afternoon and the illuminated manuscripts and books, with wonderful bindings set with jewels and miniatures, will be sold this evening. The sale was Mr. Marx's first step from the work of appraiser to an auctioneer of art collections.

FIRST PRIZE BABY TO LEAD.

Mayor's Committee Invites 1914 Winner to Head Parade.

Johanna Wiggers, 4 years old, who was the first prize baby of the 1914 Baby Week, and who was the model of all that a baby should be, is to lead the baby parade up Fifth Avenue this year. This has been decided by the Mayor's Baby Week Committee.

The committee called upon Johanna and her mother yesterday morning to ask if the little lady would be willing to accept the honor offered her. Johanna was playing with her Teddy Bear, but she turned upon the visitors the smile which delighted the general public, which succumbed to her charms when she took the first prize two years ago. The prize baby has kept up her record. Now 4 years old, she is 3 feet 4 inches tall, weighs almost fifty pounds, and wears the clothes of a 5-year-old child.

Johanna's mamma told how she kept her little girl well, feeding her on cereal and milk, vegetables, and a little meat, and every night she goes to bed at 7 o'clock.

"We want Johanna to be always as good and as well as she is now," said Mrs. Wiggers, "and we will be very happy to have her lead the parade."

Mr. Larson, of the New York Milk Committee, is Chairman of the committee arranging the baby parade.

WARSHIP'S GUNS DEFECTIVE

Report That the Michigan's Armament Must be Removed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—It was reported at the navy yard today that the naval board of investigation, after an examination, had decided that all the 12-inch guns of the battleship Michigan are defective and had ordered them removed. The report could not be officially confirmed.

While target practice in Cuban waters recently the bands on two of the Michigan's big guns broke, and the warship was ordered to Philadelphia.

FLORENCE NASH IN PLAYLET

She Finds Favor in Willard Mack's Sketch at the Palace.

The chief figure of interest in this week's program at the Palace is little Florence Nash, the unforgettable Aggie Lynch of "Within the Law." She appeared there for the first time yesterday afternoon in a new playlet by the clever and prolific Willard Mack, who has liberally besprinkled "Patsy's Particular Punch" with the kind of extra-sophisticated slang Miss Nash utters so very effectively in that small, nasal whine which she carries from part to part. She is also a good actress.

Patsy is a damsel whom two swindlers try to pass off as the missing daughter of a man who has offered $10,000 for her recovery. Patsy prudently exacts $1,000 cash in advance as her share of the plunder and as the curtain falls she is seen dividing this chummily with the long-lost father who happens to be her partner in swindling the swindlers and who has given them only a dubious check for the $10,000.

The double-voiced Claire Rochester takes the place of Nan Halperin, who is on sick leave from the bill. Jack Wilson is also on hand, to say nothing of the imperishable Eva Tanguay, who sings and cavorts much as of yore.

BEQUEST TO FLORENCE NASH

Actress Receives Books and Antiques of Her Late Uncle, J. Mack.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Miss Florence Nash, the actress, is bequeathed the library, antiques, and pamphlets of the late John Mack, a prominent sporting man. Miss Nash was his niece. It is said that the books and antiques compose one of the most valuable collections extant. The library alone is rated worth $50,000.

Mr. Mack leaves his entire estate, valued at close to a million dollars, to relatives. The will was offered for probate today. Mr. Mack died suddenly in New York City on Jan. 11, four days after his will was executed.

Florence Nash and Mary Nash, her sister, are well known to New York playgoers. They are daughters of the late Phil Nash, who before his death was prominent in vaudeville circles, being an executive in the United Booking Offices. Miss Florence played the rôle of the telephone operator in David Belasco's production of "The Woman" several years ago, and later had the leading rôle in "The Lure." She is appearing in a playlet this week at the Palace.

"PETER RABBIT" AGAIN.

Extravaganza Revived at the Century in Aid of Two Hospitals.

"Peter Rabbit in Dreamland," an extravaganza, presented at the Lexington Avenue Theatre during the Christmas holidays, was given again yesterday afternoon at the Century as the first of a series of matinée performances for the benefit of the Flower and Sydenham Hospitals. The play is based on a series of stories for children about animals, and the adventures of Peter and his large family of cottontails, Reddy Fox, and the rest of the denizens of the forest compose a play well adapted for the entertainment of children.

There are 350 persons in the various scenes, many of them children. These range in size from youngsters just big enough to toddle across the stage to débutantes and prep schoolboys. The principal rôles are taken by professional players. The extravaganza will be given every afternoon this week except Good Friday.

PAILLERON'S FARCE PLAYED IN FRENCH

"Le Monde ou l'on s'Ennuie" Inaugurates the Last Fortnight of the Season.

ALL THE FAVORITES SEEN

Yvonne Garrick and Mme. Diska Take First Place in This Revival of a Time-Worn Comedy.

"Le monde ou l'on s'ennuie," Edouard Pailleron's time-worn but still diverting comedy, which was first presented in Paris at the Comédie Française as far back as the early Spring of 1881, was presented last evening at the French Theatre in Forty-fourth Street, inaugurating there the last fortnight of the season. For the occasion Lucien Bonheur brought all his leading players into one production, giving for the first time this year what might be called an "all-star" cast. Without attempting to follow the nice gradations of capital letters arranged on the tactful program, it may be said here that the most pleasing work of the evening was done by Mme. Diska and by Yvonne Garrick, the altogether charming player who joined the company in midseason.

Mme. Diska was vastly amusing as the wise old duchess, scoring point after point quite in the manner of Mrs. Fiske. Mlle. Garrick was gay and girlish as the willful Susanne. Georges Saulieu, who should struggle to resist his impulse to stare out into the audience at odd moments, was acceptable as the jealous Roger, and Mlle. Greuze did nicely as little Jeanne. The disappointment was M. Becman, who is quite a matinée idol at the local French Theatre. He played the young subprefect with a world-weary and slightly immoral languor and elegance that was most incongruous, seeming quite too bored himself to be the chief scoffer in "le monde ou l'on s'ennuie." Georges Renavent was far better in the same part last year.

For the next week, the last of the season, there will be three plays. None of these will enlist the services of Mlle. Bordoni as advertised, for it now appears that she cannot be disentangled from her vaudeville engagements. However, M. Becman will repeat his great success in "Mon Ami Teddy." Brieux's "L'Engrenange" will be given for two performances, and "La Petite Chocolatière" will serve to present Mlle. Greuze in the kind of rôle she plays particularly well.

Hasty Pudding Club Show Tonight.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard will present its seventy-second annual production in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor tonight and tomorrow night. It is a musical comedy in two acts, entitled "The White Elephant," with book and lyrics by Gerald Courtney and Everett P. Mansfield, and score by D. MacC. Stewart, S. P. Sears, and R. M. Jopling. Mr. Courtney, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Jopling have rôles in the play, and the other principals are G. A. McCook, R. T. Whistler, F. H. Cabot, C. H. Hodges, Jr., E. A. Douglas, G. B. Blaine, P. B. Kurtz, H. G. Reynolds, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., W. J. Bingham, D. Moffat, and L. M. Lombard.

Maude to Speak at War Benefit.

Cyril Maude will make a speech at the benefit entertainment for the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and other allied war charities at the Hippodrome next Sunday night. This will be the only appearance of the distinguished English actor on the local stage before he returns to London next month. Billie Burke, who has been playing in pictures all season, will appear, and other stars who will have a place on the program are George M. Cohan, Edna May, Sam Bernard, Nora Bayes, Clara Kimball Young, Charles Cherry, and the Dolly Sisters.

Mrs. Horton Enters Vaudeville.

Mrs. Margaret Horton, the woman in the Waite poison case, yesterday signed a contract to appear in vaudeville in the theatres of Marcus Loew for ten weeks. Mrs. Horton will make her first appearance next Monday at the American Theatre. She will sing and play the piano. This will not be her first stage appearance here, as she appeared last Winter at the Strand.

"The Lucky Fellow" Staged.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 17.—David Belasco made the first of a series of Spring productions in the Apollo Theatre here tonight when he presented Roi Cooper Megrue's comedy, "The Lucky Fellow," for the first time on any stage. In the cast were Frank Craven, Otto Kruger, Carrol McComas, Anne Meredith, Marion Abbott, and Hayward Ginn.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT 2.
—MONSTER—
Testimonial
PERFORMANCE
In Honor of Mr. F. F. MACKAY
The Veteran Actor and for 27 Years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Actors' Fund.
A Great Bill of Dramatic Novelties. Elsie Ferguson and Norman Trevor in a one-act play, Beerbohm Tree in a novel one-act play, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Montagu Love in "School for Scandal" scene; Mitzi Hajos, and many other features shortly to be announced.
Seats ready at Box Office Thursday. Management of Daniel Frohman, Joseph Brooks & Marc Klaw for Actors' Fund.

SHUBERT THEATRE
Mr. Sothern's Farewell to the Stage
COMMENCING
SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 29,
E. H. Sothern
with ALEXANDRA CARLISLE and GEORGE WILSON
in the Romantic Drama
If I Were King
To be presented by Mr. Sothern for two weeks for the
BENEFIT of the ACTORS' FUND
Direction of Daniel Frohman (by arrangement with Lee Shubert).
The Regular Sale for the entire engagement will begin at Box Office on Monday, April 24.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Tonight at 8:15, DIE PRINZESSIN VOM NIL (OPERETTA). Wednesday Eve., DIE GROSSE LEIDENSCHAFT. Saturday Eve., HOHEIT TANZT WALZER.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Pop. Prices THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLS

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. Matinee Daily THE CITY SPORTS Extra Feature MERMAIDA.

DUMONT 2¾ IN.
PEER 2¼ IN.
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Where are my Children?
SENSATIONAL, DIGNIFIED AND THE MOST WONDERFUL
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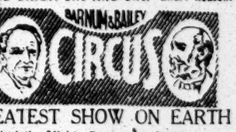
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916.

GERMANY'S CHOICE.

The German Government has now had time to inform itself of the impression created in this country by its remarkable explanation of the attack upon the Sussex. It must be aware that the story told in the note of a torpedo attack at the same time and same place upon a ship which could not have been the Sussex, because the drawing made of it by the U-boat Captain differed materially from a picture of the Sussex found in a London illustrated newspaper, was accepted as true by nobody in this country. It was too much even for the German-language newspapers published here. For the first time since the war began they have admitted the possibility that Germany might be in the wrong, we in the right. They now say that if the U-boat commander was mistaken, if his victim really was the Sussex, and if our Government will lay proofs to that effect before the Berlin authorities, it is highly probable that an apology and reparation will be forthcoming. When those strong stomachs reject an official German explanation of anything, the Imperial Government may well conclude that it has gone too far.

In some quarters the German note about the Sussex has been looked upon as a preparation for admission of liability, with the palliating excuse of ignorance of the vessel's identity. Be that as it may, Germany has a choice to make and it cannot be long delayed. She must choose either a faithful observance of her pledge to us or the sundering of all relations with us. There is no other way out of the evil position into which she has brought herself. The crime of the Lusitania, committed almost a year ago, is still unatoned for, unacknowledged. There has been an appalling succession of similar crimes, one after the other, and the series is lengthened almost daily by new violations of the laws of war, of justice, and of humanity. Friendly relations with a power that flouts all law and repudiates its solemn engagements in that manner are neither possible nor desirable.

Practically, in promising to abide by her pledge, Germany would have to promise the discontinuance of her war at sea by submarines. She would gain in the good opinion and confidence of the world by taking that course. The principle laid down in our first Lusitania note is in truth the only sound and safe rule for her guidance. Her submarine commanders cannot be made to give the required warning and to provide for the safety of passengers and crew of the vessels they attack. That has been made all-sufficiently clear by the large number of cases in which they have done nothing of the kind. We cannot be put off with further pledges and promises, for we know that they will not be kept. The deceptions attempted in the case of the Lusitania, of the Arabic, of the Sussex, a method faithfully copied by the Turks in explaining the destruction of the Russian Red Cross ship Portugal, have been to us an all-sufficient warning that the word of a German submarine commander cannot be accepted as true. Yet if submarine warfare is continued we shall be continually met by these evasions, denials, and falsehoods.

The apologists of Germany point out, to be sure, that she cannot give up her submarine warfare because the submarine is her most effective weapon. It is her only resource against England. If that be the position of Germany it is time for her to acknowledge defeat and make proposals for a peace conference. When a belligerent is in such desperate straits that it can continue war only by violating the laws of war and by carrying it on not only against its enemies but against neutrals, against noncombatants, and women and children, in short, by raising its hand against the whole civilized world outside of itself, it is plain that the fighting is continued not for any legitimate ends of war but in desperation, in madness, and for the love of butchery. A belligerent in that position, if it be a once great nation like Germany, ought to have somewhere among its ruling class men with foresight enough to see that by persistence in bloody infamies it is preparing a dismal future for itself. The time in which Germany, after the war is over, will be able to resume her place in the respect of the civilized world will be shortened in proportion as she puts aside her methods of indiscriminate slaughter and carries on what remains of the war with some decent respect to the opinions of mankind. Her time for a reckoning with us has been unconscionably slow in coming, but it is now fully come. If she still desires to avoid a break with the United States, with all that that implies, she knows the price she must pay for the continuance of friendly relations.

THE MEXICAN UNCERTAINTY.

Belief in the story of VILLA's death and burial and the exhumation of his body by Colonel CARLOS CARRANZA is not based on any exalted idea of the veracity of Mexican reports, but on the extreme unlikelihood of the supposition that the Carranzistas would invent a yarn to speed the departure of the United States troops. The Mexicans are hot-tempered, suspicious, and some of them are ferocious, but surely the men of the de facto Government are intelligent enough to know that the discovery of such a hoax as this would be, if the tale is false, would serve to extend and prolong the American punitive expedition, not to hasten its withdrawal. What is more, VILLA has not been seen or heard of directly since the report of his escape from Colonel DODD's troopers, when the first announcement was made that he had been crippled by a wound. The story of his death from blood poisoning is credible. His trail leads to the very spot where he is said to have died. Therefore it is just as well not to discredit the report until its falsity has been proved. If the body is at length brought to the view of American officers who knew the man living, identification may be difficult, but it will not be impossible. That it must be complete before the advance guard of our expedition moves northward again is evident.

Meanwhile, the situation is still dubious. Anxiety will be felt for our troops in Southern Chihuahua until they are strongly reinforced. The result of the little conflict after they were entrapped at Parral shows that they are quite able to take care of themselves against a much larger number of armed Mexicans, but every time the bullet of a treacherous Carranzista kills one of our troopers the ill-feeling against the de facto ruler on this side of the border will be intensified. CARRANZA is not personally blamable, he is too weak to control the passions of his men, which have been inflamed by false reports. There is no verification at hand of further hostile demonstrations against our soldiers by the men they went across the border to aid, and it must be remembered that, bad as the affair at Parral turned out to be, the loss on our side was no greater than stated in the early reports, which were otherwise misleading. If VILLA is dead we can honorably withdraw our troops, and CARRANZA may proceed in his slow work of pacification with fewer difficulties to contend with.

THE SEAMEN'S ACT AT WORK.

The trouble aboard the Brazos and the Mongolian and the prospect of trouble aboard other vessels due to sail from New York this week are examples of the manner in which the La Follette law is working. These troubles are neither accidental nor unforeseen. They are intentional. The owners foresaw them, and told Congress so before the law was passed. Mr. ANDREW FURUSETH is on the record as the interpreter of the law which he pressed before Senator LA FOLLETTE took it up. Mr. FURUSETH, being asked how much notice sailors were required to give before they left the ship under the La Follette-Furuseth law, replied:

> None at all. They can quit the last minute when they are ready to throw the lines. * * * The La Follette bill assumes that human liberty is worth more than anybody's convenience.

The questions of human liberty involved should be disentangled from the question of the living wage in general, or even of the living wage for seamen in particular. One right asserted is that of breaking a contract entered into on terms of freedom of contract for both sides, and of enforcing new terms under conditions of duress. Another right asserted is the privilege in a limited class of workers to penalize ten times their number if they are willing to accept the terms rejected. The establishment of these "rights" is part of the demand in all the labor disputes now pending. It is a part of the subway workers' demand. It is part of the miners' demand. The subway workers broke their contract as well as the seamen. The miners are renewing the demand that non-unionists should be excluded from work which the Roosevelt anthracite commission rejected in a report that ought to have ended the wrong forever. The right to break a contract in the manner of the Brazos sailors perhaps may be part of the La Follette-Furuseth law until it is repealed, but the right to forbid willing workers to serve society by earning their living on terms acceptable to themselves is not the law, and should not be established by any plea of the necessity of contracts regarding the carriage of the mails or of the convenience of passengers aboard.

The sailor's lot should be improved. There is good ground just now for saying that seamen are underpaid. Extravagant wages are paid ashore, because Americans are compelled to do the work of the millions of men who are in the armies of the leading producing nations of the world. Entire crews are being enticed ashore by wage attractions, paid out of profits rising faster than wages. Three organizations of maritime workers have presented demands to the Pacific Coast Shipowners' Association on the assertion that "shipowners are making enormous profits, in which those that man the ships are entitled to share." This is a demand for the illusive benefits of socialism before the establishment of socialism. When that demand is made in the manner of the Brazos, the Mongolian, and in other cases of which New York in general knows nothing, it is essentially a demand in the manner of the highwayman. It is made in the name of American sailors, but the circular is printed in German, Spanish, Portuguese, and ought to have included Asiatic languages. There is a case in which scores of Filipinos ought to have been able to read it in their native tongue. It is on the record that of 9,118 sailors certificated under the La Follette-Furuseth law one-quarter were Americans. It may be doubted whether that minority believed that they were asserting an American "right."

There are abuses in both ranks, and society has set its face against them. But no right of labor can be based on the right to violate contracts, a right destructive of human society. It is necessary to harden our hearts against the mutineers, whatever their grievance and irrespective of any sympathy which might have been felt before they signed to "go foreign." That was the time for them to present their demands and ask for social support. Their present action turns society against them in self-defense.

A BAFFLED DELUGE.

The tradition of German invincibility has been shaken at Verdun, and that is a fact of real importance; but, also, a method has failed, and that is of immediate interest. On the Germans' part the offensive launched against the Verdun "salient" on Feb. 21 was a great experiment in the conservation of human material. Everything else was to be consumed prodigally in order that men might be saved. It was warfare under a rule of "safety first." There was prepared such a deluge of gas, flame, and high explosive shells as had never been suffered on earth before. To hurl these devastating forces against the French in an overwhelming manner, to sweep the ground as by a tidal wave and then almost bloodlessly to occupy the positions—that was the German idea. It had been already tried in the Balkan campaign, where the "cultivation" of the terrain for the footsteps of the advancing troops was developed to an intense degree. But at Verdun it reckoned without the Frenchman, and failed. This fact of a failure in method is perhaps even more important than the humiliation of the legend that nothing can withstand the German in arms.

According to the official French account of the first phase of the struggle, printed in the Bulletin des Armées and reviewed in English by the Special Correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies, the German attack was by no means a surprise to the French General Staff. At the beginning the French were outnumbered, not because they were taken unawares, but because it was possible that the attack on Verdun was a feint, to be followed by a real offensive at some other point, Nancy, Amiens, or Calais. The offensive has the advantage of keeping the adversary in doubt up to the very last moment. If the French had massed a great force at Verdun the Germans might suddenly have launched a terrific attack at some weakened part of the line. "The essential virtue of the French Staff," says the narrative, "was to keep its head and to make a reasonable estimate of the blow it would have to parry."

Such being both the necessity and choice of the defense, it was inevitable that at the first impact the deluge should produce its maximum effect. Nine-tenths of all the terrain and the only fort taken during fifty-five days of fighting were won in this first phase of the battle. It is believed on the part of the French that the German plan was to win a decision on one mighty impulse. The narrative continues:

> The German tactics consisted in endeavoring to crush with their heavy guns each of the French centres of resistance and to surround them with a zone in which nothing could live. Then, as soon as the guns seemed to have done their work, a party was sent forward in reconnoissance. Behind those groups followed the German grenadiers, sappers, and the first wave of the infantry. The idea was that the artillery would overcome each stronghold, and that the infantry would have nothing to do but occupy them.

The tactics of defense were determined by necessities. "The French garrisons at the centres of resistance," says the narrative, simply, "fought until every man was killed." At the end of the second day "trench warfare had come to an end. The French earthworks had been swept away, and the troops were working and fighting in the open." How futile is a deluge of gas and flame and shells if men do not know how to be afraid! For five days the attack beat continuously upon the same French troops, and, the reserves not having yet arrived, the situation was critical. Could they last another night? They did. When the French Staff made sure that the blow at this point was the reality and not a feint it began to summon reserves. Previously it had been "of importance that huge masses of men should not be sent to a point where they would not be needed." With the arrival of the reserves the German deluge ceased to make easy headway.

But before this, in fact from the very beginning, the experiment in human conservation had failed. As the Germans advanced to take the "cultivated" terrain they encountered French troops whom the deluge was powerless to destroy or terrify. They had learned how to play hide and seek with shell fire that plowed every square yard of ground. They would occupy a shell crater while it still smoked and defend it against the Germans, who by theory should have had nothing to do but to "occupy the ground." The Germans, in brief, tried to smash the line without paying the prohibitive cost in men, and they have failed. They imagined much beforehand, but left out that which makes the Frenchman the kind of soldier he is, courageous, romantic, volatile, and glorious.

TRAINING CAMPS AND THE MILITIA

The publication of a list of 137 corporations, including banks, trust companies, insurance companies, industrial and other organizations, that have pledged themselves to give their employés leaves of absence on full pay in order that they may attend the training camps at Plattsburg next Summer is encouraging evidence that the military training of citizens will proceed on a fairly large scale, even if the provision in the military bill for the formation of a force of Federal volunteers in times of peace is defeated in Congress. There is still a chance that Section 56 of Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S bill will stand, even if the Senate rejects it. It may be incorporated in the final bill in the conference. The Senate will pass its bill today, and there is no doubt that all the provisions for the federalization of the militia will stand.

Objections to these provisions on the ground that the organized militia in many of the States has not conformed to the requirements of the War Department, that the various branches have not been brought up to the specified minimum strength, that a large proportion of the enrolled members in some States have neglected their military duties, and that property of the United States Government has been ill-used or lost have failed. The argument that under the terms of the projected law these errors will be corrected has prevailed. The National Guard's opposition to Section 56 is based on the idea that it represents an attempt to supplant the organized militia. But with the acceptance of Mr. HAY's plan of federalization the position of the National Guard will be made stronger than ever before, and it has no reason whatever to fear the passage of Section 56, which merely authorizes the President to call for a limited number of volunteers in each Congressional district to undergo military training for a specified time in each year. The need of military training is now recognized throughout the country. Too many ways for our young men to get it cannot be provided.

It is estimated that fully 30,000 men of military age will be trained under Federal supervision in the various camps this year. The example of the business men of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia who have promised to help the training camp movement by granting leave of absence with pay to their employés who are willing to subject themselves to intensive training will be followed in other States. If, besides the training camps already provided for, we could have the Volunteer act put in immediate operation this system of training citizens for military service would be carried on throughout the country. It could interfere in no way with the proposed development of the organized militia of the States. The provision of the law objected to by the spokesmen of the National Guard amounts to nothing more than an extension and recognition of the training camp system.

KEYSTONE REFORMERS.

The progress of Progressive-Republican reform in Pennsylvania will be watched expectantly by millions. The story of Keystone political iniquity is but too familiar. In 1912 the Hon. WILLIAM FLINN, a converted boss, a brand plucked from the burning, wrought marvelous things for reform and ROOSEVELT. Mr. FLINN is still waving the banner of Progressiveness, but the Hon. BOIES PENROSE has been pierced by the arrows of conviction, too. The people's primary has no more glowing friend. He has organized the Citizens' Republican League, an "auxiliary of reform." If it should be necessary to swallow Mr. FLINN'S candidate, Mr. PENROSE'S genius of degutition will be found equal to Mr. FLINN'S, who now pretends, with obvious envy, that "PENROSE bellows about reform every time he is in a tight place." That is no trade secret. And why should Mr. PENROSE be blind to reform when the VARES have shown the way?

But is it Mr. PENROSE who is in a tight place? Governor MARTIN BRUMBAUGH, a Republican reformer who is a little absent-minded about campaign checks, will be a candidate for President in the Presidential primary. His feelings must be lacerated by the threatened advent of Mr. HENRY FORD. Peace dares to show itself among the tents of Rooseveltia? What an occasion for Mr. PENROSE, reformer, to try to block the wheels of opposition reform!

Reformer FLINN needs to keep a wary eye on Reformer PENROSE. Mr. PENROSE can hop off the scorner's seat at least as quickly as anybody else in the business.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Tests Were All Irrelevant.

"Important if true" is the only safe verdict that can be based on the report made by the Chicago journalist who so carefully investigated the claim of a Long Island genius to have discovered that water will serve as well as gasoline—or better—as a source of power for automobiles. With many, too, there will be a tendency to stress the "if" in that verdict considerably more than the other two words.

For all of the known probabilities, chemical and dynamic, are quite as much against the acceptance of this report as they were, a few years ago, against believing the other genius who announced that by sprinkling on ashes a small quantity of a powder of his invention they could be made to burn as briskly and produce as much of available energy as the best of coal. Indeed, the two cases have much in common, for water, like ashes, is the result of what it is convenient to call combustion, and the analogy would be perfect if the water were compared to the various gases, all oxides of carbon, which are the real products of ordinary fires.

As for the Chicago man's "investigation," it was of exactly the sort to which the once famous Keely motor was vainly subjected by not a few thoroughly honest and well-intentioned persons, all beautifully ignorant of how such an inquiry should be conducted, and all easily deceived, therefore, as to the nature of the marvel they thought they saw. There was a really delightful irrelevance to the question at issue in the Chicago man's laborious—and successful—effort to convince himself that the only fuel tank he saw contained nothing except water into which a few drops of a miracle-working liquid had been poured. People in whom scientific skepticism is at all well developed will tell him that with this his work was scarcely begun—that, having observed an expenditure of energy, he should not have rested until he found an adequate source of it.

Such a source unquestionably existed, and next to certainly—about as certainly as anything can be in this uncertain world—it wasn't either the water or the green liquid added thereto.

Solving the Problem of Colonies.

One of our correspondents lamented, yesterday, the existence in so many of our cities of districts inhabited exclusively, or almost exclusively, by foreigners of a single race. These segregations are indeed highly undesirable, for they delay assimilation by making it unnecessary for those who thus live apart from their neighbors of other extraction. It is entirely natural, however, that immigrants of like language and habits should flock together in a strange land, and it is not surprising, either, that every such "colony" should have its own newspapers or that these journals, instead of trying to hasten the Americanization of their readers, should be led by self-interest to delay that process to the extent of their ability.

But the suggestion that legal measures should be taken to abolish both the colonies and their papers cannot be followed—is quite impracticable, and fortunately, as a remedy so drastic would be worse than the disease. And there are other ways of handling the question—ways not certainly successful, perhaps, but at least more promising because compatible with free institutions.

Nowhere, probably, has this problem of the herded foreigner made a more urgent demand for solution than in Detroit. At the opening of the century Detroit was a city with only 285,000 inhabitants, all except an almost negligible minority of them belonging to what is called the native stock. Now, chiefly because of the concentration there of no small part of the automobile industry, the population has been multiplied by three, only one resident in four is of American birth, and half the nations of Europe are represented, each in a district, a little city, of its own.

The Hungarians are the most numerous, the Italians hardly less, and there are considerable groups of Russians, Greeks, Rumanians, Serbians, Armenians, and others.

Detroit has met the situation—she hopes and believes—by establishing the best and most numerous night schools for adults to be found anywhere in the world. The advantages offered by these schools are appreciated, as is shown by the great attendance, and the students in them are taught to speak English and to be Americans, not to remain aliens and separate.

Telephoned Secrets to be Guarded.

A probable result of the current charges as to the "tapping" of telephone lines is the passage of laws putting an end to this sort of eavesdropping, so far as can be effected by the imposition of severe penalties on anybody caught doing it. And action of this sort will meet with general approval, for meddling with telephone messages is less obnoxious than meddling with the mails only because the former have never been as confidently trusted as the latter have come to be in free countries, and, therefore, people reasonably cautious rarely talk important secrets over a wire.

It would be regrettable, however, if, because a single abuse of power were proven—it hasn't been, yet, by the way—measures so drastic should be taken as to deprive the police of one of their not too many means of tracing out crime and hunting down criminals.

The tapping of a telephone wire is not necessarily a vicious act. That depends on the identity of him who does it and the motive for which it is done. In other words, the end may or may not justify the means.

Probably the underlying objection to tampering with either mails or telephones is that it violates our long-cultivated hatred of forcing the suspected or the accused to furnish evidence against themselves. But that rule of the courts, triumph of liberty and needed defense of the innocent as it once was, now too often protects the guilty, and some day juries will be allowed, as they should, to draw from a defendant's refusal to take the witness stand the natural and logical inference of guilt—the same inference that is drawn from it constantly in the ordinary affairs of everyday life.

ART NOTES.

Leon Gaspard's War Scenes in Russia and France on View.

Reports from countries directly connected with the war are especially interesting at the present moment, whether they take the form of pictorial or literary comment. At the Reinhardt Galleries, following the Blakelock exhibition, is a collection of paintings by a Russian artist, Leon Gaspard, who was born in Vitebsk, Winters in Russia and Summers in Paris. Following the armies in the war zone, he fell from an aeroplane and suffered serious injuries. He is now in America and has brought with him these brilliant studies of war scenes in Russia and France. Although they are illustrations of actual events and portraits of places and types, definite and informing in every line, they have none of the stupidity of illustration that is nothing else.

The composition is admirable, the color vivid and pure and well managed to run like threads of bright embroidery through the fabric of the picture, making a clear pattern. Each face has its individual expression, although often the faces are so generalized as to count chiefly as colored shapes in the design. There are German prisoners and Russian peasants, wounded Senegals in a hospital garden, Cossacks—all literally seen and faithfully portrayed, and back of the groups of gayly dressed figures are the blinding whiteness of the snow, the cold darkness of the evening, old villages with thick-walled houses, little streams and purple woodlands. It is, perhaps, an art too picturesque for American eyes, quick to forget the picturesqueness of travel. But it is fresh and brilliant and infinitely the better for complete lack of sentimentality.

William Keith's Paintings.

A large collection of paintings by William Keith, consigned by the artist's son, are to be sold next Saturday at the Anderson Galleries. They include many of the characteristic "brown pictures" and others of the "green" period, and a very few in which a livelier and fuller palette is used. The subjects are California scenes, big and dramatic and quick growing like other fruits of that sudden world. There is something of Inness in them, as many have observed, but not much. Back of most Inness pictures is that concealed power of close objective representation which is revealed in his early studies. With Keith one feels that, as Mr. Macbeth has said, he saw just one way from the beginning, changing only in the degree of his progress toward his ideal, which was a subjective ideal. He is quoted as saying in the most modern of idioms:

"I feel some emotion and I immediately paint a picture that expresses it. The sentiment is the only thing of real value in my picture and only a few people understand that."

Paintings of India.

At the Folsom Galleries is a group of pictures of India and of Hindu types by the late Andre Champollion, who died last year in the trenches. Here again is picturesqueness of a deeply impressive type. Modern civilization stretching its hand over Japan and Egypt still withdraws from India. The architecture is an influential element in the general aspect of remote age. A royal city with gates at the end of the principal streets and with rich and elaborate facades, with the quarters allotted to the different classes and castes and with throngs of people in native costume, presents an unequaled opportunity to an artist enamored of color and detail. Mr. Champollion made much of this opportunity, his street scenes showing the gorgeous architecture under a hot blue sky, not an outline draped or dissimulated. His studies of Indian types also are extremely interesting in their scrupulous fidelity. He has presented individuals of different castes with their caste mark on their foreheads, and has variously discriminated the personalities of his models.

A Sale in Favor of Blakelock.

The Blakelock picture bought at the Lambert sale by the Scott & Fowles Gallery for $3,300 has been sold to John McCormack for $4,000. The $700 difference is donated to the Blakelock fund.

D. A. R. War Relief Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES "A Student of American History" apparently objects to the effort of the Daughters of the American Revolution to raise $1,000,000 to be spent in food and clothing for the needy Belgians, and inquires "what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done or are going to do for the descendants of the French soldiers who helped their ancestors gain their liberty."

In reply may I say that some of us are working for France at the stations of the Red Cross, some of us are curtailing our Spring wardrobes in order that we may have the greater pleasure of clothing the widows and orphans of a few brave French soldiers or of sending comforts to the rank and file about Verdun in the Lafayette kits. A few of us have agreed to stand as American godmothers to little French orphans, aiding the Government in their maintenance and education, and many of us sewing or knitting in our spare time in order that the American clearing house for France and her allies may profit by our small endeavors.

Mrs. H. M. N.,
Brooklyn, April 9, 1916. A. D. A. R.

THE NEW BOARDER.

We have a nurse stopping with us
Here at our farm in New England,
Spending Spring months in the country,
After a year in the war zone.
Ours is a life uneventful,
Therefore the stories she tells us,
When round the big stove we gather,
Night after night in the kitchen,
(For it grows cold after sundown,)
Hold us quite spellbound.

Thirty or so, I should judge her.
White is her face, with a pallor
Made the more marked by the midnight
Darkness of tresses that frame it.
Low is her voice, sweet and mellow;
Quiet and reserved is her manner;
Yet how she holds our attention
With that soft voice—an odd contrast
To her black eyes, that flame always,
Blazing and burning with memories.

I have not seen her smile, ever,
(If she smiled she would be pretty.)
Though I have tried to surprise her,
Trick her, with causes for laughter.
Yesterday, out on the hillside,
Prone on the young grass, I found her,
Chin in hand, watching some children,
Gayly, light-heartedly playing;
And as she watched them the teardrops
Fell from her eyes to the greensward.

How could those happy babes, playing,
Be a cause for such weeping?
"I must go back," she was saying,
"I must go back—I am needed."

. . . . . .

I have been saving egg money,
Thinking to buy me a bonnet;
I believe I shall give it
Into the fund for the Red Cross.

. . . . . .

If she would smile but once, sweetly,
It would transfigure her face!

BEATRICE BARRY.

RUSSIAN JEWS LOYAL.

John Reed Explains a Misstatement in "The Book of the Exile."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a misprint in my article published in "The Book of the Exile" (the publication issued by the People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers) which might convey to the public the idea that I accused all Jews of being traitors to Russia. As it is published, the objectionable sentence reads as follows: "It is true what Miroshnikov said, as we drank kwass in a little Jewish bar, that all Jews were traitors to Russia. Of course they are."

Now, in an article written for a book about the Jews in the war zone, I certainly did not intend that the article should appear as if the Jews themselves boasted of such disloyalty. In my copy I certainly intended to put it like this: "It is true," Miroshnikov said, &c., "that all Jews are traitors to Russia, of course they are."

The sentiment in my article for "The Book of the Exile" was meant to be expressed by Miroshnikov. How the "what" crept in, I do not know, nor how the quotation marks came to be omitted. Perhaps the printer's proof-reader changed the "are" to "were," in order to make it conform to the sense of the "what," and dropped out the quotes for the same reason. Perhaps, however, the "what" was in my copy; I was in a hurry when I prepared the article.

It would be indeed silly to say "all Jews are traitors to Russia." They are, as a matter of fact, astonishingly loyal. If I were a Jew in Russia, I think I would be a traitor. JOHN REED.

New York, April 15, 1916.

NATIONAL GUARD SENTIMENT.

General Foster Defends the Pay Provisions of the Army Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take it that the misstatements contained in your editorial of Friday morning concerning the National Guard of Florida were not intentional, but due to the unreliability and prejudice of the source from which you obtained this information. With this conception of the situation, I beg to advise you as follows:

The organization of the National Guard of Florida conforms in every detail with the "tables of organization for the organized militia of the United States," as prescribed by the War Department. Florida has no general officer of the line, and not as many officers of the Staff Corps and departments by half as authorized under the War Department regulations referred to, for the number of troops maintained. None of the Staff Corps and department officers in the State are attached to organizations of the line, and, therefore, not a single one of the class you mention would receive pay under either the Chamberlain bill or the Hay bill, or under any amendment which has been proposed in either bill.

The strength of the National Guard of Florida is somewhat greater than indicated in your editorial, but assuming that your figures were correct, it would then be three times as great as required under existing Federal law. These facts may easily be verified by inquiry at the Division of Militia Affairs.

Recommendations concerning pending military legislation which have been made by the committee of which I am Chairman represent the consensus of opinion in the National Guard. If occasionally a dissenting voice is heard it serves only to show the democracy of the institution, in which respect it compares favorably with other systems wherein the expression of individual opinion is either stifled or controlled. Our recommendations are sufficiently unanimous, however, to be conclusive as to the National Guard sentiment.

The real issue involved in the military legislation now pending before Congress transcends the mere details which are being discussed and reported to the fundamental difference which must exist between those whose imperialistic tendencies impel them to contend for the centralization and increase of the military power of the Government and those who would provide every need for national defense and still maintain the equilibrium contemplated and provided for under the Constitution. I think you will find that in the end the question will be resolved in favor of those who would adhere to our long-established policy of depending upon the citizenry of the country for defense, but who would provide some rational and adequate means of training the said citizenry to meet its military responsibilities. There are two methods of accomplishing this—one by compensating the few who may volunteer to perform the duty of the many, and the other by establishing the system of universal military training, not service. If my personal views are of as much interest as the publicity given your conception of them would indicate, let me say that I am very much in favor of the latter plan, but to be worked out under the militia system of the Constitution, as has been so successfully done by the Swiss.

There is no need to defend our opposition to Section 56 of the Chamberlain bill. The old "Continental Army plan," as proposed thereunder, is wholly impracticable. To use the classic expression of a former official of the Government, it is a "bogus check." It not only would not give, but does not even promise a return for, the millions of dollars that it would draw from the Public Treasury.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Chairman Executive Committee,
National Guard Association of U. S.
Washington, April 16, 1916.

To Stop Pensions for Deserters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the present pension law it is possible for a man to enlist, desert, be apprehended, court-martialed, found guilty, sentenced, serve sentence, receive a dishonorable discharge, and yet be eligible to receive a pension providing that alleged disabilities are shown to have been incurred in service and in line of duty. This refers to the general pension law affecting all soldiers, sailors, and marines regardless of time of service. Many who desert, and who are afterward dishonorably discharged for that account, are today receiving a pension from the United States.

In order to take care of this matter I have introduced a bill, a copy of which is printed below. W. FRANK JAMES,
Member of Congress, Twelfth District of Michigan.
Washington, April 15, 1916.

A BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act no officer or enlisted man who once deserted from an enlistment in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and who was apprehended and by court-martial decision was dishonorably discharged from said service, shall be entitled to receive a pension under any law; and it is further provided that neither his widow, minor children, or any other dependent relative shall be entitled to receive a pension under any law.

The Prison Reform Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was a great satisfaction to see printed in THE TIMES Richard M. Hurd's clearly expressed article explaining the Sage and Towner bills now before the Assembly. I join him in the hope that all citizens will make every effort to communicate with their Assemblymen in urging the support of the Sage bill, which abandons the old type of cell block construction that has proved such a difficulty in the way of modern reform. I myself have written to all the gentlemen of this committee and trust that many other women, as well as men, will do the same.

EMILY MORRIS GALLATIN.
New York, April 16, 1916.

EVENING PAY CLINICS.

Doctors Not Hurt by Them and the Community Much Benefited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that Dr. Goldwater and the Trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital will not be deterred from their purpose of establishing one or more evening clinics at that institution by the opposition of some of the local medical associations. Where the services of physicians are required at unusual hours, (as in the evening at institutional work,) they will have to be paid for, and the creation of new salaried positions (I am adjusting the argument to the "nearsighted" position) will be of some benefit to the medical profession, or to some of its younger members. But the experience of the Boston Dispensary with its evening pay clinics does not seem to indicate competition, disastrous or otherwise, with the reputable private practitioner so much as with the quack and the advising apothecary, whom it tends to suppress. It does, on the other hand, advance the health of the community by providing facilities to which the person of small means, who yet shrinks from the free dispensary, can have resort. It has, in addition, the sovereign advantage inherent in every evening clinic, whether pay or free, of offering a well-founded hope of checking disease in its early stages, since it is only to an evening clinic that a worker not yet disabled by his malady will consent to apply, in the feeling that he can do so without the loss of any working time.

The Boston Dispensary maintains three evening clinics which charge moderate fees, pay their medical attendants, and are self-supporting. The Director, Michael M. Davis, Jr., has this to say of them, in his last annual report:

"Some members of the medical profession have feared extension of clinics into the evening would attract patients away from family physicians. The truth seems to be, however, that the patients who would most need and most attend such clinics are those who at the present time employ very little medical service, except in occasional cases of acute incapacitating illness. Our studies indicate that the extension of evening clinics is a public need and an administration possibility." J. K. PAULDING.

New York, April 15, 1916.

STANDARDIZED NURSING.

Character and Aptitude, as Well as Training, Among the Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While so much newspaper controversy is rife on the subject of the registered nurses' bill, let us not lose sight of the main issue, which is not so much, shall nursing be standardized? as, how shall nursing be standardized?

Let the aim of those interested be to place the services of the trained nurse within the reach of the masses, without, however, belittling pecuniarily her services.

Since legislative standardization seems the trend of the day, then nurses may be compelled to submit to legislative standardization. Under such circumstances let pupil-nurses protest against requirements based upon academic achievement, instead of upon character, personality, and aptitude to do—rather than aptitude to know. In other words, to rate experience higher than learning. Nursing does not demand a judicial mind, but it does require a judicious nature.

Legislation, if it is going to improve the present status of nursing, must bear in mind that such a profession is more of an art than a science.

Dr. Chapin's suggestion, that nurses be graded according to length of preparatory service, would seem partly to solve the problem. H. P. STROMBERG.

New York, April 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in THE TIMES appears to discover that what is required by the nurses' bill is a maximum training, while with doctors there is only a minimum required. This is fantastic. If the nurses' bill conveys anything at all it is that it establishes a minimum preparation for the "trained, certificated, graduate, or registered nurse" without which she or he shall not be able to use any of these designations. Those lacking this minimum of preparation are recognized specifically, as the bill says: "Nothing herein shall prohibit any person from caring for the sick or injured provided such person shall not use in connection with such title or occupation any" of the prefixes or titles quoted above.

The motive of the bill is to protect the public from ignorance and malpractice, and it seems an unaccountable thing that because incidentally the trained women who have given two or three years of most laborious work and study to prepare themselves may benefit by the bill it must be a bad one. The question of gratuitous service has already been taken up by other correspondents, but I will again draw the comparison between the doctor with many patients daily, at least 75 per cent. of whom pay for service rendered, and many of them fees based upon the theory that the rich pay for the poor, and the nurse who has one patient at a time, and sometimes for weeks at a stretch, with no other means of livelihood during the term of her service with any one case. Doctors and nurses are alike in this—they both care for the sick, whose lives often depend upon the skill of either.

The bill is a simple bit of common sense regulation of an important public service, which has during its evolution raised itself to the dignity of a profession and should, therefore, be recognized and regulated.

Mrs. FRANCIS M. SCOTT.

New York, April 15, 1916.

Lofts South of 14th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES commenting on the "Save New York" movement, Dr. George M. Price, in the interest of the manufacturers and the workers, says the following:

> If the building construction of modern loft buildings above Thirty-fourth Street be discouraged, an impetus should be given to the reconstruction of the antiquated buildings below that district, and to the erection of modern, properly equipped, new structures for loft purposes.

In this, I think, Dr. Price gives what is probably the fulcrum upon which the whole "Save New York" movement will turn, namely, the rebuilding of the section south of Fourteenth Street, replacing the old fire-traps with modern, thoroughly equipped loft buildings.

The advantages of locating in the district south of Fourteenth Street are obvious. The workers will be within walking distance of their homes, for the factories take their greatest number of workers from the lower east side. Those workers living in Brooklyn will be within a single fare of their homes. (Many of them are now paying two fares each way.) The district has the best and most numerous rapid transit facilities in New York. And last, but not least, I was told by a prominent New York real estate man that the r

H. MORGENTHAU, JR., WEDS MISS FATMAN

Ambassador Is Best Man at Son's Marriage to Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Fatman.

REV. DR. WISE OFFICIATES

Ceremony Amid Roses in Bride's Home—President Wilson's Gift a Pink Ostrich Feather Fan.

The wedding of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the son of the Ambassador to Turkey and Mrs. Morgenthau, and Miss Elinor Joan Fatman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 23 West Eighty-first Street. The Fatman residence and No. 21, the home of Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart, an aunt of the bride, were thrown into one at the entrances and by an opening made at the rear of the houses. The reception was held in Mrs. Goodhart's residence.

The Fatman house was decorated with palms, daisies, lilies, and rambler roses, and pink ramblers covered the ceiling and walls of the reception room where the wedding ceremony took place. The bride entered the room from the wide hall with her father, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Miss Margaret Fatman, a sister of the bride, clad in a rose-colored chiffon frock topped by a large gray picture hat, sang the wedding march to the accompaniment of an orchestra.

The bride wore a short-skirted, white satin robe draped with filmy white chiffon trimmed with old lace, and the tulle veil, which also formed a long train, was bordered with similar lace. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Miss Ethel Freeman, a classmate at Vassar of the bride, frocked in pink, was the maid of honor.

Little Miss Josephine Wertheim, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wertheim and a niece of the bridegroom, and Master Mortimer J. Fox, Jr., a nephew of the bridegroom, were the flower girl and page. The former wore a Kate Greenaway costume of white satin with a blue sash, and the page's suit was of white silk. They carried leghorn hats filled with forget-me-nots and pink roses.

Mr. Morgenthau had his father as his best man. For the reception several hundred guests were invited.

Among the wedding presents was a large pink ostrich feather fan, the gift of President and Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau left last night for a wedding trip in the South by motor, and on their return will go to Mr. Morgenthau's country place, Fishkill Farms, at Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., to live. The farm covers a thousand acres, and Mr. Morgenthau himself supervises his property.

The engagement was announced on Feb. 20, Mr. Morgenthau having arrived on Feb. 21 from abroad with his father. He had been appointed a special representative of the Department of State to assist his father in the Sultan's Court. He and Miss Fatman had known each other for some time, but the engagement was of recent date at the time of its announcement. Mrs. Morgenthau's father is Chairman of the Raritan Woolen Mills and Somerset Manufacturing Company.

MARRIED IN HOSPITAL.

Langdon Gillet, About to be Operated Upon, Weds Miss McCready.

The marriage of Langdon Gillet, the only son of Elmslie Gillet, and Miss Avune McCready, a daughter of the late Thomas L. McCready, and a granddaughter of the late Dr. Benjamin W. McCready, took place yesterday afternoon in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in West Fifty-first Street, which Mr. Gillet entered last Saturday to prepare for an operation for appendicitis tomorrow.

The wedding had been set for May 20 in the Church of the Ascension, but owing to the necessity of an operation it was decided that the marriage should take place at once in order that Miss McCready might be able to help assist in the care of Mr. Gillet after the operation. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant performed the ceremony.

Mr. Gillet and his bride have known each other for several years. He is the Director of the Thimble Theatre, at 10 Fifth Avenue, and their engagement was announced some months ago in these columns. When the announcements of the marriage are sent out they will be accompanied by cards of invitation to a reception which is to be given after Mr. Gillet has recovered. It is to take the place of the wedding reception.

LAZO-STEARNS WEDDING PLANS

Ceremony in Church of Good Shepherd, Augusta, Ga., April 29.

The wedding of Miss Constance Stearns, and Antonio Lazo of 115 East Fifty-third Street, this city, will take place on Saturday, April 29, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Augusta, Ga., and the ceremony is to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Russell Stearns, Overton, Milledge Road.

Miss Stearns's maid of honor is to be Miss Martha Richards of Kansas City, and the other attendants selected are the Misses Gladys Teague, Martha Coleman, Mary Cumming and Josephine Carpenter, all of Augusta; Dorothy Jones of Los Angeles, Margaret Stearns of Providence, Margaret York of New Bedford, Mass., and Mrs. Chapin Marcus of New York.

Mr. Lazo's brother, Mario Lazo, is to be his best man and the ushers, who will number sixteen, are to be H. M. Addinsell, Sydney B. Carpender, Henry W. Du Bois, Ross B. Harrison, G. Vail Hartwell, J. Horton Ijams, Carlos Lazo, Chapin Marcus, George T. Ordway, Guernsey Price, J. Dugald White, and E. F. Wilkins, all of New York; Dan P. Eells of Cleveland, Ohio; Richard Stearns of Augusta, Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., and Ensign W. W. Bayley, U. S. N.

Social Notes.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Holmes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Holmes, and Henry S. Durand, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Durand, will take place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 9, in St. Thomas's Church. Miss Holmes will have her cousin, Mrs. Fred Todd of Youngstown, Ohio, as matron of honor, and Mr. Durand will have Edwin T. Holmes, Jr., as his best man.

Mrs. Stephen G. Williams of 9 East Seventy-fifth Street has sent out invitations for a small dance at her residence on Tuesday evening, April 25, for her youngest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth, who will make her début next Winter.

Mrs. Nelson H. Henry will entertain on Tuesday, April 25, at the Colony Club with a luncheon for her niece, Miss Frances Wyeth Henry, whose marriage to Harvey Graham is set for May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Shackford of Englewood, N. J., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Sunday. Mrs. Shackford was Miss Olive Schley, a daughter of Mrs. William T. Schley of this city.

Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, has sent out invitations to a small dinner on May 3 at the Manor House, Hoboken, for her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. David Dows may be congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday at their residence, 121 East Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Dows was Miss Gwendolyn Burden, and the newcomer is a grandson of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Sr., and a nephew of I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Miss Evelyn Burden.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.85 cents per pound.—Advt.

GIVES $1,000 FOR NEGROES.

Julius Rosenwald Aids Manassas Industrial School.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has made a conditional gift of $1,000 a year for the next five years for the Manassas Industrial School for Negroes at Manassas, Va., it was announced yesterday afternoon, at the annual meeting of the New York Manassas Association, at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue. The condition is that the association raise $4,000 a year to add to Mr. Rosenwald's gift. Oswald Garrison Villard, who presided at the meeting, said that about $1,900 had been raised since the offer was made, several weeks ago.

The speakers were George Gordon Battle, George McAneny, Mr. Villard, and Fred D. Morton, the Principal. All emphasized the necessity of industrial training for the negroes as the first step in the development of the race. There was music by several pupils of the Musical School Settlement for Colored People.

The new officers are: President, George McAneny; Treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard; Secretary, Miss Frederica Paulin.

TWO BAZAARS AT WALDORF.

Sales Held for New York Medical College and Crippled Children.

The three-day bazaar for the benefit of the $200,000 building and endowment fund of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women began yesterday in the Turkish room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Lucy Wight is the Chairman of the sale, and those in charge of the counters include Mrs. Walter Gray Crump, Dr. Daisy Whittemore Rodenburg, Mrs. John Hudson Storer, Mrs. William H. Dieffenbach, Mrs. Edwin H. Burr, Mrs. John Macpherson, Mrs. William Disbrow, and the Misses Marguerite Jacquette, Ruth Hopper, Senie Scheel, and Frances Wight. These were assisted yesterday afternoon by a number of girls from the college, including the Misses Maryland Burns, Margaret Burr, Marjorie Smarzo, Gertrude Nicholson, and Helen Hornbeck.

All the articles for the sale were given, and they embraced everything from fancy goods and stationery to drugs, sewing machines, and phonographs. The money raised is to go to the building fund of the institution, and will be applied to remodeling the recently purchased addition.

The Turkish room of the Waldorf-Astoria was also shared yesterday by the Board of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, which held a sale for the benefit of the school. Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, founder and President of the school, is in charge of the school, and her saleswomen include Mrs. Frank Jefferson Blodgett, Mrs. George Oscar Cole, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Frank F. Hodges, and Mrs. Franklin P. Duryea. All the articles on sale are the handiwork of the crippled children. This sale will also continue today and tomorrow.

SUFFOLK HUNT CLUB ENDS.

Its House Bought by T. B. Clarke and Renamed Lindenland.

The Suffolk Hunt Club, which for several years has been a factor in high-class sport, has been dissolved and its assets have been turned over to the Suffolk Hounds, an organization which has long existed in the county. Its house, the Rogers homestead, which it had leased and was to have acquired from Richard Newton, Jr., has been purchased by Thomas B. Clarke of this city, who has renamed it Lindenland and will occupy it as a residence.

The romantic name which it now bears is due to the fact that many years ago a ship filled with trees from foreign nurseries was wrecked off the Long Island coast near Southampton, and the saplings which were cast on the shore were planted by the people and became the stately growths which may be seen in the neighborhood.

The property consists of fifteen acres near Hayground, four miles below Southampton. The house, which is of the Colonial type, is to receive extensive additions, and much of the early character of its architecture will be restored. The interior decorations will be of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and may be installed this Summer. Trowbridge & Livingston of this city are making the plans for alterations.

MARRIED AT CITY HALL.

Miss L. M. Berardini and S. Aquinto Will Rewed in the Cathedral.

Because weddings are not solemnized in St. Patrick's Cathedral during Holy Week, Miss Loretta Maria Berardini of Fort Wadsworth, S. I., and Stephen Aquinto of this city, were married at City Hall yesterday and the religious service will be performed later. Accompanying the couple were the bridegroom's brother, Thomas Aquinto and his wife, who is a grand niece of Benjamin L. Odell.

The bride is a daughter of Michael Berardini, a banker of this city, and is one of five children. The bridegroom is a professor of music and is President of the Victoria Piano Company. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for the West, announcing upon their departure that they would have a wedding in St. Patrick's Cathedral upon their return. They will make their home in Villafiore, Rosebank, N. J.

WILL WED BRITISH MAJOR.

Miss G. M. Tomes, Serving as War Nurse, Engaged to R. D. Crawford.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude M. Tomes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander Tomes of 993 Park Avenue, New York, to Major R. D. Crawford of the British Army, has been announced. Miss Tomes after a course in nursing here, went abroad and offered her services as a nurse, and has been at the Connaught Hospital at Aldershot, England.

The Misses Hetty E. and Elspeth T. Tomes are her younger sisters, the latter now being at Ellerslie, Malvern, England, and Alexander H. Tomes and Francis Tomes are her brothers.

Balmos-Hutchinson Engagement.

Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Hutchinson, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Wallace Hutchinson, to Harry Leroy Balmos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Balmos of Montclair. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Reeve to Wed Geo. P. Capen.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeve of 101 Elm Street, Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Reeve, to George Philip Capen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Capen of Canton, Mass. Mr. Capen was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1913.

Mrs. I. T. Burden, Jr., Seriously Ill.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., of 22 East Forty-seventh Street, has been ill for several weeks, and it was said last night that her condition was still serious, but no worse than it had been for several days.

Salvation Army Fund $356,510.

Those who are conducting the Salvation Army campaign to raise $500,000 to establish a training school for officers and a rescue home have announced that up to noon yesterday $356,510 had been raised. Donations received yesterday amounted to $16,842.12, including $2,500 contributed by Mrs. Russell Sage and $1.37 given by the "Children of Cherry Street," who had saved their pennies for a Summer excursion. Fifty-aged women housed in the Bowery Shelter gave $5.

H. W. Putnam Gives $90,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 17.—Henry W. Putnam of New York gave $90,000 today to the building fund of the proposed new hospital as a memorial to his father, the late Henry W. Putnam. Mr. Putnam is a manufacturer of glassware, with a factory in this city and general offices in New York. He is a descendant of General Israel Putnam.

VOTE FOR OUSTING PRESBYTERY HERE

Cincinnati Churchmen Adopt Overture for Expulsion of New York Body.

DISPUTE IS DOCTRINAL

Controversy Hinges Upon the Acceptance of Alumni of Union Seminary.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—By a vote of 42 to 20 the Cincinnati Presbytery today passed an overture petitioning the General Assembly of the church to cut off the Presbytery of New York from membership "because of long-continued disloyalty."

The action was taken at a session so stormy that the Rev. Charles Austin of College Hill, Ohio, called on the ministers who were assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, to "remember that this is a religious meeting."

The resolution to drop the New York Presbytery from membership was submitted by the Rev. Frank Stevenson, pastor of the Church of the Covenant of this city, and says:

"The Presbytery of New York being guilty of deliberate and long-continued disloyalty to the doctrinal studies of the Presbyterian Church, and being persistently disobedient to the mandates of the General Assembly, the Assembly is requested by the Presbytery of Cincinnati to take such steps as are necessary to cut off from the Presbyterian Church the Presbytery of New York, if no other method will avail."

The doctrinal dispute upon which the Cincinnati Presbtyery based its action has been a source of contention between the conservative and liberal members of the Presbyterian Church for more than twenty-five years, the centre of the controversy being the Union Theological Seminary. The conservative element has frequently protested against the admission to the ministry by the New York Presbytery of graduates of this institution on the ground that their profession of faith was not in accord with the doctrines of the Church. Approval of three applicants who appeared before the New York Presbytery on April 10 last and who had received their degrees from the Union Theological Seminary was said last night to have been the cause immediately leading up to the drastic action proposed in Cincinnati.

The Rev. Dr. Harlan G. Mendenhall, Moderator of the New York Presbytery, when he heard of the overture passed in Cincinnati, said last night:

"If any difficulty has come about in the licensing of students, the Church misapprehends the position of the New York Presbytery. The New York Presbytery is loyal to the General Assembly and never has tried to defy it in any way. It is loyal to the doctrines of the denomination and it stands by its confession of faith."

Moderator Mendenhall was one of those who voted to admit the three graduates of Union Theological Seminary at the meeting on April 10. The three students were Earl Leroy Douglas of Pittsburgh, who was student assistant in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. H. S. Coffin is pastor; Edmund B. Chaffee of Manhattan, who already had received a call as assistant pastor at the Greenwich Street Presbyterian Church, and Rudolph Kagawaka, another assistant at the Church of the Bohemian Brethren, in the Bronx.

The admission of these applicants to pulpits was resisted by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and the Rev. S. B. Dunn of Bergenfield, N. J., and the Rev. John A. Parke of the Home Street Presbyterian Church in the Bronx.

Members of the New York Presbytery interviewed last night asserted that the step taken in Cincinnati was the most drastic in the history of the controversy, but that they did not anticipate equally "radical" or speedy action by the General Assembly.

The assembly meets in Atlantic City on May 18, and the subject will be settled then. The New York Presbytery will be represented by eight ministers and eight Elders, who will answer whatever charges may be brought during the session. A final vote on "expulsion," if any is reached, will not be taken, according to those interviewed last night, until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

PASSPORT RULES STRICTER.

State Court Certificates Regulated Under New Executive Order.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Regulations concerning the issuance of passports are made more stringent by an executive order issued today by President Wilson. Although there has been a decided abatement of complaints of the misuse of American passports, State Department officials says their issuance will be still further guarded by today's order, without applicants being submitted to undue inconvenience.

Three important changes are made by the order. It provides:

First—That the certificate of the Clerk of a State Court as to the identity of an applicant will not be accepted if a Federal Court is within easy access.

Second—That only such State Courts as under existing law are privileged to grant applications for naturalization will be recognized as qualified to certify to the identity of passport applicants.

Third—That commercial travelers and other persons whose business involves frequent trips to Europe hereafter may have their transports renewed upon the basis of their original application, instead of being required to secure new passports for every trip.

Following the example of the German Government, Austro-Hungary has adopted a rule requiring all holders of passports to produce their birth certificates, where they are native citizens, or their naturalization papers in other cases, as a requisite to the recognition of a passport. This rule will affect a large number of Americans now in Central Europe, and the State Department will ask Austria to modify it by permitting travelers to make affidavits before responsible officials as to their birth or naturalization, leaving the new rule to apply only to persons who are not now in Europe and consequently are able to provide themselves with the necessary papers before sailing.

Joseph Foster Ellery.

Joseph Foster Ellery, former Port Warden of New York and for a number of years active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at his home, 522 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Gloucester, Mass., eighty years ago, and was a lineal descendant of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served throughout the conflict. Mr. Ellery had been a resident of Brooklyn for almost fifty years, and was at one time an Alderman of that borough. He was a charter member of Livingston Lodge, No. 657, F. and A. M., of which he was the first Master, and an old member of Pro Patria Council, No. 1,312, R. A., and Rankin Post, No. 70, G. A. R. Mr. Ellery left a widow, Mrs. Phoebe Horton Ellery.

DR. IRWIN SHEPARD DEAD.

Ex-Secretary of National Education Association Was 73.

WINONA, Minn., April 17.—Dr. Irwin Shepard, Secretary of the National Education Association from 1893 to 1912, died here today of heart disease. Dr. Shepard was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., in 1843.

Dr. Shepard was a graduate of Olivet College, and during the civil war served with the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment of the Ninth Army Corps, receiving his discharge for wounds. In 1893 Dr. Shepard received the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallant service at the battles about Knoxville, Tenn. He was Superintendent of the public schools at Winona for years, and from 1879 until 1898, was President of the State Normal School. During the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Dr. Shepard was National Secretary of the Bureau of Conventions and Societies.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS W. POWELL, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, Canada, one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Church of England in the Dominion, died yesterday in Philadelphia, where he had taken apartments for a visit of several months. Dr. Powell was a canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Deputies in the Canadian General Synod, and for five years previous to last May was Principal of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Dr. Powell is survived by his wife and four children.

RICHARD F. McKEY, died in Troy, N. Y., yesterday. He was President of the Theatrical Mechanic Association and First Vice President of the Theatrical Workers' Alliance of the United States and Canada.

Mrs. MARY FINCH TYLER, widow of A. J. Tyler, and for fifty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday in the home where she had lived for forty-two years, at 232 Monroe Street.

WILLIAM WOODWARD PERRINE, an expert in the iron industry, died on Sunday at his home, 820 West End Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year.

REGINALD HERNIKER, 34 years old, a telegraph operator, of 1,864 Sixteth Street, Brooklyn, died in Volunteer Hospital yesterday of cerebral apoplexy.

Mrs. JENNIE M. HERBERT, born in Staffordshire, England, seventy years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 115 Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn. She is survived by her husband, Thomas J. Herbert, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. F. J. LEDOUX, widow of Paul W. Ledoux, who died six months ago, and was a prominent real estate operator of the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at her home, Hotel Mohawk, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late Gilbert D. Jones, a manufacturer of drugs in Manhattan.

WALTER E. COLEMAN, President of the Business Men's Association of Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., and prominent in civic affairs of that village, died in the Ross Sanitarium at Brentwood, L. I., on Sunday. He was 67 years old, and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Captain DAVID MARTIN DEMAREST, a veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, died last Saturday at his home, 382 Third Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years. Captain Demarest was formerly for many years in the wood and stone business with his brother. He was a member of Fulton Council, R. A., and left a widow.

SAMUEL SWARTS, a hotel proprietor in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 911 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

JOHN RUDMAN, a civil war veteran and formerly for thirty years with the J. L. Henning Company, died last Saturday at his home, 475 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Rudman was a member of Phil Kearney Post, No. 8, G. A. R.

Captain SAMUEL NEWBERRY, 87 years old, for twelve years a member of the Virginia Legislature, died yesterday at the home of his son, the Rev. William H. Newberry, in Orange, N. J.

Miss HARRIET T. WESTERVELT, a resident of this city for many years, died on Sunday at the home of her niece, Mrs. J. W. Smith, at 52 North Willow Street, Montclair, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year.

ABRAM G. DEMAREST, for many years a saddler and harnessmaker in Hackensack, N. J., died at his home there on Sunday in his seventy-sixth year.

ROGER MACCLESFIELD BRIDGMAN, former Postmaster of Ridgewood, N. J., for sixteen years, died on Sunday at his home there. He was also a former Town Clerk for many years.

Sister MARY MADELINE, one of the founders of the order of Sisters of Charity in New Jersey, died on Sunday at the mother house in Convent Station in her eighty-second year.

JOHN WEYGANDT, a business man of Woodbridge, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-seventh year.

WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS, a former employe of the Public Service Gas Company, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

DAVID GIBSON, a retired member of the Paterson, N. J., Police Department, died on Sunday here, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Ireland and was a member of the Police Department for thirty years.

FRANCIS McSORLEY, formerly Town Assessor of Harrison, N. J., died yesterday at his home there. He was born in Newark, N. J. Mr. McSorley was Secretary of the Merchants' Building and Loan Association and Auditor of the Consolidated Building and Loan Association, both of Harrison. His wife, son, and daughter survive him.

Commodore GEORGE HAYES, one of the foremost sea captains of Liverpool, England, died on Sunday at his home there, in his sixty-ninth year. He made 122 voyages to South American ports, and had navigated his ships more than 2,500,000 miles. For many years he was Commodore of the fleet of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Mrs. SARAH ROHR, widow of Charles Rohr, formerly a meat packer of Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md., died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. R. Hammerslough, at 137 West Eighty-eighth Street. She was born in Germany and was 77 years old. She left four daughters and a son.

T. WISTAR BROWN, a member of the firm of John Farnum & Co., cotton brokers, died on Sunday, at his home in Villanova, Penn., in his ninetieth year. He was also Vice President of the Provident Life and Trust Company, a Director of the Central Branch Westmoreland Coal Company, President of the Board of Directors of Haverford College, the Pennsylvania, and the Bryn Mawr Hospitals.

Mrs. ANNIE EISENBERG, widow of Harris Eisenberg, formerly a real estate dealer, died yesterday at her home, 51 Avenue B, in her fifty-sixth year. She was a native of Poland. Mrs. Eisenberg was active in several charities. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

FORMER "CORN KING" DIES.

George H. Phillips Enjoyed Title Briefly in Chicago Grain Trade.

CHICAGO, April 17.—George H. Phillips, who for a brief but theatric period enjoyed the title of "Corn King" in the grain trade, died here today. Phillips, a little more than a decade ago, was in his early thirties. He ran a small grain commission business and "scalped" small lots in the corn pit of the Board of Trade.

When most of the big traders were bears Phillips saw, or felt, that there had been a lot of corn sold for future delivery in Chicago, and that it couldn't be delivered. He interested down-State men with money in his theories and they bought all of the corn offered. Almost overnight a new "Corn King" was born.

His leap from obscurity to a position usually occupied by such millionaires as Partridge, "Old Hutch," and Patten attracted national attention, and the "public" flocked to his standard. Phillips, his associates, and the "public" bought and the big men sold. Settlement day came and with it Phillips's triumph. But almost as quickly as Phillips had risen he fell.

REV. JOHN F. O'HARA DEAD.

Brooklyn Rector Had Recovered from Poisoning at Mundelin Dinner.

The Rev. Father John F. O'Hara, rector of the Church of St. Matthew, in Brooklyn, and one of the most prominent priests of that borough, died yesterday at the rectory, from heart disease, in his fifty-sixth year.

He was one of the thirty Brooklyn priests who accompanied Bishop George Mundelin to Chicago, and was poisoned by the soup prepared by the missing Jean Crones for the dinner at the University Club in that city. He was stricken shortly after taking several spoonfuls of the soup, and was forced to leave the dining room. Father O'Hara returned here on the Saturday after the dinner and was ill, but recovered sufficiently to say mass on Sunday.

At the rectory last night it was said that Father O'Hara had fully recovered from the poisoning and that it was not contributory to his death. He was a native of Brooklyn, and was a son of the late Patrick O'Hara, formerly a prominent contractor. Before becoming rector of St. Matthew's Church he had been rector of the Catholic church in Whitestone, L. I., for many years. Father O'Hara celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest in 1909.

EPISCOPAL WOMEN ORGANIZE A CLUB

Plan Building Which Will House the Church Societies They Manage.

UPTOWN SITE IS SOUGHT

Structure to Contain Tea, Recreation, Sleeping Rooms, and a Small Chapel.

Prominent women connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese are organizing the Church Club for Women, which is to be similar in scope to the Church Club composed of laymen. It is proposed to build in a side street somewhere between Forty-second and Seventy-second Streets a six-story structure, the ground floor of which is to be occupied by the club rooms and the remaining five stories to be used as living apartments, which may be rented. The committee has at present in mind a site on three lots with a frontage of from 70 to 75 feet.

The quarters will comprise a large sized library and a comfortable sitting room, where tea may be served in the afternoon. In the sitting room will be bulletin boards on which will be notices of all church activities for three months in advance. There will also be an assembly hall, seating between 250 and 300 persons. At one end of this room will be a platform. It will also contain a permanent exhibition in small glass cases illustrating the work of the foreign and domestic missions of the church.

The use of the club may be given free to such institutions as the Woman's Diocesan Auxiliary, the Diocesan Auxiliary to the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and the Altar Guild of the City Mission Society. There will also be a small chapel where special services may be held. One of the chief needs of the church in recent years has been headquarters for the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions and similar organizations.

It is thought that exclusive of the site a suitable building can be erected for $200,000, and that the initiation fees and dues will in time clear it of mortgages. The architects are Parish & Schroeder.

Mrs. H. F. Hadden of 7 East Seventy-sixth Street is the chief organizer. The committee which invites the women of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese to join with it consists of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Miss Caroline Bunker, Miss Chamberlaine, Miss Caroline Choate, Miss Elizabeth R. Delafield, Mrs. Haley Fiske, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mrs. William T. Manning, Mrs. Henry Mottet, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie, Miss Ellen S. Parks, Mrs. L. Frederic Pease, Miss Grace Potter, Mrs. Theodore Sedgewick, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. Ernest M. Stires, Mrs. Walter Suydam, Miss Maud S. Swords, Miss Mary E. Thomas, Mrs. J. K. West, Miss A. E. Warren, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. George G. Zabriskie.

Cortlandt Riker.

Cortlandt Riker, a member of a well-known Newark family, was found dead yesterday in his apartment at 305 Hunterdon Street. Death is believed to have occurred early Sunday and was due to a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Riker was 62 years old and unmarried. He retired from the jewelry manufacturing business which was founded by his father, William Riker, in 1805. He was a member of the Newark lodge of Elks, Masonic orders and the Essex and Union Clubs. He is survived by four brothers, William, Joseph, Adrian, and ex-Prosecutor Chandler W. Riker of Essex County.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DOWS.—To Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, 121 East 81st St., a son.

Engaged

SULLIVAN – CLERMONT.—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Clermont of 300 Gunhill Road, Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Antoinette Clermont, to Mr. Daniel V. Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Sullivan of 3,128 Hull Av., Bronx.

Married.

GILLET—McCREADY.—On April 17, Ayune McCready to Langdon Gillet.

MORGENTHAU – FATMAN.—On Monday, April 17, at the residence of bride's parents, 23 West 81st St., by the Rev. Doctor Stephen Wise, Elinor Joan Fatman to Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

SCHEUER—MEYER.—On April 17, 1916, at Delmonico's, Miss Leah Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Meyer of 550 Riverside Drive, to Mr. John D. Scheuer of New York. Rev. Dr. John Elliot officiating.

MONHEIMER—MARKWITZ.—April 15. Esther Markwitz to Marcus J. Monheimer.

Long Island.

IRELAND—GRAFF.—April 15, Woodhaven, Isabel R. Graff to Charles E. Ireland.

STOEFFLER—FOGUS.—April 15, Lillian Fogus to Daniel J. Stoeffler.

Died.

ALLEY.—Suddenly, at Babylon, L. I., April 17, 1916, Sidney, son of the late William L. and Emily F. Alley, in his 39th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Babylon, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, April 19, at 2:30 o'clock.

BARRY.—On April 16, 1916, Francis Barry, in his 48th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Riverside, Conn., on Wednesday, April 19, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 1:06 P. M., Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

BOLZE.—Frederick A., died Sunday, April 16, 1916, in his 70th year. Funeral will be held at his late residence in Pleasantville, Judah's Church at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:40 P. M.

BRAISTED.—On April 16, Harry C. Praisted, beloved husband of Catherine Gassner. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral service at his late residence, 2,550 Decatur Av., near 195th St., Tuesday evening at 8:30. Interment private.

BRAUNS.—On April 16, Lizette, beloved wife of Ludwig A. Brauns. Funeral services at her late residence, 473 72d St., Brooklyn, Monday, 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BRIDGMAN.—In Ridgewood, N. J., April 15, 1916, Roger M., beloved husband of Isabella Brown and father of Isabel Carrigan. Funeral Wednesday, April 19, at 8 P. M., from his late residence, 73 Chestnut St., Ridgewood, N. J. Interment private, Cypress Hills, N. Y.

BROWN.—At Villanova, Penn., on fourth month, 18, 1916, Thomas Wistar Brown, in his 90th year. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, No. 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia, on third day, fourth month, 18, 1916, at 3 P. M.

COLEMAN.—On April 17, Elsie I. Coleman, beloved daughter of James J. and Annie Coleman, nee Collins. Funeral from her late residence, 830 Whitlock Av., between Longwood Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx, on Wednesday, April 19, 1916, at 9 A. M., thence to Church of St. Athanasius, Tiffany St. and Southern Boulevard, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, April 14, 1916, Kenneth Benedict, youngest son of the late William G. and Birdena Benedict Collins. Services at West End Presbyterian Church, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, April 18, at 11 A. M.

COOK.—At Dover General Hospital, April 16, Lydia A. Cook, late of Ledgewood, N. J. Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Succasunna, N. J., Wednesday, April 19, 1916, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet trains arriving at Dover 8:44, 9:16, 9:32, and 10 A. M., D., L. & W. R. R.

DEMETROPULOS.—Angel Demetropulos. Services in THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d (Frank Campbell Building.) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

DESPARD.—Clement Lyndon, at 49 West 57th Street, on Sunday morning, April 16, 1916. Clement Lyndon Despard, beloved husband of Caroline R. Despard, and son of the late Clement J. and Matilda Despard, aged 63. Funeral private. Interment in Boston. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Boston papers please copy.

DONOVAN.—April 16, 1916, Michael A. Donovan, member of New York Police Department, attached to Second Inspection District, beloved husband of Margaret Donovan, nee O'Keeffe. Funeral, Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from late residence, 417 West 150th St., thence to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., (near Amsterdam Av.) Relatives, friends, and members of George B. McClellan Garrison, No. 71, Army and Navy Union, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

ECCLES.—On Monday, April 17, 1916, Frances E., widow of James R. Eccles, in her 64th year. Funeral services from the residence of her brother, George M. Williamson, Grand View-on-Hudson, Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M.

EISENBERG.—Annie, aged 55 years, April 17, 1916, at her residence, 51 Avenue B, beloved mother of Isador, Max, Emanuel, and Ethel, sister of Abraham, Max, and Harry Ginsberg, the late Kate, Lubell, Celia Hirsch, and Sarah Katz. Funeral will take place Wednesday, April 19, from her late residence.

FROBOSE.—On Sunday, April 16, 1916, after a lingering illness, Cornelia Van Cortlandt, beloved wife of Charles A. Frobose, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 260 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 18, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GANG.—On Monday, April 17, Carrie, beloved wife of the late Ralph Gang and dearly beloved mother of Lillie G. Buchsbaum and Jessie H. G. Herrman. Funeral from her late residence, 575 West End Av., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

HAN.—At rest, Annie Han, (nee Annie Shelton,) born in Cambridge, England, on Nov. 20, 1856. Passed into life eternal on April 17, 1916, at her late residence, The Rectory, New York City. Funeral private, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Interment Wednesday, at Stockport, Columbia County, N. Y.

HERZLICH.—The members of the Clinical Society of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases have learned, with profound regret, of the death of their colleague, Dr. Abraham Herzlich.

As a tribute to his memory, the society deplores the untimely end of a valued and loyal friend, the hospital an honored coworker, and the community a faithful and ministering physician.

To his bereaved relatives we offer our heartfelt sympathy.

CHARLES ROSENBECK, M. D.
JOSEPH ROTH, M. D.
HARRY FINKELSTEIN, M. D.

Died.

HOLLAND.—Mrs. William, widow of the late William Holland, mother of the Rev. Joseph F. Holland. Funeral from her late residence, 54 East 130th St., Tuesday morning at 10 A. M. Solemn mass of requiem at All Saints' Church, 10:30 A. M.

HUNTER.—At Hempstead, N. Y., on Saturday, April 15, 1916, Jacob Bennet Hunter, formerly of Long Island City. Funeral from his late residence, 85 Grove St., Hempstead, on Wednesday, April

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks Break and Recover in Part—Gains as Well as Losses—Trading Not Large.

A selling movement which on the surface had no direct relation to the matters which have been uppermost in the minds of the financial community—the submarine controversy and the Mexican difficulties—was the chief feature of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange. The brunt of the selling was borne by certain of the war order stocks, including several of those in which recent trading operations had been most extensive. The reason alleged for this liquidation were reports that no more war orders were to be expected. The statement by a member of the banking house which is acting as commercial agent of Great Britain and France, made upon his return from Europe last week, was cited in proof of this contention, though the proof seemed inadequate for the purpose to which this statement was being put yesterday. Earlier rumors that war order business was nearing an end had been based on reports that peace was very near at hand. Now it was being argued that even if the war went on the Allies would supply their own shells and other munitions and would place no more orders for these things in the United States. Whatever may be said of the conclusion, it is plain that the premises were insufficient.

It has been repeatedly said that as many orders for munitions had been placed as could be filled for many months to come and new orders placed at this time would hardly mean an increase in the amount of munitions which the Allies have been getting from this country. Before orders already placed have been filled there will be ample time, if circumstances require, to place additional orders here. Taking a larger view of the matter, it can be said that the loss of such orders would mean relatively little to the United States because its business has grown so far beyond anything like dependence upon this particular class of business. Moreover, the later course of yesterday's market suggested that the traders who in the morning were very sure there would be no more war orders were not so sure of that in the afternoon, for many of the stocks which sold off in the morning sold up before the close to a sufficient extent to reduce greatly the losses in those stocks. This was conspicuously true of Bethlehem Steel, which at one time was selling 42½ points below Saturday's closing price, but which at the end of the day showed a net decline of only 10 points. The largest of the losses in the other active war stocks fell short of 4 points. Against the declines were recorded a considerable number of advances, from which the war stocks were not entirely excluded, for Mercantile Marine preferred, which advanced 1⅝, may fairly lay claim to classification in that group.

The rumor of Villa's death found reflection in advances in several of the stocks most directly concerned with the course of events in Mexico. It seemed a little too early to accept the rumor of Villa's death and to conclude therefrom that the object of the punitive expedition was now completed, opening the way to the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Mexico. Even though that would hardly solve the Mexican problem entirely, it would be looked upon as closing an incident which, it was recognized, might easily take a shape which would force this country into intervention.

The submarine matter was left very much in the shape in which it had been at the close of last week, no sufficient basis being afforded for any new judgment on the part of the financial community as to the sequel of the submarine attacks which Germany has lately made in violation of her pledges to the United States. Opinion was still very much divided on the question whether or not a break with Germany would occur. It was divided also on the probable market effect of such an occurrence, though sentiment seems to be veering more to the view that a break with Germany would exert only temporary adverse effect upon securities.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb. 21,'17		95	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101¼	5.65
City on Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.60
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100¾	2.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	100⅜	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98½	99⅜	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98⅞	99⅛	5.18
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	5.08
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102⅜	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101½	102	4.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1929	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	5.90
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97½	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	98	6.35
†Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.00
†Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101¼	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	102¾	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	104½	105½	3.20
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅝	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.00
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98¾	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	98	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102½	103	5.50
‡Cons. Power.	6	May 1,'17	100¼	100¾	2.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	2.90
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1,'18	97	98½	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	101⅛	4.80
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100⅜	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101⅛	4.00
Int. Harv. N.J.	6	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	101½	102	5.30
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	98	98	6.20
**Mun. Gas.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99¾	101	5.45
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.70
N.Y.N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.12
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1,'17	101	101¼	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101½	101¾	4.10
P. S. C., N.J.	6	Mar., 1919	100¾	100⅞	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98¾	99	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100½	100⅞	2.00
U.S.S.R.&M.	8	Feb., 1926	100¾	110¼	4.70
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	6.00
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101¼	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.25
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	99¾	5.15
W.Y.T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	98	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100¼ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$9,700,804	$162,629,523
Ord. int. rev. rects	15,081,471	800,730,077
Income tax	1,159,524	21,789,782
Miscellaneous	2,201,139	35,927,532
Total receipts	$28,282,740	$521,033,914
Excess of ord. disburse. over ordinary rects.	8,676,499	58,807,853
Excess of tot. disburses. over total receipts	2,495,866	35,731,866
Expenditures	$6,909,239	$79,841,768

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	485,001
Same day last year	1,441,383
Year to date	40,495,453
Same period last year	30,114,477
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.19 — .81
Same day last year	71.06 — .32

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	72.06	Apr. 19	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	144	100	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	
20	20¼	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	—⅛
9¼	9½	100	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9½	9½	
26⅜	27¼	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	27¾	26¾	27	—1⅞
75⅝	76	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76	75¼	76	
97¼	97⅜	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+¼
67½	68	600	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	67½	67½	—1
92½	94¼	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93½	93¾	93½	93½	—½
92½	94½	60	Do., odd lot	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
58⅛	58¾	13,400	Am. Can	59⅛	59¼	57⅝	58⅛	—⅞
85	85¼	3,700	Am. Car & Fdry	66	68½	64⅞	65¼	—1⅛
150	152	1,500	Am. Coal Products	153½	153¾	149⅞	151	—2
52	53½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	52	52	—¼
9½	10	300	Am. H. & Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
50½	51	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51	51	50¾	50¾	+⅜
50½	51	25	Do., odd lot	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	—⅛
26⅜	27⅛	800	Am. Ice Securities	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+⅛
24¼	24⅞	2,400	Am. Linseed	24¾	24⅞	23½	24	—⅛
49¼	49⅝	2,700	Am. Linseed pf	49½	49½	47½	49¾	+⅛
72	72½	14,900	Am. Locomotive	73	73⅜	70⅞	72	+⅛
101⅛	102½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	101¼	102	101¼	102	+⅛
8	9	100	Am. Malt	8	8	8	8	—⅛
98¾	98¾	14,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99	99⅝	97⅝	98⅝	+⅜
112	118	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113	113	113	113	+⅜
49⅜	50	400	Am. Steel Fdries	50	50	49¾	49¾	—⅜
108	109	600	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	108½	108½	—⅜
115⅝	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+1½
127⅞	128¼	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128¼	128	128¼	+⅞
195	195	300	Am. Tobacco	195	195	194¾	194¾	
47	48	1,000	Am. Woolen	48	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	—⅜
97½	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+⅛
18½	19¼	1,000	Am. Writing P. pf	18½	19	18	19	+⅞
93½	93⅝	8,800	Am. Zinc Lt. S	94½	95	91	93¼	+⅞
85	85¼	7,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	85	85¼	84⅝	85⅛	+⅝
4¼	5	100	Assets Realization	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
66	67½	400	Associated Oil	66¾	66¾	66	66	
102¼	102⅝	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½	—¼
100⅜	101	1,200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	—⅛
106	109	100	Atlantic Coast Line	109	109	109	109	+⅜
97¾	98	39,600	Baldwin Loco	102	102½	98⅞	98	—3½
85¼	85½	800	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅝	85¾	85⅜	85¼	+⅛
76	76½	300	Baltimore & O. pf	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+⅝
74	76½	20	Do., odd lot	76	76	76	76	
2¼	2½	600	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2	2⅜	
450	453½	1,550	Bethlehem Steel	459	459	424	438½	—10
130	136	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	124	134	—1
83½	86	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	
80	82	1,000	Burns Brothers	80	80	80	80	
93	93½	5,200	Butte & Superior	94⅝	94⅞	92	93¼	+⅛
500	22½	500	California Petrol	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
48⅝	50	100	California Pet. pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	+⅛
167¼	167½	800	Canadian Pacific	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	+½
87	89½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88	88	88	88	
52	52½	1,900	Central Leather Co	52½	52½	52	52¼	—¼
93	93¾	300	Chandler Motor	94	94⅝	93½	93⅝	—¾
61¼	61¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	61⅞	60½	61	
12⅛	12⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12¾	12¼	12¼	
34	34⅞	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
93¾	93¾	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¾	93⅝	92¾	93⅛	+⅜
128¾	129	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129	129	125	125	
125	126½	25	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	125	125	
17	17⅜	2,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17	17¼	16⅞	17	—⅛
22⅜	22½	300	Chile Copper	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	
53⅛	53⅜	1,400	Chino Copper	54	54⅛	53½	53⅝	—⅛
42¾	42¾	1,100	Col., Fuel & Iron	43¾	43¾	41½	42¾	—⅛
25	25½	100	Col. & Southern	25½	25½	25½	25½	—⅛
133	133	900	Consolidated Gas	133½	133¾	132¾	132¾	—¼
82	83	2,000	Continental Can	83	83	82	82¾	—1
58	60	50	Continental Insur	58	58	58	58	
19⅝	19⅝	1,100	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	20	19	19½	
93½	95¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	93½	93¾	93¼	93½	—½
40	41	81	Cripple Creek C. pf	34	34	34	34	
87¼	87¼	56,100	Crucible Steel	89⅝	89⅞	85⅝	87⅛	—1⅝
115	116	400	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	—½
210	215	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	216	216	210	210	—11
151	151½	30	Delaware & Hud	151	151	151	151	
19⅝	22	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20	20	20	20	
132⅛	132⅝	100	Detroit Edison Co	132½	132½	132½	132½	
98⅝	98⅝	100	Detroit United Ry	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+1¾
46	46¼	5,000	Distillers' Secur	47	47	45¾	46¼	
24½	24⅝	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	
35¼	35⅝	3,100	Erie	35⅜	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+⅛
50½	50⅝	800	Erie 1st pf	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50¼	+⅛
42	42⅜	140	Erie 2d pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+⅛
15	20	100	Federal Min. & S	18	18	18	18	—⅛
40	42	300	Federal M. & S. pf	40¼	40¼	40	40	—⅛
322	330	10	General Chemical	329	329	329	329	
167	167½	900	General Electric	167	167¼	166½	167¼	+¼
420	450	200	General Motors	435	435	430	430	—2½
114½	116	400	General Motors pf	116	116⅜	116	116	+¼
76½	77	9,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78	78¼	75½	77	+¼
114⅝	115½	400	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	115¼	115¼	115	115	—⅛
119¼	120	600	Great Northern pf	119⅞	120	119¼	119¾	
41¾	41¾	2,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	42	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	
47½	48	1,500	Greene-Cananea	47	48¼	47	47⅜	+⅛
21¼	21½	1,600	Gug'helm Exp. cash	20½	21½	20¾	21¼	+⅝
99¾	100	800	Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾	—⅛
45¾	46	3,200	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	46	45½	45⅝	—⅛
16⅝	16⅞	200	Interboro Consol	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
73¼	73½	100	Interboro Consol. pf	72	72	72	73	
18½	19	100	Int. Agricultural	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅛
57⅝	58	200	Int. Agricultural pf	58	58	58	58	
110	111¼	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	
200½	203	6,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20⅜	21¼	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
73½	73⅝	15,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	73⅞	73⅞	71⅛	73⅜	+1⅝
47⅜	48	5,800	Int. Nickel	49	49¼	47⅝	48	+⅛
11	11½	300	Int. Paper	11½	11½	11	11	—⅛
47	48	300	Int. Paper pf	48¼	48¼	47½	47½	—1
86	88	100	Jewel Tea	89½	89½	89½	89½	+⅛
24¾	25¼	300	Kansas City South	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	+⅛
72	73⅝	300	Kelly Spring Tire	73½	73½	72	72	—⅛
55⅜	56⅜	9,900	Kennecott Copper	56⅜	56⅝	55¼	55½	—1⅛
73⅝	74¼	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	75	75	73	73½	—1⅛
52⅜	53	8,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	53¼	53½	51⅞	52⅞	—⅛
76½	77	300	Lehigh Valley	77½	78	76½	76½	—¾
67½	68¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	—¼
74⅜	74⅞	10,300	Maxwell Motors	74	75	71⅝	74⅞	+2½
85	85¼	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	85	84½	85	+⅝
56	56½	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	56¾	54½	56¼	+1⅝
104	104¾	37,600	Mexican Petroleum	106	108½	101⅝	104	+1¾
38⅜	38⅞	2,000	Miami Copper	38	38¼	37⅝	38	+⅛
3¾	4	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
10¾	15	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
4⅛	4½	800	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4	4	+⅛
4	4¼	600	do., trust rcts	4¼	4¼	4	4	+⅛
76	79	200	Montana Power	76⅞	77	76⅞	77	+⅛
121	122½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	—1
77½	78	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	—⅞
23½	24	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
65¼	65¾	500	Nat. Lead Co	65⅛	65⅜	65¼	65¼	—⅛
1,600	1,900	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅜
137	137½	2,900	N. Y. Air Brake	137½	137½	134	135	—2
102	103	200	N. Y. Central	103¼	103⅜	102	102⅜	—¼
33	36	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	33	33	33	33	—⅜
61⅝	61⅝	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62	61¼	61¼	—⅞
27½	27½	800	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
120½	121	800	Norfolk & Western	121¼	121¼	120¼	120¼	—¾
111	112½	100	Northern Pacific	111	111¾	111	111½	+⅛
88¼	89	1,500	Ontario Mining	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	—⅜
33	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	33½	33½	33½	33½	
56⅞	57	1,200	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	—⅛
102½	103	800	People's Gas, Chi	102½	102½	101⅝	102¼	+⅜
41	41⅛	400	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41⅞	41¼	41⅜	+⅛
101	101⅛	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+⅜
50	50½	200	Pressed Steel Car	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	—¾
103	103¼	100	Pressed Steel Car. pf	103	103	103	103	+1
117	118	800	Public Service N. J	117⅝	118	117⅝	118	+1
2¾	2¾	200	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5	5½	400	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	+¼
87¼	87½	400	Railway Steel Sp	87¼	87¼	87	87	
23⅜	23½	2,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
83¼	83⅜	4,400	Reading	83¼	83⅜	82⅝	83	—⅛
49¾	50	1,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	—⅛
14⅞	15	200	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
35⅛	36	7,300	Seab. Air Line pf	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼	—⅛
176½	177	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176½	176½	176½	176½	
33	33½	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33½	32¾	33	
52½	52⅝	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	52½	52⅝	52¼	52¼	—⅛
96¾	96¾	100	Southern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¼	96½	
115	120	100	South P. R. Sug. pf	116	116	116	116	
19⅞	20	1,000	Southern Railway	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
86½	87¼	240	Standard Milling pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	—1
138	150	8,200	Studebaker Co	139½	139½	138	139	+⅝
50	50	1,950	Tennessee Copper	51	51	49¼	49¾	—⅝
190½	190¾	1,200	Texas Co	190¼	190½	188	188	—1½
90	91	200	Underwood Typew	90	90	90	90	
6	6	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	
31	31	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	31	31	31	31	+⅛
132	132½	1,800	Union Pacific	132	132½	131¼	131¾	+⅜
82¾	82¾	100	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+⅛
92¾	92¾	300	United Cigar Stores	92¾	92¾	92	92	—⅛
146¾	147¾	7,300	United Fruit Co	146¾	147¾	145	147¾	+⅝
28¼	29	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+⅛
20¼	21	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	—⅛
156	156	25,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	156	156	149	151½	—3⅜
1⅛	1⅞	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53⅜	53⅝	2,400	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53⅝	52⅜	52⅝	—⅛
108¼	108¾	600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¼	108¾	108	108	—⅛
74	74¼	4,700	U. S. Sm. R. & M	74	74¼	71¼	72	—1
83⅜	84	37,100	U. S. Steel	83⅜	84	82¾	83	—⅛
117½	117¾	400	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117¾	117⅛	117¼	+⅛
81¼	81¾	4,700	Utah Copper	81¼	81¾	80	80⅝	—⅝
50	50	50	Va. Iron, Coal & C	50	50	50	50	
14⅜	14⅝	100	Wabash	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
44¼	44¾	800	Wabash pf. A	44¼	44¾	42⅜	43⅜	—1⅜
26¾	26⅞	1,100	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26¼	—⅜
29	30	500	Western Maryland	30	30	29¼	29¼	—⅜
90	91	700	Western Union Tel	90	90½	89⅝	89⅝	—⅛
62¾	63	16,300	Westingh. E. & M	62¾	62¾	60¾	62	—¾
225	235	1,400

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FRENCH SECURITIES TO BACK NEW LOAN

Banks Here Will Receive $125,000,000 in Bonds of Neutral Countries.

DUAL TRANSACTION PLANNED

Scheme Is to Preserve Nation's Stored-Up Treasures Now Unsalable In Europe.

The forthcoming French loan is likely to take the form of a dual transaction, involving an intermediary company in this country. As the tentative arrangements now stand, the French Government will obtain a loan of probably $100,000,000 from a group of American banks headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The banks will receive securities valued at between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000 now owned in France, which will then be pledged by them under an issue of debenture bonds. These will be offered here for public subscription.

Octave Homberg, financial representative of the French Government in this country, explained yesterday that it would be beneath the dignity of his country to issue a direct obligation backed by anything but the credit of France. Under no considerations, he said, would his Government make an offering of bonds or notes in the United States secured by collateral.

At the same time, Mr. Homberg explained, it was natural that arrangements for securing additional funds in this country which would make use of some of the stored-up treasure of the French investor should be favored. Great Britain, which held a large amount of American securities, began collecting them months ago and has been disposing of them on the American market. In addition a large amount of securities which the owners prefer not to sell have been loaned to the British Government to be used eventually as the basis for new credits.

The holdings of American securities in France were relatively small at the outbreak of war, and these have been sold. On the other hand, France has been preeminent as an investor in the bonds of neutral countries, of which a vast amount is held. It is to make use of these that the plan now under consideration has been worked out.

The French-owned securities are in franc and sterling denominations, and with the Continental markets closed to them, they are practically unsalable at prices which they should bring. To preserve them, and at the same time realize on the wealth which they represent, it is proposed that the French Government arrange an initial loan of $100,000,000 with American bankers, pledging the foreign bonds as security. The lenders will thereupon either form a holding company to issue dollar debentures secured by the French collateral, or will make use of some existing security company.

The American International Corporation was considered in this connection, but bankers said yesterday that it would not serve as the intermediary. Issued by an American company, these debentures would be available for investments by savings banks and insurance companies. One of the objections offered against the Anglo-French loan, which is a direct obligation of the Governments of Great Britain and France, was that the bonds were not suitable for the important market supplied by these institutions.

It was said yesterday that the loan would probably be made to run for three years. The French Government desires to reclaim the collateral as soon as possible after the end of the war, and the loan will be made only large enough to provide for the needs that may be said to be in sight. The net cost of the money to the French will be considerably more than the yield of the dollar notes to investors, to provide a profit for the banks selling them. It is expected that the collateral debentures will be offered to investors on a 5 per cent. basis.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange began with numerous advances recorded compared with Saturday's closing levels. Apparently, however, advantage was taken of the advance to dispose of a large line of securities. Irregular rallies occurred toward the close:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Alaska Gold	20	20	20	20
120	Allis-Chalmers	27	27½	27	27½
10	Am. Bt. Sugar	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
1,410	Am. Can	59½	59⅞	57⅛	58⅛
250	Am. Car & Fy.	66⅜	66⅜	64⅝	65⅝
50	Am. Ice sec.	24½	26½	24½	26½
40	Am. Linseed	23½	24½	23½	23½
40	Am. Lin. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	47⅝	47⅝
2,020	Am. Loco	73¼	73¼	70½	72
2,575	Am. Smelting	99	99¾	97½	98¼
10	Am. Woolen	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
380	Am. Zinc	94⅜	95	91⅝	93
1,220	Ana. Cop	85⅝	85½	84¼	85¼
20	A., T. & S. F.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6,630	Bald. Loco	102¼	102¾	96¾	98¼
20	Batopilas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Butte & Sup	94⅜	94⅜	92	93⅜
50	Can. Pacific	167¾	167¾	166¾	167
100	C. & O. rts	1-64	1-64	1-64	1-64
50	Ch., R. I. & P.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
50	Chino Copper	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½
270	Col. Fuel & I.	43⅝	43⅝	41⅜	42
70	Corn Prods	20	20	19½	19½
21,750	Crucible Steel	85¾	89⅜	85⅜	87¼
90	Dist. Secur.	46¾	46¾	46	46
210	Erie	35	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝
40	Gen. Elec.	167¼	167½	167½	167½
820	Goodrich Co.	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾
20	Gt. North., Ore	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	21	21	20¾	20¾
120	Int. M. M. pf.	72½	73¼	71	73¼
180	Int. Nickel	49¼	49¼	47¾	47¾
50	Inspir. Cop	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
220	Ken. Copper	56½	56½	55½	55½
30	Lack. Steel	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
20	Lee Rubber	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
530	Max. Motor	78¾	79¼	74¾	75
6,060	Mexican Pet.	106	106	102	104½
40	Miami Cop	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	Mo. Pac. tr. r.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	Nev. Cons.	17½	17½	17½	17½
820	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103½	102¾	102¾
170	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62¾	62¾	61⅞	62¾
60	Ray Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
880	Reading	83¼	83⅝	82¾	83¾
70	Rep. I. & S.	49⅞	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞
110	Southern Pac.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
140	Southern Ry.	29⅜	29⅜	29	29
120	Studebaker	139½	139½	137¾	137⅝
125	Tenn. Copper	51	51	49¾	50
170	Union Pacific	131⅜	131⅞	130⅛	131⅛
100	United Fruit	147¾	147¾	144⅝	147¾
610	U. S. Ind. Alc.	155⅞	155⅞	149¼	151¼
270	U. S. Rubber	63⅜	63⅜	62⅝	63⅜
10	U.S.S., R. & M.	72	72	72	72
7,960	U. S. Steel	85¾	86	82¾	83½
70	Utah Copper	81¾	81¾	80¼	81¾
1,120	West. Elec.	62¾	62¾	60¼	61¾
58,950					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14⅛
350	Goldf. Con	.83	.83	.81	.81
150	Gypsy Queen	.05	.05	.05	.05
550	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Jumbo Ext.	.77	.77	.77	.77
2,700	McNamara	.14	.15	.14	.15
1,100	Midway	.30	.33	.30	.33
400	Montana	.34	.34	.34	.34
1,200	Mizpah Ext.	.87	.88	.87	.88
1,000	Monarch Pitts	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,300	Silver Pick	.10	.10½	.10	.10½
900	Tonopah Ext.	6.00	6.12½	6.00	6.12½
100	Tonopah Min.	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½
500	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80
11,000					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and William A. Read & Co. are offering $1,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Co. at 88½ and interest.

J. K. Rice, Jr., Co. have issued a circular saying that it is estimated that a production of 150,000 cars will be needed to supply next year's demand for the Chevrolet Motor Company's product.

Clarence C. Perpall & Co. have published a booklet describing the partial payment for buying securities listed on the Stock Exchange.

Zimmermann & Forshay announced yesterday that they had received from an American residing in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a subscription for 800,00 marks German Government 5 per cent. bonds of the fourth war loan. Subscription lists for this loan closed in Germany on March 22, but remain open to the bankers here until May 1.

$27,261,840 FOR MARINE CO.

Receiver's Report for 1915 Does Not Give Net Profits.

Philip A. S. Franklin, receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, filed yesterday his second report. He declared that the situation with regard to foreign trade had been such that earnings of the receivership properties had been "very satisfactory."

The combined earnings of the receivership properties and the subsidiary companies for 1915 were $27,261,840, and for January, 1916, $2,510,638. The Leyland Line earned $14,194,922 in 1915, and in January, 1916, $2,014,836. Last January was much more profitable than the same month in 1915, as then the receivership properties and subsidiary companies made only $1,012,942, and the Leyland Line $619,860.

From these earnings have to be deducted bond interest, depreciation, British war and income taxes, and such items as extraordinary repairs. So that, Mr. Franklin states, it is impossible as yet to give the final earnings of the year 1915.

The total operating expenses of the steamships, after deducting voyage expenses and excluding the earnings of the White Star, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, and Leyland Lines for April to December, were $5,302,226. The total general expenses, including overhauls, for April to December were $1,066,876, leaving the net result of operation $4,235,-350. No deduction has been made for bond interest or depreciation. The cash in the hands of the receiver on Dec. 31, 1915, was about $3,875,000.

The receiver has received no dividends from the subsidiary concerns, and the New York Trust Company has taken possession of the stocks and securities pledged under the 4½ per cent. mortgage. It thus has more than $8,000,000 on hand, of which $5,000,000 consists of the dividend interest paid to it on the securities.

Mr. Franklin says that on account of the increased demand for freight tonnage arrangements have been made for the early completion in the Harlan & Wolff yards at Belfast of the steamship Belgenland, which will be used in the North Atlantic trade as a cargo carrier only.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	..	..
Richmond	5	5¼	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	6	..	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	4	3
San Francisco	6½	3	3½	3½

*On to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLDATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	1¾

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@3
60 days	2¼@3
4 months	3 @3½

5 months	3@3½
6 months	3@3½

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2¼@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76¾	4.76⅛	4.76¾	+.00¼
Cables	4.77¼	4.77	4.77¼	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.05	5.07	5.05⅜	+.09
Cables	5.04⅛	5.06¼	5.05	+.09
Berlin—				
Demand	78.75	78.50	78.50	+.25
Cables	78.81¼	78.62½	78.62½	+.31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76¾	4.77¼
Paris	5.1825	5.05¾	5.05
Belgium	19.30	19.40	19.40
Switzerland	5.1825	5.16¼	5.16
Greece	19.225	19.33	19.38
Berlin	95.28	78.50	78.62½
Austria	20.20	12.65	12.70
Scandinavia	26.80	29.40	29.50
Holland	40.19	42.68⅝	42.56¼
Italy	5.1826	6.48	6.47½
Russia	51.45	80.37½	80.37½
China—			
Hongkong		50.50	50.62½
Shanghai		70.50	70.62½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Yokohama	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.36	42.41
Rio	32.40	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $361,614,180; balance, $22,614,639; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,242,607.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $8.75@4.00¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, up ⅛d; New York, 64c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 49¼@51¼c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4⅛	4.80	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4⅛	4.80	4.10
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'22	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'21	5	4.20	4.05
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.05
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@6	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
Penn. Gen. Fight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.95
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	6	4.65	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@6	4.55	4.35

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	April 15, 1916.	Week's Changes.
Circulation	$6,345,000	*$32,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	410,475,000	*2,942,000
Individ. depos., incl. U.S.	340,159,000	*4,117,000
Due to banks	144,477,000	5,417,000
Time deposits	20,664,000	9,000
Exchange clearances	19,467,000	47,000
Due from banks	41,080,000	*2,551,000
Cash reserves	25,144,000	*1,004,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	15,884,000	697,000
Res. with other banks	73,491,000	5,000,000
Reserve excess	2,236,000	*891,000
New York excess	54,402,000	5,179,000
Excess with Fed. Res. Bk.	312,000	733,000
Total excess	56,950,000	5,021,000

*Increase.

U. S. STEEL HOLDINGS ABROAD CUT IN HALF

Only 634,469 Shares of Common Now Held In Europe, Against 1,285,636 Two Years Ago.

PREFERRED IS LESS ALSO

At Annual Meeting Board of Directors Is Reduced to Fifteen Members.

When stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation examined the stock record books at the annual meeting in Hoboken yesterday they found one significant development that has come out of the European war. Foreign holdings of Steel common as of March 31, the books showed, aggregated 634,469 shares, compared with 1,285,636 shares on March 31, 1914.

The loss to foreign countries of 651,167 shares of Steel common means, presumably, that this much was gained by this country. Before the outbreak of the war approximately 25.29 per cent. of the common shares was held outside of the United States, and now no more than 12.48 per cent. is in other countries. A full record of Steel holdings of other nations, printed in THE TIMES on Jan. 19, showed that on Dec. 31, 1915, the amount was 696,631 shares, so the three months succeeding brought sales of nearly 62,200 shares.

Foreign holdings of preferred stock indicate that this has been fairly well maintained as an investment issue. On June 30, 1914, there were 312,882 shares outside this country, and on March 31 this year the total was 282,091. On a percentage basis liquidation has cut down the amount of Steel preferred abroad no more than 16 per cent.

41,910 Holders of Common.

Another development since the preceding annual meeting was the shrinkage in the number of stockholders. At the end of March the books contained the names of 41,910 holders of Steel common, compared with 56,825 a year before, the decrease being 26 per cent. The change was in line with past history of the corporation's stock, as the records show that on several occasions the number of share owners decreased on a rising market. Among the larger shareholders were these:

	Preferred.	Common.
J. W. Nichols	2,074	1,530
O. W. Norton	2,000	.....
Amelia Oliver	3,152	4,674
David D. Oliver	5,360	9,000
Edith A. Oliver	2,000	.....
R. G. Page	5,745	563
Charles J. Paine	3,500	4,000
P. W. H. Palmer	1,000	19,810
Elizabeth P. Proctor	11,000	.....
Lawrence C. Phipps	5,000	29,000
J. H. Oliphant & Co.	.....	10,660
Paine, Webber & Co.	414	18,063
Post & Flagg	1,880	111,421
Potter, Choate & Prentice	196	17,730
Pyne, Kendall & Hollister	300	23,204
E. & C. Randolph	1,196	46,802
Raymond, Pynchon & Co.	2,900	61,363
E. K. Philord, care Whitehouse & Co.	19,210	43,319
F. B. Keech & Co.	.....	23,106
Kean, Taylor & Co.	.....	18,218

The books failed to disclose the holdings of the leading interests of the corporation and prominent financiers, who usually carry little of their security holdings in their own names. The large blocks of the common stock in the names of Stock Exchange houses reflected, apparently, the buying which occurred in the rise of last Autumn.

Directorate Is Reduced.

The Steel Directorate was reduced yesterday to fifteen members through the resignation of Edmund C. Converse, Alfred Clifford and Thomas Murray. The withdrawals had been forecast some months ago when the plan to reduce the board was prepared. The retirement of Mr. Converse was talked of at that time. Mr. Murray is Assistant Secretary of the corporation. Mr. Clifford is a St. Louis man who planned nearly a year ago to leave the Directorate because of his residence so far from New York, which prevented his attendance at many Directors' meetings.

Chairman E. H. Gary introduced at the meeting B. F. Smith, an employe and stockholder, who complimented the corporation on its policy toward wages. Judge Gary reviewed the year, saying that when it became a question either of reducing wages in 1915 or passing the common dividend because of poor business, the dividend had to go. He said that the payroll now contained the names of about 250,000 employes. The Directors re-elected for three years were James A. Farrell, E. H. Gary, J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins and George F. Baker.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Adventure	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
80	Ahmeek	100¾	100¾	100	100
975	Alaska Gold	20¼	20¼	20	20
10	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
240	Allouez	69	69	67¾	67¾
4,995	Am. Zinc	94½	96½	91½	93½
800	Am. Z. pf. w. l.	74	74	73	73
25	Arizona Com.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
210	Butte-Balak.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
970	Butte & Sup.	93½	94	92	93
820	Cal. & Ariz.	73½	74	73½	73½
7	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550	550
15	Centennial	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
15	Chino	54	54	54	54
805	Copper Range	64	64	63	63
115	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
75	Granby	88	88	88	88
170	Greene-Can.	48	48	48	48
200	Inspiration	45½	45½	45½	45½
300	Island Creek	51	51	51	51
25	Island Cr. pf.	90	90½	89½	90½
175	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
100	Kerr Lake	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
685	Keweenaw	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
325	Mass Con	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
50	Miami	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
850	Michigan	4	4	3½	4
270	Mohawk	98	98½	97½	97½
100	New Arcadian	8	8	8	8
843	North Butte	28¼	28¼	27½	27⅝
128	North Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
105	Old Dominion	69¼	69¼	68½	68½
85	Osceola	92	92	90¾	91
100	Pond Creek	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
50	Quincy	94	94	94	94
400	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
220	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
40	Shattuck	32½	32½	32½	32½
116	South Lake	8	8¼	8	8
635	South Utah	46c.	46c.	40c.	45c.
10	St. Mary's Land	71¼	71½	71¼	71¼
810	Sup. & Boston	4	4	3¾	3¾
20	Sup. Copper	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
175	Trinity	8⅝	8¼	8	8
100	Un. Cop. Ld.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,975	U. S. Smelting	74	74½	71¼	74
294	U. S. Smelt. pf	52	52	51¾	51¾
180	Utah Apex	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Utah Cons	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾
15	Utah Copper	80½	80½	80½	80½
120	Utah Metals	10	10	10	10
810	Winona	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
50	Wolverine	57½	57½	57	57

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Alb.	188	188	188	188
70	Boston Elev.	76½	77	76½	77
220	Boston & Me.	44½	44½	44	44
2	Boston & Prov.	202	202	202	202
10	Fitchburg pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
5	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
150	N.Y., N.H. & H.	62½	62½	61¾	61¾
60	West End St.	60½	60½	60¾	60¾
10	W. E. St. pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

71	Am. Ag. C. pf.	97¼	98	97¼	98
40	Amoskeag pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
171	A. Pneu. Svc.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	A. P. S. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
240	Am. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109	109
43	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	115½	115½
840	Am. T. & T.	128¼	128¼	127½	128
25	Am. Woolen	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾
161	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	97¾	98
23	Cuban Cement.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
925	A., G. & W. I.	83½	84	83	83½
170	A.,G.&W.I. pf.	40½	40½	40	40
400	East Boston	10	10	10	10
22	Edison	237	237	236	236
20	Mass. Gas	82¼	82¼	82	82
5	Mass. Gas pf.	83¾	83¾	83½	83¾
15	McElwain pf.	99	99	98½	98½
120	Mergenthaler	160	160	160	160
23	N. E. Tele.	135	135	135	135
88	Nipe Bay	150	152	150	152
27	Pullman	162	162	161½	161¾
100	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
81	Swift & Co.	130½	130	130	130¼
49	Torrington	47½	47¾	47¼	47¼
795	United Fruit	145¾	147	145¾	147
8,427	Unit. Shoe M.	57¾	58½	57¾	58
125	United S. M. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
185	U. S. Steel	83¼	83½	82¾	82¾
20	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
7,070	Ventura Oil	10	10	9¾	9¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s.	98	98	98	98
5,000	Am. T. & T. coll. 4s.	....	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s.	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼
5,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	80	80	79¾	79¾
2,000	Miss. R. P. 5s.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6,000	Ped Creek 6s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	Swift 5s.	100	100¼	100	100¼
10,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Rad.	397	397	397	397
100	Am. Ship

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
25 Coal & Iron Bank
500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
100 Electric Properties Com. & Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Pfd.
50 Franklin Insurance
100 Gray National Telautograph
50 Germania Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
25 Home Insurance
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 New Jersey Zinc
100 Pacific Coast 2d Pfd.
50 Semet Solvay
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
800 Cumberland Corp. Com.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Pfd.
100 Foundation Co. Com. & Pfd.
20 German Alliance Insurance
125 H. K. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
10 Niagara Insurance
50 Rome Brass & Copper
10 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Slightly Lower on a Large Volume of Trading—Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 504,481 shares of stock and $509,515 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 87,961; oil, 48,005, and mining, 368,515. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,200	‡Aetna E., w. i.	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22¾
230	Ajax Rub., Inc.	*68½	*68½	68	68
2,000	†A.-B. Col. M., 55	55	55	55	55
215	American Nav.	11½	11½	11	11½
950	A. G. & W. I.	33⅜	*33⅜	32⅝	33
200	A.,G.& W.I. pf.	49	49	49	49
100	Balt. Tube Co.	114½	114½	114½	114½
1,965	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4	4
200	Cent. C. & F. C.	66	68	66	68
100	Can. N. G. C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Canada Steel..	60	60	60	60
400	†Car L. & P.	6	6	6	6
4,000	Chevrolet Mot.	187	190	185	189
200	Con. Ordnance.	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
19,500	‡Cuba Cane S.	61¼	62⅛	59½	60¼
1,100	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	92⅝	93
100	Davidson Chem	60½	60½	60½	60½
1,500	Driggs-Sea	147	150	140	140
400	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Emerson Pho..	12½	12½	12½	12½
5,000	‡G., W. & W., w. i	69	69	68½	67
45	Gen. Ry. S..	97	97	97	97
1,000	Grant M. Car..	9	9¼	8¾	9
400	H. & B. C. Co.	40½	40½	39¾	39¾
136	Holly Sugar C.	45¾	45¾	45	45
200	H. S. C. pf..	97¼	97¼	97	97
200	Inter. Rubber.	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
400	Kath. Br. pf..	26¾	26¾	25½	25½
1,500	Kenefick Zinc.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
500	S. S. Kresge.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Lake T. Boat..	9¼	9¼	9	9
100	L. C. B. 1st..	90	90	90	90
1,000	Lynn Phon..	9	9¼	8¾	8¾
600	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,800	‡Maxim Mun.	7¾	7	6½	6¾
14,000	‡Maxwell Mot.	63¾	63¾	61¼	62
4,000	‡Perlman Rim.	119	*122	118½	120
100	Cor. R. & H..	5	5	5	5
400	‡Saxon M. Car	69	69	68	69
960	Springfield R.	58	59	57½	59
210	Spring. R. pf.	102	102	102	102
700	‡St. Jos. Lead.	161½	163¾	158¾	163¾
100	Stand. Motors.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v.t.cfs.	37	37	37	37
1,600	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	34	34½	34	34½
2,000	‡Tobacco Prod.	42	42½	41	41
3,300	U. P. Sharing.	½	1	½	½
400	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Universal Mot.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
10	‡Wabash, Pitts. Ter., w. i.	18½	18½	18½	18½
500	White Motors.	50½	50½	49¾	49¾
400	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
1,300	‡Zinc Concent.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
600	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	15	15	— ½
120	Illinois P. L.	176	175	176	+ 1
100	Std. Oil, Cal.	245	240	240	— 5
5	Std. Oil, Ind.	529	528	528	— 2
35	Std. Oil, N. J.	505	504	505	— 1
40	Std. Oil, N. Y.	207	205	205	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

510	Am. Oil & Gas.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
450	‡Barnett O.&G.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,400	‡Cosden & Co..	20½	21⅜	20⅝	21
600	‡Cosden O.&G.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅝
1,525	Empire Petrol.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,580	‡Federal Oil	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2,350	‡Int. Petrol ..	11	11	10½	10½
25	Met. Petrol ..	18½	18½	18½	18½
10,000	‡Mexican Oil.	50	51	50	51
2,500	‡Midwest O.pf.	85	85	80	80
1,300	‡Muskogee Ref.	2½	3	2½	3
550	Midwest Ref..	66½	66½	65	65
13,000	‡Okla. Oil	16	17	14	15
175	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Okla. P. & R..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,800	‡Unit. Western	79	79	78	78
1,500	‡Vacuum Gas.	50	50	50	50
1,140	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	2	1¾	1⅞
3,000	Wayne O. & G.	6¾	6½	6	6⅜

MINING STOCKS.

11,000	‡Alta Cons....	28	32	28	30½
12,000	‡‡Atlanta	*14½	*15	13¾	14
200	Bing. Min....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,500	‡‡Booth	27½	29	27½	28
11,000	‡‡Boot. Mond.	71	73	71	74
1,150	Brad. M. Ltd..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Buff. Mines...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Butte & N. Y..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,200	Butte Coal. Zn., v. t. ctfs	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
1,200	‡Calaveras C..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
350	‡Can. Copper..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,750	‡Cashboy	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
500	Cent. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,100	Con. Nev.-Utah	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Crown Res....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,225	‡Dupont Cop..	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
6,500	‡‡Emma Copp..	50	54	50	54
1,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¾	2¾	2	2
4,000	‡F. R. M. Co.	17	18	17	18
200	‡Ely Witch...	13	13	13	13
150	First Nat. Sm.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,100	‡Gran. G. M.	76	76	76	76
2,500	‡Gifield Cons..	81	87	82	82
12,000	‡Gifield Merg.	13	13	12½	13
300	‡Greenwater....	7	7	7	7
100	Hecla Mining..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Howe Sound....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10,850	‡Int. Mines..	18	20	18	20
12,000	‡Iron Blos....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	‡Jim Butler..	94	94	93	93
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	80	80	77	78
3,000	Jerome Verd..	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
5,400	‡‡Kewanas	14	14	13	13
87,000	‡La Jara G..	30	35	30	35
1,000	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Magma Copper.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
5,600	‡Marsh Min..	24	24½	23½	24
1,000	‡McKin.-Dar..	47	48	47	48
900	Mines of Am..	3	3¼	3	3
335	‡Molave Tung.	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5⅝
28,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	34	34½	33	33½
500	‡Nevada Hills.	19	19	19	19
1,800	‡North Star...	19	20	19	20
500	‡Pat. Ariz. C.	39	39	39	39
2,500	‡O. G. K. (a prospect)	24	24	24	24
—	‡O. L. B. (a prospect)	—	—	—	31
1,200	‡O. L. (a pros.)	66	68	66	67
2,300	‡O. N. (a pros.)	29	30	29	30
10,000	‡Oatman So..	48	50	47	50
20,000	‡Ohio	5	5	4½	5
4,000	‡Peto	29	29	28	28
1,500	‡Ray Her. Min.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
2,500	‡‡Rex Con. M.	18	18	16	17
1,200	‡Roche's' Min.	65	65	65	65
700	‡Ruby Silver.	58	58	58	58
1,500	‡Sand. Kend...	6	6	6	6
3,600	‡San Toy.....	17¼	18½	17¼	18
500	‡S. G. G. M...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,700	‡Silver Pick..	10	11	10	11
1,000	Stewart.....	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,000	‡Success Min.	68	68	65	66
2,000	‡Temiskaming	65	65	65	65
750	Ton. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,000	Ton. Exten...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	Ton. Mining...	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
6,000	‡Ton. Res. Ex.	49	51½	49	51½
7,500	‡Ton. Mizpah.	38	40	38	40
8,000	Tri-Bullion	¾	1	¾	¾
—	125 United Eastern	4	4	4	4
1,500	‡U. S. Cont. M.	12	13	12	13
9,900	‡U. Verde Ext.	26	27¼	26	26¼
2,500	‡W. E. Con...	81	82	81	82
1,500	‡Wh. Oaks M.	13¾	14½	13¾	14¼
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,550	Yukon Gd. M.	2¼	2½	1¾	1⅞

BONDS.

$40,000	‡C. U. Sta. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. A. Sm. 5s.	38	38	38	38
40,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s w.i.	98	98	97½	97⅝
85,000	N. Y. Cy. new 4½s, 1966.	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝
25,000	‡Sul. & S. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd Lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Bendee Mfg.	31	32	31	32
International Motor.	14	16	14	16
Int. Arms & Fuse....	14	16	16¼	17¼
Lima Loco., new....	40	..	40	..
Man. Transit.....	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Triangle Film	3	3¼	3	3¼

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	15½	17	15¼	17
Pan-Am. Petroleum...	48	48½	47½	48
Pierce	13¼	14	13⅜	14¼
Savoy Oil	10½	12¼	11	12
Ventura	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼

MINING STOCKS.

Nipissing Mines Co...	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
North Butte Devel...	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Oatman Lazy Boy...	29	31	32	35

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass	275	280	275	280
Atlas Powder	220	230	220	230
Atlas Powder pf....	101	105	100	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.).....	380	395	380	395
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg...	170	190	175	195
Canadian Explosives.	850	880	800	850
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	750	785	750	785
Du Pont Powder, new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	375	380	375	385
Hercules Powder pf..	115	119	116	120
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	560	570	560	570
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,925	2,025	1,925	2,025

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
1st week April	$54,125	$44,080	$10,065
July 1-April 7.	2,027,880	1,781,898	245,962

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

1st Week April.	61,046	54,463	6,583
July 1-April 7.	2,386,826	2,085,383	301,143

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	749,067	410,862	719,060
Net	275,054	74,814	259,349
9 mos. gross...	6,527,867	6,244,991	6,244,901
Net	2,905,598	1,983,802	1,983,832

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings...	23,932	354,570	950,148
Deductions	99,204	.....	.....
Deficit	75,312	354,570	950,148
Bond interest..	28,200	.....	.....
Dividends	200,000	300,000	45,000
Def. after chgs and dividends	403,512	54,570	605,148
Prev. surplus..	1,215,842	1,213,990	795,625
Total surplus..	812,320	1,268,560	1,370,723
Transf. to rev.	54,600	52,728	156,733
Profit and loss surplus	750,720	1,215,832	1,213,990

COLORADO POWER COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	837,743	746,869	90,873
Oper. exp.....	232,130	197,157	34,973
Depreciation....	81,603	66,000	15,603
Taxes	72,120	71,000	1,120
Net earnings..	451,828	412,712	39,115
Other income.	35,316	28,827	5,489
Total income..	487,144	442,539	44,604
Bond interest..	206,836	206,275	561
Other deduc...	1,480	149	1,330
Net income..	279,027	236,114	42,912
Prev. surplus.	383,058	178,648	206,410
Total surplus..	664,085	414,763	249,322
Div. on pf. stk	29,718	29,704	14
Surplus	634,367	385,058	249,308

MASON VALLEY MINES COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Metal profits..	15,705	100,707	288,275
Other income..	162,420	5,007	5,037
Total income..	178,125	106,314	288,312
Exp., taxes, &c.	117,151	146,388	167,748
Surplus	974	*40,274	120,564

*Deficit.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total recs	4,155,523	3,084,774	5,182,674
Op. ex. & imp.	3,027,875	2,726,559	3,744,891
Net profit.....	1,127,646	358,215	1,437,777
Dividends	787,000	635,000	820,000
Surplus	340,646	*276,785	617,777
Prev. surplus..	3,141,771	3,418,556	2,800,779
Total surplus..	3,882,417	3,141,771	3,418,556

*Deficit.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross 1st week April	191,580	179,637	11,952
Gross fm. Jan.1	2,655,416	2,429,692	225,725

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS COMPANY subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings.	6,308,777	6,166,959	141,818
Net earnings..	2,481,514	2,369,425	12,089

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER for March—

Gross	474,339	399,491	74,847
Net aft. taxes.	249,750	196,603	53,147
Total income..	256,504	203,059	53,445
Surp. aft. chgs.	108,404	65,021	43,383
3 mos. gross...	4,206,049	3,800,783	345,885
Net aft. taxes.	2,238,051	2,091,917	236,734
Total income..	2,310,150	2,061,738	248,412
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,008,393	836,154	172,239
Bal. aft. depree	933,393	761,154	172,239

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	80	83
Adirondack Electric Power.....	22	24
American Gas Co.....	120	122
†American Gas & Electric.....	145	149
†American Gas & Electric pf....	51½	52½
American Light & Traction.....	375	*385
American Light & Traction pf...	111½	*113½
American Power & Light.....	65	66
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86½
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf....	79	82
American Waterworks & Electric.	8	9
Am. W., W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W., W. & E. 1st pf....	50	55
Associated Gas & Electric pf....	55	65
Atlantic P. & L., pf.....	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	99
Cities Service	182	184
Cities Service pf.....	83	84
Colorado Power.....	25	26½
Commonwealth Pr., R. & L....	100	101½
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	86	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929.....	104½	105¾
Consumers Power (Me.) pf....	98	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s...	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	77	80
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	101	104
Empire District Electric pf.....	83	87
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf....	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	180	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	90	97
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	85	87
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	80½	81
Northern States Power pf.....	97	98
Ozark Power & Water.....	90	94
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	59½	59¾
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	92	94
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	92	94
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	73	76
Southern California Edison.....	91½	93
Southern California Edison pf...	102½	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
†Standard Gas & Electric.....	11½	12¼
†Standard Gas & Electric pf....	37½	38½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	12½	13½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	53	54
Toledo Trac., Light & Power.....	33½	35½
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	60	63
United Light & Rys.....	54½	56¼
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	76	78
Western Power	16½	17⅜
Western Power pf.....	61	63

*Ex dividend. †Par value $50.

REPORTED TO THE POST OFFICE.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies.—Advt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Forty-seven corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $947,100, were chartered today. They include:

A. Schottland Silk Co., Inc., textiles, $200,000; T. A. O'Callaghan, J. and A. Schottland, 382 East 36th St., Paterson, N. J.

Sands Point Land Development Corpn., North Hempstead, hotels, mills, factories, building materials, realty, brokerage, inventions; capital no par value; begin business with $75,000; F. Diabal, G. Beyer, C. Zika, Beerm, C. F. Burnham, G. F. Hinrichs, 455 West 144th St.

Caribbean Agency, Inc., trading, commission, selling agents, personal property, agricultural, mining, $50,000; J. E. Neaty, F. A. Lane, R. M. Atwater, Jr., 25 Broad St.

Youngs Mills Corpn., lumber, trim, millwork, sawmills, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $25,000; D. L. C. A., and W. P. Youngs, Stony Brook.

Mahon Cabinet Corpn., furniture, statuary, works of art, $25,000; W. Doherty, N. Ballin, J. Newman, 150 West 87th St.

Dyewood Chips, Inc., Phoenicia, chemicals, dyewood, dyestuffs, $30,000; T. E. Smith, E. L. Tamblyn, A. R. Latson, 280 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Middlesex Knitting Mills, Inc., Camillus, underwear, hosiery, $20,000; W. C. Jones, M. E. Corbett, W. F. Keefer, Camillus.

Newmark & Bloom, Inc., muslin, silk underwear, laces, embroidery, $20,000; C. and S. Newmark, L. B. Bloom, 112 West 72d St.

Salagona & Co., Inc., marble, mosaics, ceramics, enamel, terrazzo and tile work; $14,000; A. Globbe, E. and A. L. Salagona, Midland Heights, S. I.

Washington Park Sports and Amusement Club, Inc., gymnasiums, athletic fields, theatrical, motion pictures, amusement park; $10,000; D. F. Dunne, B. Loeb, D. H. McKetrick, 214 West 924 St.

Merry Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage; capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; S. and T. Pramuk, S. E. Green, 468 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.

Janesburg Development Corp., agency, brokerages, realty; $10,000; J. H. Grieine, E. V. and H. R. Levine, 22 East 89th St.

J. H. Neary & Sons, Inc., Cohoes, masons, builders, supplies, contractors; $10,000; C. E., F. W. and J. H. Neary, 13 Broadway, Cohoes.

National Card Mounting Co., Inc., card mounting, binding, die cutting, advertising, novelties; $10,000; A. Duddy, H. A. and C. A. Bindes, 17 Rose St.

Suter Newspaper Service, Inc.; capital no par value, begin business with $600; R. W. Crawford, J. L. Clark, H. W. Suter, 51 East 42d St.

Point Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, lumber, timber, trucking, realty; $10,000; E., T. G., and G. Mittelstaedt, Greenpoint Av. and Oakland St., Brooklyn.

S. W. & W. Amusement Co., Inc., moving pictures; $10,000; J. Wacks, A. and L. Schwartz, 257 2d St.

The Hilton Store of Yonkers, Inc., Yonkers, realty, broker, contractor; $6,000; L. Clodfelter, T. M. Smith, H. M. Baird, Jr., 18 South Broadway, Yonkers.

S. S. Development Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty; $5,000; H. and S. Arons, P. Suskin, 194 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Motion Picture Forum, Inc., motion pictures; $5,000; C. R. MacAuley, W. M. Seabury, J. W. Binder, Hackensack, N. J.

J. B. Conboy Trucking Co., Inc., stevedore, transfer express, storage, warehouse; $5,000; P. Ward, T. J. Moffitt, J. B. Conboy, 826 West 19th St.

Orel Construction Realty; $5,000; J. Horvoka, C. R. Motak, F. Wovtisek, Pomona.

J. B. Conboy Stable Co., Inc., livery, boarding stable, contracting, $5,000; W. H. Palmer, M. and J. B. Conboy, 826 West 19th St.

Gustav Glaser Co., Inc., metal goods, $5,000; E. V. and R. V. Lewis, Jr., G. Glaser, 30 Bertha Place, Stapleton.

The Kumbak Printing Co., Inc., printing, publishing, $5,000; E. M. and W. M. Beers, R. A. Kells, 2,105 Seventh Av.

Isaac A. Hoppers Son, Inc., contractors, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; S. H. Spitz, G. B. and W. F. Hopper, 661 West 180th St.

Guaranteed Fur Dressing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dyeing, treating fur skins, $5,000; M. Grles, J. Nichthauser, W. Laler, 22 William St.

Roaman Kemp, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; D. and A. Roaman, L. Kemp, 33 West 111th St.

Capital increases: Chaplain Silk Mills, White Hall, $1,000,000 to $1,100,000; the Alling & Cory Co., Rochester, $500,000 to $1,000,000; J. Edward Burns, Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $10,000; Peninsular Trading Agency, Inc., New York, $20,000 to $50,000; William J. Kennedy, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000; Viking Film Co., Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $100,000; Wigmon Wireless Corpn., Elmira, $5,000 to $10,000; Edward B. Smith & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $60,000 to $100,000; J. Rayner Co., Inc., Eddyville, $50,000 to $75,000;

COTTON IS STEADY IN DULL MARKET

Too Early, Traders Say, for Weather Reports to Exert Much Influence.

AN INCREASE IN ACREAGE

Some Expect Bear Drive Because of the Reduction in Ocean Freights.

With the exception of the late positions, which were one to two points higher, cotton yesterday closed unchanged with the extreme range of prices confined to fluctuations of seven to eight points. Trading was entirely of local professional origin, as the market recently has been too dull to stimulate outside interest.

Weather conditions throughout the belt are favorable for farm work and planting operations have been completed in the Southern sections and are progressing rapidly over the more northerly portions of the cotton districts. It is too early, however, for weather reports to exert much influence unless they possess some extremely favorable or unfavorable feature. The trade appears to be satisfied that the acreage will show a good increase, but the influence of this factor is not important.

The steadiness of prices results from the firmness of holders, who appear to be indifferent about disposing of the remnant of the crop. Texas wires yesterday stated that rain was deficient, but the shortage is largely theoretical, as the soil contains sufficient moisture to bring about germination and to sustain the early growth. Memphis advices state that farmers who come to town all say they are planning to put in a largely increased acreage this season.

An Alabama cotton man writing to a local friend says: "Regarding northern Alabama old cotton will practically be all sold inside of thirty days. We have had no trouble in placing all purchases to Liverpool at thirty to forty points above bids from Southern or New England mills and on a basis of fifty to sixty points above contract values for spot months. Therefore, with freights down 100 points and exchange higher, a bear drive now would not be so productive of results as it was sixty days ago."

New England advices state that manufacturers are finding the South holding very firmly on all kinds of cotton with a rising tendency on cotton possessing extra staple. Offerings are not heavy and Southern shippers show no anxiety to sell unless they get their own prices. The removal of the embargo on the New Haven Railroad has helped the freight situation very much and Southern railroads now can accept shipments consigned to most of the Eastern points.

Southern spot markets as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was steady, unchanged. Middling, 12c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.89	11.82	11.85@11.86	11.85@11.86
July	12.04	11.97	12.00@12.01	12.00@12.02
Oct.	12.22	12.15	12.18@12.19	12.16@12.17
Dec.	12.38	12.32	12.35@12.36	12.33@12.34
Jan.	12.44	12.36	12.40@12.41	12.39@12.40
March	12.58	12.54	12.57@12.58	12.55@12.56

Total port receipts, 11,373 bales; last week, 15,707 bales; last year, 22,148 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	8,531	5,041	7,435
New Orleans	8,370	2,336	5,612
Mobile	1,092	1,589	223
Savannah	1,320	824	2,243
Charleston	81	119	1,130
Wilmington	1,520	1,423	1,581
Norfolk	1,159	2,262	2,729

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	197	641	394
Memphis	1,923	1,781	8,064
St. Louis	685	642	8,577
Houston	7,526	6,713	9,906

Exports, 9,888 bales; total thus far this season, 4,220,227 bales; ordinary, 6,956 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.	Year.
200	Galveston	12.25	292,721	404,574	
8,210	New Orleans	11.88	390,898	362,271	
225	Mobile	11.75	21,547	25,232	
789	Savannah	11?4	152,113	155,587	
100	Charleston	11?8	68,049	78,073	
——	Wilmington	11.50	47,798	52,997	
1,280	Norfolk	11.75	109,296	81,350	
339	Augusta	11.75	121,202	126,467	
2,400	Memphis	12.00	183,845	165,758	
12	St. Louis	12.00	21,862	33,036	
2,034	Houston	12.25	104,464	132,892	

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling 1 point advance at 7.85d. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 3,000 bales; all American. Market closed steady.

"Persian and Chinese Floor Coverings for the Home Beautiful"

AUCTION SESSIONS, TODAY, (Tues.), & 4 Following Days, at 3 P.M.

IN SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries, "Silo Building," 546 Fifth Av., N.Y., and 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.

James P. Silo & Son Auctioneers.

900 Beautiful Examples of Antique and Modern

ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS

Also a Fine Collection of

CHINESE RUGS

To Be Sold at Public Auction by Order of a Well Known Oriental Rug Importer Retiring from Business.

CATALOG UPON APPLICATION.

On View This Day at The Old Galleries 45 LIBERTY STREET.

IMPORTANT TRUSTEE'S SALE of Magnificent DIAMOND JEWELRY

Comprising Solitaire Rings, Brooches, Bow Knot Pins, Earrings, Watches, Bracelets, Princess and Banquet Rings, Lavalliéres, Mesh Bags, Vanity Cases, etc. Finest quality Diamonds all beautifully mounted in Platinum, suitable for Easter Gifts.

To Be Sold At Unrestricted Auction on Wednesday, Apr. 19th, at 3 P. M. By Order of EDMOND E. SANDERS, Trustee. Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St., near Broadway (Subway Station at Fulton St.)

Important Sale of 150 PAINTINGS

American and Foreign

Many Fine works received direct from the artists and from various consignors, instructing us to sell them at UNRESTRICTED AUCTION

Thursday & Friday, April 20-21, at 8:15 Each Afternoon.

NOW ON VIEW.

The sale will be conducted by Mr. GEO. W. KEELER. Catalogue on application.

CALL STANDARD OIL A TRUST

Senate Adopts Martine's Preamble—Company Welcomes Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Martine's preamble to a resolution directing inquiry into the rising price of gasoline, which characterized the Standard Oil Company as "a trust," was adopted today by the Senate. The body of the resolution calling upon the Attorney General to investigate was passed two weeks ago. The preamble was held up on discussion of whether it was proper for the Senate to brand the company as a trust in the light of the Supreme Court's dissolution decree.

With reference to the proposed investigation by the Department of Justice into the reasons for the increased price of gasoline, officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey said yesterday that they did not oppose, but on the contrary invited, the fullest investigation of the entire gasoline situation so far as their company's relation thereto was involved, and welcomed the opportunity to co-operate with the Attorney General in bringing to the knowledge of the public the true facts, believing that it would be shown that the advance in the price of gasoline was traceable, and traceable only, to natural and not artificial causes; to the irresistible law of supply and demand, and not to trade combinations and conspiracies.

Buy $20,000,00 Armour Bonds.

The National City Bank and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have bought from Armour & Co. $20,000,000 real estate first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds and are offering them to the public at 93¾ and interest. The proceeds of the sale will be used by Armour & Co. in reducing current liabilities resultant from plant expansion and to provide additional working capital. With the sale of these bonds the mortgage was closed. The issue is secured by a mortgage on the company's working houses in a half-dozen cities and on other real estate, with a present value all told of over $51,000,000.

DISTRICT, NOT BANK, SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Attorney General's Opinion So Interprets Federal Reserve Statutes.

CITY CANNOT BE ABANDONED

But Territory of Which It Is the Centre May Be Shifted, It Is Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Federal Reserve Board today made public the text of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General on two questions referred to that official by the board, the first as to whether the board has power to change the location of a reserve bank and the second as to whether or not the limit of $4,000,000 capital in a Federal reserve district would preclude changing district boundaries when the amount of capital is thereby reduced below the statutory limit required for the organization of the reserve system.

The first is decided in the negative, and as to the second, the Attorney General holds that the limit named applies only to organization and does not continue as a limit after a district is once organized and boundary changes are made necessary by business conditions.

The opinion of Attorney General Gregory, which will guide the board in various pending questions, is, in part, as follows:

"I find no more warrant in the act for the abandonment of one Federal Reserve city and the designation of a new one than I do for the abolition of a Federal Reserve district when once established.

"The power to designate a new Federal Reserve city, or to change the location of a Federal Reserve Bank, is not expressly conferred by the act on the Federal Reserve Board.

"In my opinion there is no clear indication of an intent to confer on the Federal Reserve Board the power to change the location of Federal Reserve Banks by the designation of new Federal Reserve cities. On the contrary, there are indications of an opposite intent.

"The duty of designating Federal Reserve cities belonged to the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, as a part of the organization of the system, and the committee was required by the act to designate not less than eight nor more than twelve cities. This duty is named first among those imposed upon the Organization Committee, and it is imposed by the same provision of Section 2, which required the committee to divide the United States into Federal Reserve districts. The same considerations that indicate an intention that the several district should be permanent would also indicate that the designation of the cities was not to be made for temporary purposes, but was intended to be permanent, subject, of course, to change by Congress.

"In my opinion, this coupling of the duty of determining the districts with the duty of designating the Federal Reserve cities within the several Federal Reserve districts, shows an intent on the part of Congress that the cities so designated are to constitute the fixed centres in the scheme or system of division, the duty of designating the cities being coordinate with the duty of forming districts around them.

"The fact that the Federal Reserve Board, aside from the provision relating to the creating of new districts from time to time, was merely given the power to 'readjust' suggests that there was to be some permanent characteristic or element in the districts created by the Organization Committee. If, however, in addition to the power which the Federal Reserve Board has of readjusting districts by changing their boundary lines, it also possessed the power to change the location of the respective Federal Reserve cities within such districts, then the board could by successive change of cities and boundaries, entirely obliterate existing districts and substitute in their place new districts totally different from those created by the Organization Committee. I do not think that Congress intended to confer such a power.

"The act provides that each Federal Reserve Bank is to include the name of the city in which the bank is located. It is to be noted that there is no provision in the act by which the Federal Reserve Board may change the name of a Federal Reserve Bank or amend its certificate in this respect. The whole tenor suggests permanency. The omission of Congress to grant, by express language, the power to change Federal Reserve cities is significant. It would have been easy, had Congress desired to grant the power to create new Federal Reserve cities, to have said so in express terms.

"It may be suggested that changes in the 'customary course of business' or other changes not foreseen by the Organization Committee may result in inconveniences which the Federal Reserve Board cannot remedy if its power to change the location of Federal Reserve cities is denied. The answer is that the remedy is with Congress.

"It will be observed that the Federal Reserve act expressly provides that no Federal Reserve Bank shall commence business with a subscribed capital of less than $4,000,000. They were each to be organized when the minimum of capital had been subscribed. Only three-sixth of the capital subscribed is required to be paid in, the remainder being left 'subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board.'

"This act specifically provides for the decrease of capital stock as member banks reduce their capital stock, and as they cease to be members. Member banks may cease to be members for any of four causes. While the minimum capital had to be subscribed in order to commence business the maintenance of that minimum is nowhere prescribed by the act.

"It is plain that a member bank can be a member only of the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which both are located. Of necessity, when the Federal Reserve Board in the exercise of its power to readjust transfers a member bank from one district to another, such transferred bank must cease to be a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of the district from which it is transferred. When it thus ceases to be a member the capital of the Federal Reserve Bank may be reduced, and there is nothing in the act requiring the reduction to be made subject to the maintenance of a minimum capital."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

There appeared to be a tendency to anticipate large deliveries on May contracts in the Chicago wheat market, and in consequence there was active liquidation in that position. The whole list was feverish, and after nervous price changes both ways closed easy, with the May position 1½c lower, while the later months were ½c lower. The visible supply in the United States decreased 3,038,000; bonded wheat decreased 152,000, and the Canadian visible decreased 52,000, making the total American visible 92,685,000 bushels, against 50,016,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.28¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.26¾; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.32¾; No. 1 northern Manitoba, $1.30¾, all free on board New York opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.22¾	1.23	1.05¾
July	..	..	1.15¾	1.16	1.44

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.16¾	1.13¾	1.14¾	1.15¾	1.03¾
July	1.13¾	1.12¾	1.13¾	1.14¾	1.37½
September	1.12⅞	1.10¾	1.11⅝	1.12¼	1.22½

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady undertone throughout the day, and prices at the close were only slightly below the top, with net gains of ¼@⅝c. The visible supply decreased 1,121,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 8,352,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77¼	76¼	76¾	76¾	77½
July	77¼	76¼	76¾	76¾	79¾
September	.77	76¾	76¾	76¾	80¾

OATS.

The oats market was steady, with small price changes, closing at ¼@⅜ net advance to ⅛c decline. There were rumors of export demand and Western cash markets were firm. The visible supply decreased 1,788,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 653,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet; standard being quoted at 51 to 51¼c; No. 3 white, 50 to 50¼c; No. 4 white, 49 to 49½c; fancy clipped white, 52½ to 53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49½ to 51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45⅞	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	57⅜
July	42½	42⅛	42¼	43	56⅞
September	40⅜	39¾	39¾	40	48¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and prices were barely steady. The Government issued its usual Spring hog report in which it showed that the loss from disease or exposure was less than the ten-year average, while the condition of hogs generally was better than the average. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 49,600; estimated for Tuesday, 14,000; Kansas City received 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.75	11.67	11.67	11.72	10.27
July	11.90	11.83	11.85	11.87	10.55
Ribs—					
May	12.40	12.32	12.32	12.35	10.22
July	12.35	12.30	12.30	12.32	10.57
Pork—					
May	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.07	17.70
July	23.05	22.92	23.00	23.00	18.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, total sales amounting to 3,100 barrels, but the undertone was firm during the greater part of the day in absence of more than moderate offerings and on scattered buying by commission houses. Toward the close there was a partial reaction under profit taking, but, while final quotations were at the low of the day, they were 2 to 13 points above the final of Saturday. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50@11.50	10.50
April	..	..	10.50@10.95	10.45
May	10.70	10.65	10.65@10.68	10.63
June	10.70	10.65	10.65@10.69	10.62
July	10.76	10.71	10.72@10.74	10.69
August	10.76	10.72	10.71@10.73	10.67
September	10.65	10.60	10.59@10.61	10.57
October	9.48	9.45	9.47@ 9.49	9.40
November	8.80	8.74	8.80@ 8.81	8.67

COFFEE.

The coffee market, after a featureless start when traders were apathetic and inclined to anticipate dullness until after the Easter holidays, developed weakness under liquidation and at the close of the day prices were 8 to 10 points net lower. Total sales were 27,500 bags. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.04@8.07	8.12
May	8.18	8.10	8.09@8.10	8.17
June	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.25
July	..	..	8.22@8.23	8.30
August	..	..	8.27@8.28	8.35
September	8.39	8.32	8.31@8.32	8.40
October	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.44
November	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.48
December	8.55	8.48	8.42@8.43	8.51
January	..	..	8.48@8.50	8.57
February	..	..	8.54@8.56	8.63
March	..	..	8.61@8.63	8.69

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was firm, closing at net unchanged to 6 points advance. Total sales were 5,900 tons. Continued strength in the spot position had a stimulating influence on values, but the distant months were relatively firmer on local and foreign buying, prompted by the belief that these positions have been selling at too great a discount under the near months. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.09
May	5.13	5.11	5.11@5.12	5.11
June	5.16	5.15	5.14@5.16	5.12
July	5.17	5.15	5.16@5.16	5.14
August	..	..	5.16@5.17	5.15
September	5.17	5.15	5.16@5.17	5.14
October	5.06	5.04	5.06@5.08	5.04
November	4.90	4.90	4.89@4.91	4.84
December	4.70	4.65	4.68@4.71	4.69
January	..	..	4.43@4.45	4.37
February	4.35	4.35	4.34@4.38	4.28
March	..	..	4.30@4.33	4.25

The local market for raw sugar was firm, with buyers and sellers apart. Holders were asking 5¼c for prompt shipment sugars, but buyers were not disposed to pay this figure, and in the absence of business prices remained nominally unchanged. Closing prices were 5c for Cuban, cost and freight, equal to $6.02 for centrifugal and $5.25 for molasses. The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at $7.15 to $7.25 for fine granulated. There were fair withdrawals on old contract, but new business was light.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,864 packages. Market momentarily firmer on top grades of fresh creamery, but there are better supplies close by, and it is thought the situation will be relieved within a day or two. Medium qualities are more plentiful and lower. Held creamery in very light demand and weaker. Renovated steady. Ladles and packing stock very firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36¼c; higher scorings, 36¾@37¼c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34@35c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, best, 35c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33¼c; thirds, 31@32c; State dairy, finest, 35½@36c; good to prime, 34@35c; common to fair, 31@33c; renovated, extras, 31¼@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; lower grades, 27@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 27c; lower grades, 25½@26½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26½@27c; No. 2, 26c; lower grades, 24½@25½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 34,808 cases. Market generally steady. Trade is not active and seems to be of rather a selective character, but interior advices are generally firm, and prices are held with considerable confidence. Sales reported indicate little or no change in the range of values for Western goods. Nearby white eggs are not clearing as closely as receivers wish, and, with close Jewish holidays approaching and prospects of considerable accumulation, receivers are pressing for sales at slightly easier prices. Duck and goose eggs steady to firm for the higher qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23¼@24c; storage packed, firsts, 22½@23c; regular packed, firsts, 20½@22c; seconds, 18½@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 18@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and Nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24½@25c; ordinary to good, 23½@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; dusk eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 37@38c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

FRISCO PLAN EFFECTIVE.

Yoakum Not to be In Reorganized Board of Directors.

Speyer & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., reorganization managers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, announced yesterday that the plan had been declared effective, more than $40,000 out of 500,000 shares of stock having assented to it. Whether the stock of B. F. Yoakum, the former head of the company, has been deposited under it the reorganization managers could not say, for the 40,000 shares of Mr. Yoakum's stock had been held under various names.

But whether the Yoakum stock is in or out, it was declared positively that Mr. Yoakum would not be a Director of the new company. Moreover, a board independent of Mr. Yoakum's influence, it was added, would be selected by Frederic W. Allen, James W. Lusk, Charles W. Sabin, James Speyer, Frederick Strauss, Eugene V. R. Thayer and Festus J. Wade, who are to be voting trustees for five years.

The assent of 340,000 shares of stock to the reorganization means that $17,000,000 of the $25,000,000 declared necessary by the reorganization managers for the rehabilitation of the company has already been pledged by stockholders since the plan provides an assessment of $50 on every share of old stock of whatever class and a payment of $5 of this amount upon deposit of the stock. A purchase syndicate previously organized guarantees the payment of the remainder of the $25,000,000.

It is still the intention of the reorganizers of the new company to incorporate it in some other State than Missouri, where opposition delayed perfection of the present plan.

Third and Fourth Sessions

This Afternoon at 2 o'Clock

This Evening at 8 o'Clock

The Daniel S. Miller Art Collection

(Brother-in-Law of the late Jay Gould)

at Unreserved Auction Sale Management of SAMUEL MARX

Hotel Savoy (Louis XV Ballroom)

Fifth Ave. at 59th Street.

IVORIES MINIATURES ENAMELS

RARE BINDINGS DE LUXE EDITIONS SHAKESPEARIANA

Special Exhibition from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. of the objects to be sold in today's sale.

Sale Continues April 19th and 20th at 2 and 8 P. M.

Exhibition Daily of

Crystals Rugs | Chinese Porcelains Objects of Art | Jades Furniture

Important Paintings by

French and other | Dutch | American Artists

Catalog De Luxe will be sent on receipt of One Dollar. Cards of admission to Painting Sales may be had free upon application to Samuel Marx, Hotel Savoy, or at the Executive Office, Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. w. winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light variable winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ird.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate temperature; moderate w. packing to s. winds.

La.—Fair Tuesday; Wed. cloudy.

Ex Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy.

W. Texas—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Cloudy, with probably showers by Tues. night and on Wed.; warmer in n. w. Tues.

Mo.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers at night or on Wed.

Minn.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed. with probably showers; cooler in w. Wed.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues. and Wed. with probably showers; warmer in e. Tues., cooler in w. Wed.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers Tues., Wed. cloudy and cooler.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues. with showers in e., Wed. unsettled and cooler.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 19, SS New York, and at 7:30 A. M. April 22, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. April 26, SS Canopic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. April 22, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi, and at 7:30 A. M. April 22, SS America.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:14|Sun sets..6:38|Moon sets..4:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:31	7:54	1:38	1:38
Governors Island	7:59	8:08	2:09	2:09
Hell Gate	9:56	10:14	3:50	3:50

Arrived—Monday, April 17.

SS Iroquois, London, March 31.
SS Tunca, Glasgow, March 30.
SS Carolina, San Juan, April 12.
SS Tivives, Santiago, April 12.
SS Indra, St. Lucia, April 12.
SS Zamarra, St. Vincent, April 1.
SS Santa Clara, Caibarien, April 10.
SS P. D. Nederlander, Amsterdam, Feb. 23.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, April 12.
SS Ecuador, Cape Henry, April 16.
SS City of Everett, Sabine, April 7.
SS Lysefjord, Manzanillo, April 10.
SS William Van Driel, Sr., Rotterdam, March 20.
SS Atlas, Curacao, April 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 15.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, April 14.
SS Highland Prince, New Orleans, April 8.
SS Mayaro, Port Spain, April 8.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, April 10.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, April 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*San Giovanni	Naples	Mar. 31
Wentworth	London	Mar. 27
Navigator	Seville	Mar. 27
Yumuri	Macoris	April 7
Rance	Bordeaux	April 1
Van der Duyn	Santiago	April 9
Kyawyck	Rotterdam	Mar. 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 2
Cambria	Marseilles	April 8
Borinquen	San Juan	April 11
Cumanzara	Hull	April 2
Glena	Barry	April 2
Brinkburn	Bordeaux	April 3
Atlas	Curacao	April 6
Saratoga	Havana	April 15
Lampasas	Mobile	April 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 15
El Siglo	Galveston	April 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 16

DUE TOMORROW.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	April 9
*Lapland	Liverpool	April 9
Menadnock	London	April 8
Kentigern	London	April 4
Alianca	Cristobal	April 8
Munamer	Nipe	April 15
Florizel	Halifax	April 17

DUE THURSDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	April 12
*Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	April 11
*Verona	Gibraltar	April 10
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	April 6
Rock Light	Birkenhead	April 3
Zacapa	Santa Marta	April 10
Momus	New Orleans	April 13
El Mundo	Galveston	April 14
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Narragansett	London	April 6
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	April 15
San Jacinto	Galveston	April 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 15
El Norte	Galveston	April 15

DUE SATURDAY.

*Cymric	Liverpool	April 12
Brunswyck	Rotterdam	April 8
Alphard	Rotterdam	April 6
Ardgalr	St. Nazaire	April 8
Vosbergen	P'ta Delgado	April 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 19
El Sud	Galveston	April 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Dia, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Elizabeth Weems, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bertha, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Somal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Monterey, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Belize	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	..	12:00 M.
Ulua	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
W. D. Noyes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	..	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	..	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pacific, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephan R. Jones, Santos	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool	..	12:00 M.
Korea, London	..	12:00 M.
Munamar, Nipe	..	12:00 M.
Borinquen, Fajardo	..	12:00 M.
Massapequa, Arecibo	..	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	..	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 17.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen for New York, was reported 1,015 miles east at noon, 17th; due morning of 20th. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., APRIL 17.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 45 miles N. of Mayagues at 7 P. M. 16th.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 12 miles N. W. of La Guayra at 9 P. M. 16th.

SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, was 46 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Munamar, Nuevitas to New York, was 660 miles E. at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 48 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Gulfstream, Port Arthur to New York, was 130 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Currier, Cienfuegos to New York, was 1,118 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Baton Rouge to New York, was 190 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Sud, bound to New York, crossed Galveston bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 231 miles S. at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 270 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, April 17.
SS Oregonian, at Montevideo, April 16.
SS Curaca, at Bahia Blanca, April 15.
SS St. Jean, at Melbourne, April 15.
SS Palermo, at Spezia, April 7.
SS Kiki Isaalas, at Piraeus, April 4.
SS Ruby, at Genoa, April 8.
SS Cuserta, at Genoa, April 9.
SS Huelva, at Liverpool, April 10.
SS Radja, at Batavia, April 10.
SS Maiuado, at Saigon, April 13.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Singapore, April 16.
SS Minerie, at Singapore, April 16.
SS Samarinda, at Rotterdam, April 16.
SS Manchuria, at London, April 17.
SS Laura, at Palermo, April 6.
SS Kirkoswald, at Gibraltar, April 14.
SS Charlois, at Rotterdam, April 14.
SS Exter Sity, at Bristol, April 15.
SS Manhattan, at London, April 15.
SS Mesaba, at London, April 15.
SS ICity of Rangoon, at Shimonoseki, April 15.

Sailed.

SS Westerdyk, from Rotterdam, April 15.
SS Dante Alaghieri, from Naples, April 9.
SS Northern, from La Pallice, April 9.
SS Baroean, from Amsterdam, April 12.
SS New York, (tank,) from Rotterdam, April 13.
SS San Guglielmo, from Gibraltar, April 14.
SS Chipana, from Antofagasta, April 16.
SS Kansas City, from Bristol, April 15.
SS Wigley, from Port Natal, April 18.
SS Oranje Nassau, from Payal, April 16.
SS Valeria, from Liverpool, April 15.
SS Chronos, from Table Bay, April 18.
SS Tapajos, from Santos, April 18.
SS Hindoo, from Hull, April 16.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, April 15.
SS Madonna, from St. Nazaris, April 15.
SS Villa de Tamatives, from Marseilles, April 16.

Passed.

SS Patrolina, New York for Catta, passed Gibraltar.
SS Gorredk, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Muskogee, Savona for New York, passed G

DISHONESTY CHARGE IN BANK LIQUIDATION

Union Bank Depositors Tell Court Lawyer Deane Got $21,000 in One Year.

COMMISSION FOR SAFE SALE

Dr. Rohrer Holds Up 5 Per Cent. Dividend to Creditors and Accuses Banking Department.

Joseph G. Deane, attorney for the State Banking Department, appeared before Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and asked that permission be granted to Eugene Lamb Richards, State Banking Superintendent, to distribute among the depositors and others creditors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, a dividend of 5 per cent., amounting in all to $182,151.03. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Depositors' Association, opposed the application on the ground that the proposed dividend was not enough.

Dr. Rohrer demanded that the State Banking Department be compelled to render to the depositors an accounting of all money received and paid out on behalf of the Union Bank.

"This has been no liquidation at all," declared Dr. Rohrer to Justice Benedict. "We are in a position to show that the funds of the bank have been dishonestly handled. There is a charge by Mr. Deane for $15,000 for legal services, for instance, and he only appeared in court once on a motion. We think that this charge is excessive.

"One day, before Daniel Quinn left the State Banking Department, $50,000 of the Union Bank's money was deposited in the Queen's County Trust Company. The next day he became an officer of the trust company. The department made leases of New York property for $10,000 less than should have been received, and paid a commission which should not have been paid.

Keep Lid on Investigation.

"The matter should be sent to an official referee, so that we may get our side before the public without further expense to us. The lid has been shut on every investigation held concerning the affairs of the bank."

Lawyer Deane was very much surprised by the statements of Dr. Rohrer. He told Justice Benedict that he could not see their relevancy. Continuing, he said:

"The question here is whether the bank has on hand enough money to pay the 10 per cent. dividend the Depositors' Association demands. Dr. Rohrer has filed no affidavit, and I know that those statements which he makes are absolutely untrue. I think they should be put into affidavit form so that he may be held responsible for what he says."

Justice Benedict said he would allow Dr. Rohrer until late in the afternoon to submit an affidavit and would give Lawyer Deane two days in which to reply. He reserved decision on the dividend application.

After Justice Benedict had left the bench, Dr. Rohrer returned to the courtroom with a statement signed by himself and the members of the Depositors' Executive Committee. It was not sworn to.

The statement said Joseph G. Deane was appointed attorney to the Banking Department to assist in the liquidation of the affairs of the Union Bank in December, 1914. From that time to December, 1915, it said he received $500 per month and $15,000 for legal services, a total of 21,000 for the year. Besides $1,500 for expenses. This the statement said was "grossly exorbitant, excessive, and unlawful, particularly after Superintendent Richards declared in 1914 that he would not allow more than $450 per month for legal services."

$20,000 Safes Brought $1,700.

"After appointing Mr. Deane," the statement continued, "Superintendent Richards, for some reason known only to himself, highly favored Mr. Deane with large fees, regardless of the amount actually earned. We therefore request that the Superintendent of Banks and Mr. Deane be compelled to refund the payment of $15,000. We have been informed that in 1915 Superintendent Richards and Daniel W. Quinn sold to the Mosler Safe Company all of the bank's safes and vaults in the Market Branch for $1,700. These vaults and safes cost $20,000.

"Afterward Quinn instructed his assistant, Paul Haas, to call on the Mosler Safe Company and try to collect a commission. Mr. Haas did talk to a representative of the safe company, and the following day the representative called at the office of the State Banking Department at 61 Broadway and left an envelope containing two bills, one for $100 and the other for $50. Quinn received the $100 bill and Haas the $50 bill. Quinn claims now that this money had nothing to do with the Union Bank. After that, again the vaults in the People's Bank were sold to the Mosler Safe Company for $1,800, when they cost $15,000."

Dr. Rohrer said he believed Justice Benedict would accept the statement in its present form, but if he did not he would make an affidavit, based on information and belief, and have it sworn to by everybody who signed the statement.

The petition which Superintendent Richards submitted through Mr. Deane showed that in the coffers of the Union Bank there is now cash amounting to $223,127.56. Preferred creditors are being paid $13,204.52 in obedience to court orders, and if the court grants permission the depositors will get $182,151.03 and a balance of $27,772.01 will remain.

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PASSES BIG MONEY BILL.

Assembly Indorses Measure Carrying $58,781,131 in Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 18.—Over the protests of the Democratic minority, the Republican majority of the Assembly early this morning passed the annual Appropriation bill carrying $58,781,131.13, by a party vote of 90 to 45. The Democrats charged that in exceeding by $10,000,000 the appropriations for the State Government made in 1914, the last year the Democrats were in power, the Republicans were guilty of the grossest sort of extravagance. It was also charged that where reductions had been made, they were in many cases made in the salaries of Democratic office holders. Simon L. Adler, the majority leader, and Chairman William J. Maier of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee said that the increase of $10,000,040 in two years was unavoidable, and made speeches to prove their point, claiming a real saving of $3,800,000.

Joseph M. Callahan, the minority leader, assailed the bill, saying:

"Ten million dollars increase in two years. That is what the people of the State lose by Republican State Government. What is the gain for the $10,000,000? The only winner is the Republican political organization which gets the jobs and 'pap.'

Mr. Maier, in defending the bill, said that the 1916 bill carried for grade crossings $175,000; in 1914 there was no appropriation for this purpose. He justified an increase of $250,000 in the Compensation Commission budget; he said that the increase of $800,000 for the educational department went for State scholarships and more teachers; an increase of $5,000 for normal schools he credited to growth in population; of the $300,000 increase for the Agricultural Department, $200,000 was paid for animals slaughtered because of disease, and the remainder was for a new school at Cobleskill; an increase of $1,640,000 for highway maintenance was charged to increased mileage; $330,000 more for canals was accounted for by more canals and greater efficiency, and an appropriation of $2,670,000 more for the sinking fund, he said, was mandatory. A total of these increases was $10,903,000, which Mr. Maier thought accounted in full for the growth of State expenses since 1914.

FLAMING ARC CARBONS.

Duty on Them Is Settled by the Court of Customs Appeals.

In an opinion written by Presiding Judge Montgomery, and coincided in by a full bench, the United States Court of Customs Appeals has settled an issue of much interest to importers, manufacturers, and users of electric light carbons. The test case under the present tariff before the court stood in the name of the H. M. Hirschberg Company.

It seems that within a year or two before the enactment of the act of 1913 a new impetus was given the lighting industry when a new long-burning type of flaming arc lamp was put upon the market.

When the latest type articles arrived here Collector Malone took the view that they fell under the new clause for "carbons for flaming arc lamps" and exacted duty at 30 per cent. The importers claimed assessment at 40 cents per 100 feet under the first part of the same paragraph as "carbons for electric lighting composed chiefly of lampblack or retort carbon."

The Board of General Appraisers found that the testimony was not sufficient to show which provision of Paragraph 82 should govern the classification. The testimony, it was held, was not convincing. The board's decision had the effect of leaving the Collector's classification undisturbed. The Presiding Judge of the court, however, said that the board "failed to accept at its value the testimony which was adduced on behalf of the importers." The court said the question presented was whether the letter clause in the paragraph was to replace the provision for carbons for electric lighting if composed chiefly of lampblack or retort carbon, at the specific rate of 40 cents per 100 feet, under the present law.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION

James R. Sheffield Chosen President for the Third Time.

In executive session, members of the Republican Club held their annual election of officers last night at the clubhouse, 54 West Fortieth Street. More than 150 ballots were cast, one ticket being voted upon.

James R. Sheffield for the third time was elected President; William F. Denison, Corresponding Secretary; Henry W. Goddard, Recording Secretary, and Banks L. Wandling, Treasurer; Frederick C. Tanner, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and State Senator Ogden L. Mills, Vice Presidents.

The Executive Committee for the next five years will include William M. Calder, Justice Frederick E. Crane, Job E. Hedges, Charles H. Serrill, and Bronson Winthrop. To the Membership Committee for the next three years Joseph Runsheim, Arnon L. Squiers, and Thomas D. Thacher were elected. For members of the Committee on Finance for the one year Otto T. Bannard, Herbert L. Satterlee, Isaac N. Seligman, George R. Sheldon, and Henry R. Taylor were elected. On the Library and Publication Committee for the full term of three years were elected William N. Cohen, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, and Taylor More.

The meeting following the election proved a turbulent one, and echoes of heated discussions could be heard throughout the halls. The subject of the debate was the direct primary law. Twenty members participated in the argument, including Judge Wadhams, Job E. Hedges, and Francis S. Bangs. Minority reports were handed in and voted down. A motion to postpone action on the question was also voted down, and finally the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the question of nominating candidates by delegate conventions involved in this reserve the perpetuation of the fundamental principle of representative government.

Resolved, That the right to assemble in a political convention of duly elected delegates or representatives for the purpose of nominating candidates for public office should not be abridged.

Resolved, That the election law should be so amended as to authorize party conventions to nominate candidates for all elective offices, whose names shall be placed upon the official ballots to be voted on election day a sthe candidates of the political party so nominating them.

The vote was 88 to 58.

MOVE TO PROTECT HORSES.

Ordinance That They Shall Be Shod So as to Prevent Slipping.

Horse owners in New York City are greatly interested in an amendment to the ordinances introduced in the Board of Aldermen on Jan. 3 last, providing that horses and mules driven through the streets between Nov. 1 and April 1 of each year must be shod in such manner as to prevent slipping. An active campaign is being waged in benalf of the amendment so as to provide for conditions during next Winter.

The amendment has been referred to the Committee on Thoroughfares, consisting of Aldermen Stapleton, (Chairman) Mullen, McCann, Ryan, Burt, Drescher, Martin, Curley, Smith, and Quinn. It will be brought up for consideration by the board on Friday week at 11 o'clock.

The amendment provides that persons violating the ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10, or by imprisonment for ten days, or both.

WANTS $10,000 A YEAR MEN.

Theodore N. Vail Says He Can Employ All Who Apply.

Among those who arrived yesterday on from Central American ports were Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, and his nieces, the Misses Alice Wells and Marie Vail Anderson.

It was recalled to Mr. Vail that he had said some time ago that he had positions opened for men capable of earning $10,000 a year.

"That is true," he said. "My statement still holds good. I can employ all the $10,000 a year men who present themselves."

MEXICANS TURN OVER SISAL CROP TO US

Federal Trade Commission Will Control Distribution of This Year's Crop.

SENATE APPROVES PLAN

Harvester Company, Accused of Seeking Control, Again Enters Denial—Crop Will Meet Needs.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Disposal of the present available sisal supply in Yucatan, Mexico, passed today into the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, by direction of the United States Senate, and at the request of the marketing organization of Mexican planters, the Comission Reguladore. The fibre will be distributed by the Trade Commission to American manufacturers of binder twine at prices and under conditions laid down by the commission. The 125,000 bales said to be on hand will insure a sufficient supply of twine for the forthcoming American harvest.

The commission's offer to place its stock in the hands of the United States Government came after it had been charged by the International Harvester Company with withdrawing sisal from the market in order to force higher prices, and its representatives had made the countercharge that the Harvester Company sought to corner sisal in order to create a shortage and discredit the Yucatan commission and its American financial backers.

While the Trade Commission is disposing of the sisal, the Senate sub-committee investigating the operations of the planters' organization will continue. It was said today that the Trade Commission might begin a separate inquiry into the charges concerning the Harvester Company.

The resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to take charge of the sale of sisal was introduced by Chairman Ransdell of the sub-committee, was recommended by the sub-committee, and agreed to by the Senate without debate. Under the agreement the sisal must be sold at present prices, plus any increase in ocean freight rates. Within thirty days any manufacturer desiring to buy must file an affidavit that he needs the fibre for manufacture for domestic consumption during the season of 1916, and all manufacturers must have equal opportunity to buy for manufacturing purposes, but not for speculation.

Charges that have been made by the New Orleans bankers financing the reguladore that the Harvester Company sought to intimidate banks to keep them from loaning money to market sisal, and had financed a revolution in Yucatan to gain control of sisal production there were denied before the Investigating Sub-Committee today by Alexander Legge, General Manager of the company, who explained at length the transactions which he said had given rise to the stories.

Mr. Legge declared the Harvester Company had sought only to prevent any possible grounds for the belief of American farmers that it was interested in the commission.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Restricting Duty Exemption on Sugar-Making Machinery.

The Board of General Appraisers has settled a dispute between Collector Malone and the Antoine Chiris Company by holding that sweet almond oil was properly dutiable as claimed at the rate of 15 per cent. as oil not provided for.

In deciding adversely claims filed by William A. Brown & Co. the board made it plain that the tariff provision for duty exemption on sugar machinery is a narrow one and cannot be stretched to include machinery used chiefly in other lines of manufacture. The firm brought in centrifugal machines, pumps, tanks, and other adjuncts.

Judge Cooper handed down a reappraisement decision in which he held that linen collars from R. M. Moody, London, were entered here at proper English market values. Collars known as Regent, Cambridge, Oxford, Schiller, and Waldorf were entered as having a value of 4s. 2d. per dozen, while so-called Penrose collars were priced at 3s. 11d. per dozen.

Importations of linen damasks were before Judge Cooper for reappraisement. The goods, from Morrow, McAllister & Co., Manchester, were shipped Jan. 15, and entered at Kansas City a month later. The customs men held that the fabrics were entered below market values prevailing at the time of shipment and therefore assessed higher duties. It appeared that 70-inch bleached linen damask, No. 3,704, was invoiced at 25d. and entered at 25½d. per yard. The General Appraiser allowed the entered price to stand as a basis for levying duty. Similar cloth, but described as 60-inch No. 2,810, was invoiced at Manchester as worth 13d. per yard. When the fabrics arrived the importers entered them at 14 pence. Judge Cooper held that the Kansas City officials were justified in taking duty at 15d. per yard.

Board No. 3 decided that precious stones shipped to Providence would have to stand the advances made by import officials and sustained by a single General Appraiser. Siegmund Hoffer, Gablonx, was the shipper.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LIBERTY DOLL COMPANY, INC.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against the Liberty Doll Company, Inc., manufacturer of dolls and toys at 15 East Fourth Street. The company made an assignment on April 14.

BESSIE KLENG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bessie Kling, grocer, at 40 Ludlow Stret. It was alleged that she sold a large portion of her assets at less than market value.

EMPIRE BRAID WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Empire Braid Works, Inc., of 413 and 415 West Broadway. The liabilities are reported to be $10,000 and assets $3,000.

ABRAHAM PREGER of 511 West 143d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $14,442 and no assets.

JOSEPH KANTROWITZ, also known as Josef Kantrowitz, and doing business as Locus J. Kantrowitz, of 355 Crimmins Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,566 and assets $350.

ARTHUR P. KORTHENER, accountant, of 115 West 104th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,092 and assets $176.

JACOB MEYEROWITZ, shipping clerk, of 313 East Thirteenth Street, formerly in a mineral water business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,333 and assets $790.

NELLIE CLARK of 128 Bradhurst Avenue, the Bronx, formerly a dry goods dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,615 and assets $548.

KANESS DRESS AND COSTUME COMPANY of 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,910 and assets $8,300.

ROBERT RATHKOPF, as the Reliance Hat Company, at 24 Bond Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $16,273 and assets $2,000.

MOSES & LITT.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Moses & Litt, cloak jobbers of 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

SPITALNIK & BUSHEL.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Spitalnik & Bushel, importers of herring at 331 East 102d Street, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar.

ABRAHAM KIRSHMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Hertha Rembaugh receiver for Abraham Kirshman, dealer in cloaks and suits at 57 Division Street, bond $5,000, with authority to carry on business for ten days. Liabilities are more than $5,000 and may be $15,000 and assets about $2,000.

ALEXANDER B. COHEN, dealer in clothing at 220 Canal Street and 688 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Martin Chas. Ansorge. He has been in business thirty years.

REBIN LINDENBAUM, doing business as Lindenbaum Bros., furniture dealers at 223 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Chas. Leef.

SPASS & GOOS, composed of Harry Spass and Sam Goos, clothing manufacturers at 108-110 Stanton Street, have made an assignment to Moses Zanger.

BERTHA NASAROWITZ, dealer in millinery at 2,237 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Paul M. Abrahams.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

JUDGE LEARNED HAND in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

SOLOMON MILKMAN, millinery, 32 West Fourteenth Street, with branch in Brooklyn; liabilities, $28,689.

BERTRAM BELL, dentist, Yonkers; liabilities, $38,772.

SAMUEL JACOBS, salesman, 366 Broadway, formerly of Hutchinson, Kan.; liabilities, $17,408.

SAMUEL MANDEL, grocery clerk, 806 Hunts Point Avenue; liabilities, $16,274.

JOHN B. SCHLESINGER, fur dyer, 238 West 112th Street; liabilities, $18,800.

CARL V. EKLUND, cornices, Middletown.

DANIEL E. ROSE, tobacco employe, 288 Bowery.

ABRAM CUSTEN, formerly skirt manufacturer, 48 West Fifteenth Street.

JOSEPH LANDES, women's tailor, 63 West Forty-sixth Street.

SACHS & NEWMARK, formerly 115 Mercer Street.

MAX WEINICK, boys' clothing, formerly 716 Broadway.

TROJAN O. SCHWERPNER, restaurant, 318 Broadway.

HARRY E. STERNHILBER, druggist, 1,921 Amsterdam Avenue.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17.—Ralph T. Goodrich and Frank W. Truesdale, copartners, of Barnard, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy today. Partnership debts are $17,115, with no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Illinois Surety Co.—E. Arcella et al., costs $742.25
Same—A. Mastroglovanni 109.09
Same—A. Marra 160.00
Same—R. Bracca 150.00
Same—Same 200.00
Same—B. Difea 220.81
Same—G. Molonaro 371.25
Same—G. Maffia 222.75
Same—M. Iggiese 203.82
Same—T. Cammarata 146.43
Same—R. Carracino 101.01
Same—V. Terezza 278.44
Same—G. Moola 208.80
Same—M. Pelella 441.60
Same—F. Cuomo 119.58
Antonelli, Paul—E. H. Sayre et al. 140.73
Abraham, Isidor and Samuel—M. Price. 182.91
Adelsheimer, Herman—S. Cohn 809.72
Antonelli, Paul—E. H. Sayre et al. 140.37
Brown, Max—N. Rosenberg et al., costs. 109.06
Braun, Samuel, Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. 1,889.84
Billard, Olive A.—City of New York, costs 103.35
Broadway Auto Body Co., Inc.—R. Goelet 697.00
Bernstein, Nathan—I. Seligson 106.09
Berry, Mary C., or Mary Coggins—Ansonia 382.12
Cort & Beals Co., Inc.—C. Clarage 766.72
Crooks, John W.—City Construction Corporation 103.61
Clarke, Charles V.—C. Inunior 102.35
Cohen, Joe—Whitehead Varnish and Paint Co. 292.67
Devine, Hugh and Mary—F. Regan et al. 278.81
Day, William H.—J. Bobholz 183.51
Fox, Henry E.—City of New York, costs 109.49
Felberg, William—G. K. Rolands 112.22
Fisher, Louis—William Flicke Co. 107.40
Frankenfeld, Minnie—S. Koppel 122.70
Gunnbinner, Samuel E.—G. H. Huber 289.93
Gill, Carrie—T. Swaim et al. 459.83
Greenstein, Samuel H.—J. W. Comey 191.41
Graff, John F. W.—Same 172.91
Greenberg, Henry—M. Morrissey 100.00
Greenberg, Harris—C. S. Chestnut 1,840.93
Greene, James E.—W. Sumpter 188.86
Garbe, Minnie M.—Gerbert, costs 103.15
Held, Nettie—P. Purkander 180.04
Horwitz, Tessie—N. Goldberg et al. 179.15
Harris, Samuel—E. W. Tyler et al. 2,543.97
Hoge, John W.—Bankers Holding Co. 350.41
Jetter, Christian—Cortland Milk & Butter Co. 3,880.72
Kozick, Julius—J. Vancura 295.55
Lawyer, Alvina—Hickson, Inc. 524.11
League of A. F.—R. Glaser 844.41
Luckman, Louis—Kauffman & Lewenthal Realty Co. 106.65
Mastin, George H.—Foster & Stewart 123.40
Morgan, William E.—Freund Bros. & Co., Inc. 127.63
Nevens-Fereiman Co., Inc.—Marks Bros. 288.89
National City Bank of New York—Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., costs 165.51
New Toy Mfg. Co.—Bertfield Realty Co. 393.24
Panitz, Manheim—J. Harrison, costs 110.27
Rapid Building Co., Inc.—and John Barba—Empire Fire Proof Door Co. 267.62
Roodey, Frances—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 113.28
Reisenweig Bros., Inc., John J. Rosenzweig and Max Rosenzweig—W. S. Tautz et al. 842.90
Ruffalo, Joseph—I. J. McSorley 121.99
Reed, Josephine—A. M. Silber 107.07
Rivenburgh, Henry E.—R. S. Herahfeld et al. 145.34
Rabinoff, Max—A. Neuberg 478.75
Sarvis, Robert—J. Erdoes 834.76
Spinelli, Michael, jr.—J. McSorley 118.74
Selwitz, Abraham—State Bank 318.65
Stein, Stanley J.—R. Cohen & Co., Inc. 237.75
Stube, William—Burwack Elevator Co. 533.94
Salzberg, Max—J. W. Comey 149.23
Stark, Harry—I. D. Wolfson, Inc. 237.20
Sloan, George—Hooper Falkenau Engineering Co. 600.00
Stone, Aaron—M. Gerschenson 2,773.20
Weinstein, May—L. Stein 194.41
Woolcott, Alexander—L. Shubert et al., costs 298.28
Youran, Sam and Louis—I. Kirschner et al. 132.62
Zimmerman, Leh-Strauss & Co., Inc. 131.41
Frederick B. Ludwig Co.—City of N. Y. 133.85
Jaegers, Wm. J.—Same 265.22
Jones, Keyser & Adams—Same 133.85
Library Supply Co. of America—Same 249.50
L. & S. Reliable Stamp Co.—Same 133.85
Lincoln Lunch—Same 133.85
Lewen System Construction Co.—Same 133.85

David Wiener, against whom a judgment was filed by the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company for $1,039.01, is not the David Wiener of 142 Clinton Street.

In Bronx County.

Fitzgerald Const. Co. and Philip Gottel—Bronx National Bank $663.83
Fridiger, Louis—M. Hyman 31.12
Jame, Harry—L. Michel 87.22
Lippman, L. William—J. Pfoser 200.00
Lichtman, Morris—F. A. Romanelli 121.72
Lipkin, Samuel L.—John W. Cornish Const. Co., Inc. 216.22
Markhelm, Samuel—O'Neill-Adams Co. 38.48
Pickholtz, Nachman—L. Rosenblatt 45.74
Roberti, Nicoli—A. Kalvin 177.96
Roberts, Joseph and Annie—C. P. Goldsmith et al. 234.63
Silverman, Joseph M.—J. Lichtenberg 104.72
Schmidt, Frederick C.—Lord & Taylor 70.49
Wallerstedt, J. Albert and Davida—D. Minster 109.44

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Alello, Saverio and Laurina—A. Vanacore, Nov. 30, 1915 ..... $138.22
Dorgan, John J., and John D. Braue—C. Hilborn, June 11, 1915 ..... 327.39
Dorgan, John J.—S. Sonn et al., Oct. 6, 1915 ..... 413.67
Dilworth, Dwight P.—G. Hall, Nov. 10, 1915 ..... 613.99
J. & M. Haffen Brawing Co.—L. M. Battist, June 12, 1915 ..... 13,642.02
Kraus, David—E. E. Harvey et al., Dec. 4, 1915 ..... 320.84
Katzman, Minnie—H. Jaeckel et. al., July 22, 1915 ..... 1,108.05
Lautman, Elias—J. Schuman, Feb. 26, 1915 ..... 497.68
Lintig, Henry—H. H. Jenkins et al., March 30, 1916 ..... 105.00
New Netherland Bank of N. Y.—L. Prince et al., April 10, 1916 ..... 103.18
Roberts, Duncan L., Prest.—L. Nikola, March 26, 1915 ..... 671.67
Sandhop, Karl A.—American Art Sing Co., March 10, 1916 ..... 603.59
Stern, Community, Rensselaer Ten S. Broeck, Frank C., Earle, Herbert F. Orr, John H. Scofield, Harry H. Benedict, Edwin H. Swift, Clyde Milne, Henry Joyce, and Transportation Realty Co.—F. E. Mueller, March 7, 1916 ..... 217.45
Tagliavia, Aida—G. F. Crowley et al., Sept. 20, 1911 ..... 364.15
Vanderbeck, Jacob Z.—T. Allison, Oct. 24, 1907 ..... 110.00
Wolkowisky, Daniel—I. Edman, Jan. 8, 1913 ..... 467.77
Wellbrock, Wm. H., or Henry Wellbrock, Jr.—City of N. Y., Jan. 20, 1912 ..... 311.70
Stokes, Wm. F. D.—Williams & Morford Co., Dec. 30, 1915, reversed 407.71
Rinando, Carmela, adm., Arthur Greenfield, Nov. 14, 1914, reversed 107.71
Same—D. C. Weeks, Nov. 12, 1914, reversed 107.93
Kallman, Hyman—D. Voskobovnick, March 2, 1916, vacated 11,134.38
Adams, Francis A.—Tribune Ass'n, Dec. 30, 1910, canceled 422.00
Same—G. B. Agnew, March 1, 1911, canceled 277.65

In Bronx County.

McCullough, Franklin H.—B. Burger, March 16, 1916 ..... 58.88

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Large Western jobbing house will look at cloth coats, $3.75 to $15. Room 1,010, 15 East 26th St.

CREPES.—We are open for a large quantity of dotted white cotton crepes; colors, lavender, blue and black dots. Sablo Dress Company, 174 Wooster.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—Surplus stock bought for cash. Phone Madison Square 3752.

SERGES.—Manufacturers will buy for cash any quantity navy and Copenhagen double warp; also have black for exchange or sale. H. Zaldenberg, 30 West 26th.

WEARING APAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 83-89 Bleecker St.

COATS, misses', children's, and infants'; large quantities on our racks; come and pick them out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Girls, 6 to 14; 100; values, $5 to $9, sell for $4.50; high-grade merchandise. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS and SUITS.—Big job, large quantity ready to ship; cut prices. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—High grade goods, closing out cheap. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Cohen Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs close out, $3.75 to $12. Hirsch, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES, SILKS, CREPES.—High grade goods; low prices, 5th floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS FASTENERS on cards, white and black, 00, 0, 1, in large quantities; immediate delivery; write quantity required. I. H., G 213 Times Downtown.

DRESS FASTENERS, adjusted on cards; any quantity; 0, 00, 1. B. S., G 214 Times Downtown.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag madras, in plaids. Herzog & Kramer, 10 West 18th St.

HOSIERY.—Job 10,000 dozen, 50-50; 2½ lbs. Wool Socks for spot delivery; right price to quick purchaser. Telephone Madison Square 8960.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

LINEN.—Pure ramie linen, 45 and 46 inches, all colors, for sale. Farragut 8831.

PLUSHES and Flagler's white chincillas for immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3752.

POPLINS, SERGES, gabardine. Phone Chelsea 6865.

SAFETY PINS for sale; immediate delivery. United Merchandise, 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SHANTUNGS.—Heavy, suitable for suits, coats, and dresses. Phone Madison Square 781.

SILKS.—Copper, navy, and tan taffeta; copper and navy silk poplin. Hanauer, Arnstein & Seigel, Inc., 121 West 17th.

SILKS.—4,000 yards of tub silks; in all the latest shades; to be closed out at a special price. J. 151 Times.

SILKS, merchandise, wools, serges, Jap silks, cottons, Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS, spring, for sale; O and 3 O, black and white. Phone Spring 9539.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO. Suite 609, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3600.

SUITS.—300 poplin and taffeta, to close out. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 45 West 34th St. Greeley 3944.

SUITS.—75 samples, sizes 16 and 36; chic styles; reasonable. Telephone Harlem 1328.

SUITS, silk and cloth; 500 on hand; special prices. Max Weiner & Co., 127 W. 26th St.

SUITS.—300 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Hernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Closing out entire stock of suits. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th.

SUITS on hand; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

SUITS AND DRESSES.—To close out, taffeta, poplin, serge suits and dresses. Excello, 127 West 17th.

WAISTS ready for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and silks; $16.50 to $36. Joseph Valerstein, 115 W. 29th.

WASH DRESSES.—Job, misses' dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 24th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names Saturday, 3¾@3¾.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

In Flowers and Feathers.

At the present time there is noted in the flower and feather trade a tendency toward feather goods, such as wing and bird effects. The demand for flowers has been of large proportions and there is no dwindling in orders. Buyers, however, appear to be a little more interested in feathers just now. The reason given for this is that the weather has been cooler than usual at this time, and feathers are preferred over flowers under the circumstances. When the warmer weather comes to stay interest is expected to return to flowers.

Weather Hurts Laces.

The demand for laces in this market on the part of the retail trade continues slow in developing, the weather being cited as the chief obstacle to better buying. Business is being placed in goodly quantities every day, but the aggregate yardage disposed of has not yet reached volume hoped for and expected. "Vals." are doing pretty well, as are nets. Wide Venise bands are also spoken well of, and allovers of various kinds seem to be doing well. Japanese motifs in the latter goods are liked. The situation in laces is reflected by the embroidery market, where an improving business is reported in colored embroideries on fine cloths. The lack of foreign goods, largely due to limited production in the primary markets, is holding business back in this branch of the dress accessories trade.

Speculators Get the Profits.

Commenting on the complaints that have been raised concerning the high prices asked for piece goods, a selling agent said yesterday an investigation would prove that in the majority of cases the mills are making little more than their usual profits. "The big profits, if there are any being made," he said, "are falling to the share of the speculators in the market. Some of the wool buyers are probably getting more than their usual share, because raw materials are in such demand. There are outside parties who are operating in dyestuffs and they are shoving up prices. The legitimate dye houses and wool dealers are finding that the small speculative element is forcing up the market and they are content to trail along. With such conditions as these to be met the average mill is lucky to get its customary margin."

Veils and Veilings Are Active.

There is little fault to be found with the business that is being booked this season by manufacturers of veils and veilings, the sale of the latter goods by the yard being, from all accounts, the largest in several seasons. Bordered effects continue in high favor, a feature of the newer goods being the trend toward larger meshes. Many of the newer veils show novel effects in scroll designs. The tendency seems very largely toward loose effects, veils designed for use with large hats being especially voluminous. The millinery trade is consuming a considerable yardage of veilings for draping large hats. In the goods designed for the smaller hats the so-called tea veil is favored. There is a wide range of colors in favor this season, including pearl gray, ivory, pale green, royal blue, navy, brown, taupe, and burgundy.

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Distinctive Fabrics Hard to Get.

It has been a difficult matter for the merchant tailors and book houses selling to the better class of clothing buyers to get their usual distinctive fabric styles. The situation, however, was foreseen some months ago, and the tailors, for the most part, placed their orders so far in advance as to insure a good assortment of styles. The dye shortage is accountable for the difficulties faced by the clothing firms. The mills have been cutting down on the number of fancy goods because the colors desired are unobtainable. The duplicates now being placed by the tailors in some instances must remain unfilled.

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They Are Not Wholly Pleased.

Comments overheard in ready-to-wear departments of retail stores indicate that something else besides the backwardness of Spring is causing the slow sale of women's suits that has been reported in some instances. One of these reasons is that while the women are apparently finding no fault with the style or the workmanship of the garments offered for their selection, there is quite a little unfavorable comment heard about the prices asked and the quality of the fabrics in them. Particular attention is called to the inferiority of some of the navy serge that has been made up into suits retailing around, $25. Just how much the higher prices asked for dress goods in the primary markets this season are responsible for this, and how much can be charged up to substitution by the cutters, are open questions.

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Gray Goods Opened Firm.

Gray goods opened the week quiet but firm, the demand for all

H. SIEGEL'S PROFITS GOING TO CREDITORS

Lawyers Assert His Sole Ambition in Opening Store Is to Pay Debts.

$2,000,000 DUE DEPOSITORS

Merchant Plans to Turn Over All Money Not Required for Living Expenses.

All the money, over and above living expenses, that Henry Siegel may make out of his new corporation, the Emporium Cloak and Suit Company, which he will open soon at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, will be used to repay the 15,000 depositors who lost their small savings in the merchant's private banking firm, Henry Siegel & Co., according to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Siegel's attorneys, Stanchfield & Levy. The statement follows:

"Henry Siegel has been able to secure the management of a new enterprise, which will be conducted at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, New York City. While the necessary money has come entirely from his relatives, friends and business associates who have confidence in Mr. Siegel's ability, they are now giving him a chance to make good under business conditions which promise a high degree of success.

"Mr. Siegel considers this only the beginning of the work which he plans to regain his former position. His sole ambition is to make repayment to the depositors who lost their money through the difficulties of his former business enterprises. He intends that, except for his living expenses, whatever returns he may obtain for himself shall be devoted from time to time to the depositors until they are paid in full.

"This is the first time during his troubles that he has been given an opportunity, and he means to make the most of it in the interest of his depositors and to re-establish himself in the position to which his former career entitles him.

"A very advantageous lease has been obtained, and Mr. Siegel is now actively engaged in attending to the multitude of matters incidental to the opening of the new establishment. While this new venture will not be a department store, it will be devoted to those particular lines best calculated to succeed at the present time. Under Mr. Siegel's management, and with his great experience and the trained corps of his former associates who are rejoining him, the enterprise must prove a great success, not only for those who have backed it with their money, but also for Mr. Siegel in the accomplishment of the ambition of his life."

When the Siegel enterprises, including the Fourteenth Street Store, the Simpson-Crawford Company, and the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, failed in December, 1914, the depositors had aggregate deposits of nearly $2,600,000 in Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, run in connection with the Fourteenth Street Store. They received approximately $500,000 when the affairs of all these institutions were finally adjusted.

The Emporium Cloak and Suit Company was incorporated at Albany last Friday. It is to be capitalized at $200,000 of preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common stock of no value.

By Express to California.

An interesting insight into modern merchandizing methods came to light yesterday, when it was learned that a prominent shirt manufacturing firm in California had ordered a considerable quantity of Summer shirtings forwarded to them by express from this city. The goods are to be used in a modified type of sport shirt for men, which has met with more success in the West than was first expected, and which required the rush shipment of fabrics.

Wool in Good Demand and Dearer.

LONDON, April 17.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,100 bales. There was a good demand, and the finest merinos were often 7½ per cent. dearer. Crossbreds showed a hardening tendency.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Charles Spach, special United States Commissioner at St. Gall and now in this country on a leave of absence, has filed his resignation with the Treasury Department to take effect July 1. He succeeded Carl Kaufmann in the supervision of embroidery shipments to this country. After returning to St. Gall to put in effect some reforms in the matter of invoicing merchandise, Mr. Spach will enter the employ of Reichenbach & Co., embroidery importers of this city.

At a luncheon in the Aldine Club yesterday manufacturers representing the women's wear trade discussed plans for taking part in the preparedness parade on May 13.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to LOUIS HORWITZ, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wherever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Witness, Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 23d day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

(Seal.) ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Louis Horwitz, the defendant above named:

The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Augustus N. Hand, a Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1916, and on that day filed, with the writ of subpoena and bill of equity herein in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at the Post Office Building in the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 28, 1916.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, United States Attorney, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G, Sub-Section B, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913. I have seized and hold 18 illegal articles; 50 obscene cards, 1 lot illegal articles; 124 illegal articles; 355 obscene cards; illegal articles; illegal articles; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 2 obscene books; illegal articles; illegal articles, illegal articles; 18 lottery tickets; 9 lottery tickets; 2 obscene books; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; obscene postcards; lottery circulars; illegal matter of rubber; 28 obscene pictures, 2 obscene books; illegal articles; obscene drawings; illegal articles; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 4 obscene books, 6 obscene photos; 1 illegal articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; obscene books, prints, and photos; illegal articles; illegal articles; 1 obscene book; 3 obscene figures; 1 pkg. illegal articles; illegal articles; 18 obscene pictures; 8 obscene pictures, 1 obscene booklet; 28 obscene pictures, 1 photo printing frame, 1 obscene negative, 80 obscene negatives, 7 boxes lottery tickets; illegal articles; 8 obscene photos; 11 obscene photos; 16 obscene photos; 1 pkg. illegal articles; 1 obscene book; 10 obscene photographs.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 1, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated April 12, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Eugene L. Bondy and Robert Rantoul Reed of New York City were admitted to practice.

280—A. H. Richardson, as Treasurer of Porto Rico, v. Fajardo Sugar Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

178—G. & G. Merriam Co. v. A. J. Saalfield et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

723—The Texas & Pacific Railway Co. v. A. G. Higsbury.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

373—E. C. Osborne, receiver, &c., v. J. B. Gray.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

777—T. T. Kelly v. E. J. Griffin, Jailer of Lake County, Ill., et al.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

664—Chin Fong v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

683—Allison Manchester v. Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hartford; 804—Same v. same, and 805—E. Manchester v. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Original—Ex parte in the matter of James L. Griffin and G. M. Peacock, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied.

775—L. Burton v. the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Motion to advance denied.

975—City of Birmingham v. D. J. O'Connell.—Motion to advance denied, without prejudice.

941—H. T. Hall, &c., v. the Gelger-Jones Co.; 942—H. T. Sige v. D. C. Coultrap, and 943—Same v. W. H. Boari et al.—Motion to advance granted, and causes assigned for argument Oct. 10 next.

629—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. v. L. M. Mims, as administratrix, &c.—Ordered placed on same docket.

460—C. H. Buchanan v. W. Warley—Ordered restored to docket for reargument before a full bench.

905—W. A. Gaines & Co. v. Hellman Dist. Co., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

916—W. I. Gibson et al. v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

921—C. T. Tucker v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

933—J. K. Rose, &c., et al. v. P. McClelland, Jr.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

944—A. S. Hopkins v. L. Hull, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

946—A. Nisbet, as Commissioner, &c., v. Federal Title and Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

485—Drew Caminetti v. United States, and 510—M. I. Diggs v. United States.—Motion to advance for hearing as one case submitted.

707—F. von Baumbach, Collector, &c., v. Sargent Land Co.; 708—Same v. Sutton Land Co., and 709—Same v. Kearsarge Land Co.—Motion to advance for hearing, as one case, submitted.

809—United States v. H. H. Oppenheimer et al.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff and for defendants in opposition thereto.

954—U. S., as trustee, v. H. Chase.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

948—Mason & Hanger Co. v. M. Sharon.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

298—C. U. Ackerling, administrator, &c., v. the U. S.—Mandate granted.

899—The U. S. v. H. H. Oppenheimer et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants, with leave to Solicitor General to file brief in opposition within three days.

838—G. Schwede v. Zenith Steamship Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

889—H. Susman v. the Board of Education of the School District of Pittsburgh.—Motion to advance submitted.

956—Stearns Coal and Lumber Co. v. J. S. Van Winkle, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

923—R. L. Moulden, trustee, &c., v. Parlin & Orendorff Implement Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

836—Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. v. J. F. Stiles.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.

912—The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. v. G. H. Winters, and 913—Same v. E. F. Nash, administratrix, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendants, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

609—American Surety Co. of New York v. the State of Idaho to and for the use and benefit of Ben Mills et al.—Dismissed, each party paying its own costs.

788—S. W. White Dental Mfg. Co. v. O. H. Pieper et al., &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

853—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. C. Co. v. Margrett Harrington.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

277—Long Sault Development Co. v. Homer D. Call, (as successor of John J. Kennedy,) as Treasurer of the State of New York.—Argument continued.

188—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. v. State of Texas.—Argument commenced.

The Chief Justice announced that there will be no session of the court on April 21, that day being Good Friday.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Cases Nos. 28, 229, 308, 309, 310, 312, 314, 793, 681, and 216.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Robinson<Roe, Johnes<Lambert, Tri-Bullion S & D Co<Jacobson, Re Kehoe, N Y C & H R RR<Sattila,

Re Pierson (4.) Cook<Flagg. Am Graphophone Co< Am Parlograph Co. Salos<U S. Erber<same.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar:

G Ricordi & Co, Inc<Triangle Film Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const, Cirone<Degnon Con Co, Fisherman<Phila & Reading RR, Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const, Cirone<Degnon Con Co, Fisherman<Phila & Reading RR, Perrin<Blake, Simmons Mfg Co<Vulcan Metals, Vulcan Metals Co< Simmons Mfg.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar.

Auto Gum, &c, Co<Tunnel Adv Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Building.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.

U S<Thomas J Morgan.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Int Nickel Co, Youngman<North Elec Co, Hudson<Glens F Ins, Click<Abendroth & Root Mfg Co, Wiaz<Glons F Ins, Ritts<Buffalo & Williamsville Elec Ry, N Y Cen<C of Buffalo.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 11 A. M.

Richards & Co< Wreschner, Hart<Pfiser, M M Hart, Inc<same, D'Arsi<Navigazione Alta Italia, Breen<Bantanoni Cont, Donahue<same, Tortellio<Doscher, Leighty<Tichenor, T A Gilleapie Co< Kerbaugh, Cox<St Luke's Home for Aged Women, Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterson Bros, Levi<Heiss, Ward<Union Tr Co, People<Marshall, Met Trust Co<State Board of Tax Com's, Appellate Term—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ferrell<Ferrell, Couture<Horton, Pirie<Pirie, Walsh<Walsh, Re Clark & Roberts, Re Brickenridge, Re Dean & Pinatti Uniform Co, Inc, People, &c<Anglo-Am Sav & L'n Assn, Morgan Munitions Sup Co, Inc<Studebaker Co of America, Strassburger<Davo, Guaranty Trust Co< Second Av RR, Montana<Mid-Malvern Realty Co, Speed<Speed, Schlesinger<Smith, Gref Eng & Mfg Co< Bourne & Mfg Co, Aetna A & L Co< Homestead Bank, Glassberg Mfg Co< Wattenberg, Hotaling<Cook, Lingg<Addonis, Re Wallace Av, Werner Mint Products Co, Inc, Landau<Levy, Dubitts<Sauer, Hurley<Muller, Re Urstadt (Olmstead Av.) Titus<Cent Park & E RR, Schneider<Moran, Rosenberg<Schwaltzer, Merlino<Sonntag, Hochman<Cohen, Duggan<Leppok Rlty, MacDonigle<MacGonigle, Re Steele<Craig, Delano<Columbia Machine Works, Re De Salvo (Rochambeau Av.) Re Hitts (same.) Starr<Haley Hammond Glassberg<Palestine, Lord<UR Transp Co, Welsh<Welsh, Weaver<Thompson-Starrett Co, McPartland<Hilger, Re Bruno Orsacha Co, Stevens<Hanford, Teerle<Teerle, Knowles<Davis, Louinsky<Flering, Re Spofford Av, &c, Miller<Kopple, Davis<Davis, Setaro<Capace Realty, Godley<Crandall & Godley Co, N Y Mort & Security Co<Chas Bueck Const Co, Tower<Mans Bonding & Ins Co, Seller<Hand Embroidery Neckwear, Learnard<Koantouzos, N Y Pneumatic Service Co<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc, Stanzione<Italian Barbers' Ben Socy, Hunt<Hunt, Feldman<Feldman, Gouert<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank, U S Trust Co of N Y<Kiddie, Le Cain<Resta, Tuccillo<Dumas, Burns<Reilly, Dyer<Rhodes, Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Oppenheimer<State Bd of Tax Com'rs, (1918, 1914, 1915,) East River Gas Co< Com'rs of Taxes and Assessments, (8.) Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Kramer<Kramer, Griggs<Renault Selling Branch, Starke<Beckwith Sp Agency, Man Leasing Co<Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co, Noonan<Brown, Jacobson<Salomon, Keit<Hurtig, Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Emil Grossman Mfg Co< N Y C & H R R R, Ackron<James Humes, Dressler<Tishman, Anderson<N Y Rys, Steibner<Barge, Same<Ihlbing, McGlvney<same, Guenther<Ridgway Co, Creighton<Star Co, Same<Cord Av RR, Jacoba<Gerstenzang, Oliva<Gass, Cunningham<Schwartz, Brugnoli<Erie R R, R Kusher<Perlstein, S Kusher<same, Sam Bonner<same, Murtha & Schmohl Co, W Bonner<same, O'Dwyer<1st R T Co, Paxton<42d St &c, Ry W Gordon<Carew, M Gordon<same, Case on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Sinskeimer v. Underpinning & Foundation Co of N Y, T. Catanzaro<N Y Rys, J. Catanzaro<same, Tucker<Taylor (2.) L Rumana<Feinberg, D Russnak<same, Duchemin<Cons Gas, Guarino<Reidy Elev, Rushelm<Schick Ice, Marks<Stolts, Mendelewitz<Nassau Elec RR, Robertson<Int R T, Commercial<same, Golden<Bradley Cont, Walsh<same, Renald<N Y Rys, De Gevano<Int R T, De Cola<same, Manesowitz<same, Murphy<Schroeder (2) Meisel<Schwarzstein, McMahon<Int R T Co, Kogler<same, Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nelson<Canavan, Baumgarten<Am Sug Ref Co, Morsh<Fulton Av Rty Co, Goldstein<Rosalsky, Costello<Figge & Hutweiler Co, Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Pragi<L V & Co, Sheppard<Nich Cop Co, Carroll<Ocis Elev Co, Gassman<Bernstein, Proctor<Podlock, Gernler<N Y C RR, Klinger<S Altman, Stonaker<Battery Eng & Const Co, Kelly<P. Doelger Br, Green<Retzky & Co, Sarda<Geo A Fuller, Lyons<Perlstein, Middleton<Schweitzer, Shanley<Third Av RR, Nimis<5th Av Coach, Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—See<Oakford, A Alkoff<Schacht, S Alkoff<same, Zunian<NY Rys, Werthelmer<same, Rose<Show Corp, Duross<C NY, Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scannell<Gillespie Co, Foxon<Ho Shelburne, Crosby<Gilmore, McCarthy<Nelson, Scherer<Gossett, Duchina<Un Dressed Beef Co, Zehart<Steeplechase Park Co, Minners<Bradley, Schmidt<Vincent, Bohoyo<Fitzsimons, Blaikin<Hepner, Nelson<N Y, NH & H RR (2.) Arons<Hogan, Farrissy<Clements, Case on.

PART IX.—Banton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Israel<Bickelhaupt, Daft<Met Opera Co, Feeney<Hud Man RR, Case on.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Buehler<Horton, Sharet<CNY, Lord Elec Co<Harber Asphalt Pav Co, Saxon<B H RR, Reilly<U S R & Imp, Varley<Rohenstein, Benton<Scott Co, I Prush<Lincoln Hosp, C Prush<same, Toolen<Hooker, Nicholas<Stewart, Rosenthal<Horton Ice Cream Co, Reisler<Show Corp, Hellerman<N Y Rys, Marcione<Horatio Rty, Robin<Frauenthal, Moore<Bloch, Fields<Taub, Silverman<B, Q Co, &c, RR, Medici<N Y Rys, L Boisset<Buttenwieser, M Boisset<same, L Beall<Anderson Elec Car Co, T Beall<same, Conroy<Smith, Clark<CNY, Kirdahy<Jacobs, Quinn<Lyons, Label<Oscar Daniels Co, Bowden<N Y Rys, Clarkin<42d St, &c, Ry Connelly<N Y Rys, Clear.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jean<3d Av RR, Jacoba<Gerstenzang, Oliva<Gass, Cunningham<Schwartz, Brugnoli<Erie R R, R Kusher<Perlstein, S Kusher<same, Sam Bonner<same, Murtha & Schmohl Co, W Bonner<same, O'Dwyer<1st R T Co, Paxton<42d St &c, Ry W Gordon<Carew, M Gordon<same, Case on.

PART XIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Aymar<Rodman, Janoski<L I R R, Drahousal<Hess, Ostill<Lehigh N E R R, Cescioli<same, Wagner<C N Y, Cronan<CNY, Mooney<Thomas, Grossman<Am Sugar Refining Co of N Y, Wenger<C Y Cons Ry, Gartenberg<Block, I Lipsky<C NY, L Lisky<same, Kashowitz<Mintzner, Clear.

PART XIII.—Adjourned sd for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—20th St Garage Co<Moore, No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wechsler<Tioknor Bros, Stelfield<Arlington Ref Co, O'Brien<Withington, Mfg Appraisal Co< Rookwell, Gannon<Brunker, McDonald<Moore, Case on.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV, for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Harris<Lawrence, Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co, St. Joseph Society< Man Sav Inst, Dollan<Littlefield, Jaffey<Turetsky, A Frank<Co<Morris P Falco<Levy, Kost<Lehmann, Rosenblatt<Harris, Silverman<Analomink Paper, British Alum<Tenth, Hopkins<Gen Cont & Eng, Rosen<Elizabeth Tr, Lamb Bros<Mandel, Murray<Dillingham, Stahl<Klein, Arnold<Clark, Platnow<Walker, Sinshelmer<Rudell, C F Harms<Leonhard Michel Brewing, Stanton Hotel, Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Halperin<N Y Cons RR, Pesca<MacKinstry, Allen<Limoruata Wks<Pallas, Inc, McManus<Crandall, Jakobovics<Vas, Grau<Chandler, U S Wood Preserving Co< Well<Globe Ind Co, Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co, Hallock<Satterfield, Central Brew Co< Campbell, O'Toole<Hammer, Garlock<Kuhne Libby Co, Hunt<Hartshorn Pipe, &c, Co, Young<Tomlinson, O Keefe Inc<Berger, Kuder<Bradley Cont, Cooper<Wolf, Zumbach<Llanan, CNY<Bradley Cont Co, Long<Fischer Art Co, Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

Israel<Rosendorf, Alexander<Zelga, Amos F Eno, (2.) Peter Caffrey, Bernard J Lavin, Frank Cochrane, Layton W Crippen, Aron Datesgnid, Johanna<Rosendorf, Robert F Wheeler, Joseph Killian, Moses Goodside, John Schnugg, Masagi Iwai, Frieda M Young, Giuseppe Lazzara, &c, Mary A Halloran, Sophia R Hinkin, Bessie Mauer, George F Johnson, Adelaide Lagnes, &c, M L Monroe, Inf, Louise Remsen, Emily L Thomson, Addie H F O'Connor, Hugo W Johnsenberg, Rasmus Krag, Alfred M Wood, George F Johnson, John C Adam, Anna H Griffiths, Henry W Griffiths, Margaretha Weber, Jacob Guterman, Rachmiel Pinsel, Delos Wickham, Maurice Grau, Theodore Goetze, Mary C Thomson, Inf, Annie R O'Neil, Peter Chendigian, Julia R Lord, M H Trowbridge, (8.) M M Lowenberg, Ella E Broughton, Louisa Dyke, Mary Lysaght, Anne E Fay, &c, Sarah Taylor, Michael Weiss, August Hicke, &c, Margaret Ross, Margaretha Trafftaur, John J Monahan, Henry A Godwin, Owen Reilly, Abraham Revel, Adolphine Hoag, Helena Herrick, Mary Cooney, &c, Mary Ryan, Henry E O'Brien, Mary Spencer, James A Duffy, Anton William, Charles Beauregood, Bertha Nembach, Joseph Liebmann, (2.) John Harlin, Jacob Cane, Agnes Hector, Margaret M Wallace, Harold G Moller, (2.) Mary J Pinkney, Otto W Juntzer, Estates of: Elizabeth Diehl, Maurice Weinhausen, Louis Rosenheimer, Willis for probate: Margaret A Steele, Harriet Appel, Rachmiel Pinsel, Dennis Scanlan, Elise Flagg, James H Caswell, Caroline A Westervelt, Francis J Tobias, F S Bellevue, Lily E Jones, 1, Lily E Jones, 2, David Kuhn, A Royal Guest, Katie Keller.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will: Laura V Ross, Estates of: Rascal Strulewich, Thomas F O'Rourke, Hanken<Ryan, Bagdon<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co, Spiegel<Tonkin, Walter<Walton, Powers<Liebler, Robinson<Bungard, Cardone<Cardone Chemical Co, Kreigsfeld<Kreigsfeld, Swan<Swan (April 21, consent.) Re Flatbush Av, Barber<Gaudder, Walker<Walker, Pearlstine<Pearlstine, MacDonald<CNY & Q Co 361 Lgt & Power, Kaufman<Shanastatt, Potter<Bradley Contr, Stand Engineering Co<Neely, C L Baumann & Co< Baumann, Bell-Bialadell Baking Co<Hall, Kushin & Mullen< O'Brien et al, Wonnberger<Bklo Un Gas Co, Stubbmann<CNY, Maloney<Westcott Ex, Bieber<Balluff, Goldwater<C I & B, Smith<Behrer, Doscher<Ferguson, Christy<N Y Con RR, Wolf<CNY, Talbot<B H RR et al, Denton<French, Cusack<Nassau RR, Moskowitz<Snediker Holding Co, Crocco<Del Gaudio et al, Johnson<B H RR, Kuhnle<Cashophece Transporters.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,287.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

William J Haverly, Charlotte Held, Moses Gould, Nathan Shapiro, Isabel Arnold.

Accounting of: Elizabeth Wetterey, Ann Dennie, Francis McAvey, Thomas R Ginsiaire, Jane Doran, Margaret Holland, Annie Cross, Lulu Cross, Jane Dilion, Stewart Barr, Abbey E Evans, Charles Lindstrand, Helen Carrington, James Green, Margaret N Harteau.

Estate of: Mary McCann, Elizabeth Flanagan, Leander Josephs, John Horan.

Administration of: Elizabeth Buhmer.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Inq—Proccia<Fischer, Marocco<Maribile, (Case on Part IV.) McNulty<Van Riper, Tomezzuski<B H R R, Giovinco<McIntosh, Arright<B H R R, Tuckey<Clancey, Feldman et al<Lubitz, Druzewicz<B H R R, Lengren<same, Meier<Carpenter, Bexley & Herrick, Gonzalez<Boyce, Feldman<Lubitz, Rappaport<Am Sure Co, Goodwin<Ziegler & Son, McCandless<Prescprich, Curran<Craig, Cavurni<McKee Co, Dickoff<Stewart, Greene<Gumpert, Bolomey<Nassau RR, Foster<Miller, Jacowsky<Grebin, Cohen<Mintzer, Carlson<B H RR, Mongles<same.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Platt, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

Robert<N Y, NH & H R R Co, (2.) Johnson<Whelan, Morrow<Globe-Wernicke Co, Lowlor<Matturano, Pine<Ring, (2.) Pfuh<West Elec RR, Godarsi<Wuestenhoefer.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Roberts<Pure Oil Co, Knowles<N Y, N H & H RR, Hall<Kenny, Graham<Partene, Koch<Ryttenberg, Capano<Eggleston, Morabito<Damon, Vianello<Thomas & Buckley Hotating, Ries<West Elec RR, Waltermyre<Sills, Jones<Rosenzier, (2.) Williams<Mullen, Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co, Lo Calio<Patrotta, Lewis<Alleghany Cons, Powers<West Elec RR Co.

Limonge<Pennell, Ralph<Harron, Howk<Abendroth Bros, Bacchus<West Elec RR Co, Donnelly<Curtis, Glorogurrio<Littauer, Levine<City of New Rochelle, Windsor Dairy Co< Van Wyck, Chaer<Weisel, Townsend<Nelson, Slatcoh<Steel Clad Wood Specialty Co, Mackey<Mackey, Abrams<D & L Bldg, Pace<West St Ry Co, Bennett, (2.) Tschantre<same, Mulvey<Williamson, Moran<N Y C & H R R, Friedgen<Folz, Michaelson<Ebling Brewery, Reilly<Pelham Sun P, Miale<Union Ry Co of N Y, Clarke<same, Coleman<West St R R Co, (2.) Wilamoski<N Y Rys, Scott<Taylor, Gabriele<Garvin, Carriedo<West St RR, Johnson<B H RR, Kuhnle<Cashophece Transporters.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1805.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Edwards<Scarsdale R McGee<Healy, Estate Co.

The following causes may be answered ready or passed to another day:

Castelli<The Underhill Realty Co, Lambertson<Lambertson, Chase<Chase, Pluker<Kenrick, De Revere<De Revere, Adams<Meyer, Dyer<Poggi, Highest number reached on general call, 1,000.

Matthiessen<Garofano, Tarrytown & No Tarrytown Bldg & Loan Assoc<Confini, Rundle<Rundle, Hunnewell<same, Black, Kenaley Cemetery< Carpenter, Starr<The Prudential Ins Co, Piper<Snare & Triest, Wojclechowicz<Nichols Copper Co, Uhlfelder<Lackner et al, Kulis<B H RR, Weeks<Mangold, Di Lorenzo<Harscher, Myers<Voeslar, Re Joseph M Pfister.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 159.

Motion:

Keryc<Piorkowski.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.

Handy<Postal Trans. Serv, Inc, Groca<Del & Hud Co, Nolan<Fach, Barker, as adm<N Y C & H R RR, (2.) Adm'r's accts: Martha K. Knight,

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 86th St, 131.9x 122.7x irregular; A. W. Gerstner Co. against Arthur F. Jones et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

West END AV, n w corner of 88d St, 50x 75; Bernard Brindse & Co., Inc., against West End Eighty-third Corporation, action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, H. Labetkin.

7TH AV, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 39.10x100; Seymour Realty Co. against Louis Heidenreich, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman.

8TH AV, 820; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against Frank S. Phelan et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

52D ST, 503 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Giuseppina Bensa, action to regain possession of one-quarter part; attorney, S. M. Richardson.

100TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; May Brewer Moffat against Maude E. Hall et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. B. Brinckerhoff.

100TH ST, 133 West; Frank C. Warburton, trustee, against Maude E. Hall et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. T. Warburton.

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, 347; Florence L. Bryant against Frank Jacob Neuberger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Smith & Tomlinson.

CROTONA AV, 2,185, and 2,020 Valentine AV; Globe Indemnity Co. against John Farrell et al., action to declare deed void; attorney, D. Combs.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Arthur Curtiss James Rounds Out Park Avenue Corner at Sixty-ninth Street—Ferry Street Deal—Dyckman Investment—Active Bronx Market—Brooklyn and Suburban Buyers.

While the realty market yesterday provided no large deals it was productive of considerable activity in various parts of Manhattan, and the Bronx market was also active. In Manhattan an old building in Ferry Street was sold, a section which does not often appear in the realty changes. Arthur Curtiss James, by acquiring another Park Avenue residence, has obtained control of a large plot at the southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, which will doubtless be used for a private residence improvement. The Dyckman tract also furnished another good investment transaction.

Frederick Brown, who has been an active operator, has made several purchases lately in Manhattan and the Bronx. In Manhattan he has acquired the six-story flat at 505 West 124th Street, 50 by 100, from Edward J. Schroeder, and he sold the four-story dwelling at 58 Edgecombe Avenue, 15.10 by 100, near 137th Street, giving it in part payment to Leopold Haidegger for the five-story flat at 2,021 Lafontaine Avenue, the Bronx, on plot 50 by 100. Charles Metzger was the broker.

In the Bronx Mr. Brown has purchased from the Roneli Construction Company, Abraham A. Kuttler, President, the five-story flat at 945 East 181st Street, 61.3 by 114, adjoining the northwest corner of Vyse Avenue. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers. He also bought, through Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, the five-story apartment at 2,389 Concourse, adjoining the northwest corner of 184th Street, from the Wickiow Building Company, P. J. Lawyer, President.

Mr. Brown is also the buyer of the nine lots on 102d Street, between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues, sold last week by the Jacob estate.

A. C. James Rounds Out Park Avenue Corner.

In the purchase of the old residence at 690 Park Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, Arthur Curtiss James has rounded out a plot covered by four houses on the southwest corner, being 690 and 692 Park Avenue and 54 and 56 East Sixty-ninth Street, 86.5 on the avenue by 100 on the street. The 690 Park Avenue dwelling, 18.6 front, was bought from Mrs. Virginia Mackay Smith. All the purchases were made through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. The corner plot is opposite Mr. James's new home on the northwest corner. He recently bought and sold for residence improvement 50 and 52 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Sale on Ferry Street.

In the old downtown Franklin Square district the three-story business building at 52 Ferry Street, between Pearl and Cliff Streets, was sold by Emily M. Hogg to Cornelius S. Morrell. It is the first sale of the property in over forty years. The plot is 21.6 by 56.8 and the assessed value is $15,000. William H. Whiting & Co. were the brokers.

$85,000 Dyckman Investment.

An investing client of Slawson & Hobbs has purchased from the W. S. Hill Realty Company, 21 Nagle Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment, on a plot 40 by 130. The structure, which contains two stores and twenty-three apartments, was built by Brown Brothers in 1913 and held by the present sellers at $65,000.

Harlem Residence Sale.

Porter & Co. have sold for Bedell H. Harned, to a client, the four-story dwelling at 112 West 123d Street.

Investor Buys East Side Business Building.

The four-story business building at 451 East Eighty-eighth Street, 77 feet west of Avenue A, on plot 20 by 100, has been sold to an investor by Frederick Oppenheimer for the Plant Construction Company.

Bronx Sales.

The new five-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Vyse Avenue and 181st Street, 50 by 100, has been purchased for investment by Samuel Langenthal from Philip Weinstein & Son.

The business building with stores at 791 Tremont Avenue, 25 by 100, between Prospect and Marmion Avenues, has been sold by Elizabeth Stiess. Morris Berkowitz acted as attorney in both deals and he also represented the parties in the purchase, by Joe Levy, of the two-family house at 1,880 Clinton Avenue, 30 by

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 25.10 ft s of 91st St, 25x 94; Georgie E. Mills to Stephen H. Jackson, 344 West 121st St, April 15, prior mtg $10,000, due April 1, 1918, 6 p c, attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

CATHARINE ST, 53 and 55, e s, 48.2 ft n of Monroe St, 27x100.1; Church of St. Joachim to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 3 years, April 17, attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $21,000

CATHARINE ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 15.4x—; Church of St. Joachim to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 17, prior mtg $51,000, 3 years, attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $1,000

CHERRY ST, n s, Lot 305, map of E. Rutgers; Water St, n w corner of Fletcher St, 17.8x80.6; Kafion Realty Co. to Andie S. Klesam, 379 Washington Av, Brooklyn, April 17, collateral to mtg $30,000, May 28, 1908, attorneys, Tompkins & G., 32 Liberty St. $1

BEAMAN AV, n s, 50 and 103 ft w of 207th St, 2 lots, each 55x100, two prior mtgs, each $38,500; W. F. G. Co. to Leona Holding Corporation, 61 Park Row, April 15, 1916, &c, as per bond, April 15, 2 mtgs, each $8,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway

UNION SQUARE, 36, or 4th Av, 213, leasehold; Adam Schumpfher and another to Melville H. Bearns, 75 Beekman St, April 13, demand, 6 p c $8,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 65th St, 25.1x 100; Jessie Gaylord to Louis Hirsch, 170 West 80th St, April 13, due April 15, 1921; attorneys, Roeder & R., 110 Nassau St ... $35,000

1ST AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; Fortunato Rosati and another to Nicola D'Alessandro, 419 East 114th St, April 15, prior mtg $18,500, 3 years, 6 p c; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St $2,000

85TH ST, 50 to 60 West, n s, 183 ft e of 6th Av, 82x99.9; supplemental to mtge aggregating $1,480,000 on 35th St 48-54 West, and 34th St, 33-39 West; Oppenheim-Collins Realty Co. to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, April 11, due June 1, 1921, 4½ p c; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

80TH ST, 61 East, n s, 151 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Archibald W. Ferguson to Henrietta Chauncey, 61 East 80th St, April 15, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $35,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, n s, being Lots 222 and 228, map of J. S. Wood, 50x91.6; Marco Mancini to James S. Hopkins, 134 La Salle St, Chicago, Ill., March 24; deed recorded as a mortgage stating that the consideration mortgage tax paid $10, prior mtg $1,100; attorney, Thomas J. Gillis, 570 East 161st St ..$1

CROTONA PARK, n s, 67 ft e of Prospect Av, 75x90.8; John W. Grimsh Construction Co. to Stevens Rent Estate Co., April 14, demand, 6 p c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 176th St, 108.9x 147.8; John F. Schreyer to Walter Leonard, 101 West 92d St and another, March 22, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway $3,000

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 245.4 ft s of 190th St, 50x98.8, 2 477; Davidson Avenue Co., Inc., to Emma J. Greene, 29th Parcona A., Jersey City, April 15, 3 years, 6 p c; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,500

KNOX PLACE, e s, 286.4 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 150x100; John C. Fisher to Elbert H. Dickinson, Rindge, N. H., April 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,965

AME THORPE, same to Frederick W. Sandberg, 322 12th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $4,965, April 17, due as per bond; attorney, same $2,400

LOT 15, Section 1, Map George H. Huber, James Keane to George H. Huber, 1917, 7th Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,170

LOTS 1 to 3, map of James E. Powers; Arthur Heath Realty Co. to Marie H. Mann, 260 Riverside Drive, April 15, due Oct. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $9,300

LOTS 4 to 8, same map, same to same, April 15, due Oct. 1, 1917, 6 p c.; same attorney $6,200

WEBSTER AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 100x 121 to w s of Millbrook Av, x100.4x112.10; Finance Operating Co. to Susie Golding, 954 West 161st St, mtg $9,000, April 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $2,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 175 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x114.6; Rosalia Petraglia to Pasquale Sacco, 1,123 Bryant Av, April 17, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,500

213ST ST, 656 East, s s, 53x114; Marie C. F. Dicken to Amelia Hill, 234 West 84th St, April 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 281; Nathan Weinstein against Frederic Harrington Corp., owner; Arthur P. Daly, contractor $396

8TH AV, 461; Brooklyn Putty Works, Inc., against 461 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., owner; Interstate Glass Co., contractor $94

117TH AV, 440 and 442; Century Fireproof Door Co. against Corn Ex Co., Inc., owner; Rosen Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $153

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; Israel Singer against Chelsea Homes Corp., owner; Ring & Bling Construction Co., contractor ... $857

40TH ST, 637 to 641 West; A. C. Ultra Mfg. Co. against Charles E. Appleby, owner; David Shannon Co., contractor, renewal .. $3,308

SATISFIED MECHANCS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ROWERY, 321 and 323; Borthrup, Coburn & Dodge against Sarah C. Thomas et al., Feb. 28, 1916 ..... $62

78TH ST, 266 and 268 East; Abraham Metchek against Frederick Lang et al., Sept. 3, 1915 ..... $20

109TH ST, 230 East; Nathan Borsher against Maria Streppine, Nov. 24, 1915 ..... $149

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,372, and 801 East 186th St; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Barba Realty Co., Inc., et al., April 5, 1916 ..$250

MORTGAGE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

$2,700,000—4½%

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan. SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP. S. A. ISRAEL New bldgs. preferred. Manhattan or Bronx. 35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To-Day

at 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

Absolute Executors' Sale

Estate of MAX AMS, Dec'd.
AUCTION SALE OF
Factory Property,
Loft Building,
Private Dwelling,
Vacant Property.

'Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Suitable for
Retail Business Concern

4-story Building, 20x70, on Madison Avenue, near 63d Street. Appraised at $50,000. Can be bought cheap. Small amount of cash.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700—John.

Fine Jerome Ave. Plot—2 Corners At New Subway Station.

Valued $225,000. Free and clear. Will take first mortgage in payment or sell on easy terms. Apply to agents or your own broker.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 111 BROADWAY

SHOULD PAY 10%

A modern, 9-story fireproof apartment house; fine location, West Side, at $90,000 less than cost of reproduction to day; at $65,000 less than assessed valuation. A decided bargain.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, corner 80th St.

OPPORTUNITY for Club, Nurses' Home, Sanitarium or District Organization: A beautiful, 5-story American basement house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, 2 extra rooms in basement; centrally located on a restricted street in Harlem. Will sell to immediate buyer for $9,000; worth $20,000. Will consider trade. Mortgagee, 150 Times Downtown.

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Brooklyn's Best Bargain.

24 minutes to Park Row; 7 minutes to seashore; 5c. fare; ideal one-family, 7-room brick home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.
$750 Cash, Balance Averages $30 Monthly.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet 25 on request. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22d Av. and 60th St. (opposite 22d Av. station), Brooklyn. Telephone 1118 Bath Beach.

JUST TWO LEFT OF OUR ROW OF **TWO-FAMILY HOUSES**
150 feet from 4th Ave. Subway Station.
419-421 77th St., Brooklyn.
M. GREEN & CO., on Premises.

SEA BEACH SUBWAY **BUNGALOWS** 18th Avenue Station.
$4,500 7 rooms, all latest improvements, auto driveway, near school and park; 20 minutes to N. Y. Call afternoons, 1705 38th St., near 18th Ave. Owner, J. D. RANCK, 1408 Ave. "J." Phone, Midwood 4504.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARK ON HUDSON
House 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, stables and outbuildings. Rent $3,000, or will sell at ground value.
S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

On Dutch Kills in Long Island City For Sale

Industrial property fronting over 100 feet on the water. Plot contains about 82,000 square feet, and is improved with a one-story brick factory building (100x261, roof), immediate occupancy.

One of the most accessible industrial locations in New York, being within fifteen minutes of Grand Central Terminal and the centre of Manhattan.

FINANCE & TRADING CO.,
43 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK CITY.

IDEAL HOME NEAR THE SOUND

12 rooms, 3 baths; hot-water heat; gas, sewer, water, and electricity; spacious porches; large grounds; 30 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; 5 minutes to station; privilege of restricted bathing beach; good title; $1,500 cash, balance can be arranged to suit. R. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES
New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, RYE, GREENWICH.
Port Chester, Sound Beach, Stamford,
Choice Estates for Sale.
Complete Renting List Furnished and Unfurnished.
W. F. DAY 500 5th Ave. N. Y.

LOVELY NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

15 FAIRVIEW PLACE, NEAR LOCUST AV., FINE 12-ROOM HOUSE, GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FIVE MINUTES STATION AND SOUND; TREES, GRAPES; 100x150, FINE BLOCK; $14,000; HALF MORTGAGE, HALF TERMS. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TELEPHONE 3844 SOUTH, OR ADDRESS OWNER, L. 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A BARGAIN To Close Estate

Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms, 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad Station.
W. B. R.,
155 Nyac Ave., Pelham Heights, New York.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.

$2,500 cash and mortgage of $9,000 buys this beautiful Colonial cottage in COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's high-class villa colony; 13 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; ample pantries and closets; commodious garage; magnificent trees; lot 100 x 190; all improvements. L. H. TAKER, Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.
AT NEW ROCHELLE

Attractively remodeled dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; beautiful grounds; shade and fruit trees; fine views; garage and stable; for sale at a great bargain, owner night rent, furnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 EAST 42D ST.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
16 EAST FORTY FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,400 to $4,300 QUALITY BUNGALOWS Fit for a Queen
Overlooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 5 and 7 rooms and bath; open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.
A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder,
Room 515 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I.
'Phones 3154—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

North Shore, L.I.
For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4080 Murray Hill.

Choice Modern Homes
Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
NEW YORK CITY.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
ADJOINING GREAT NECK.
Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

A Select Home, Water Front,

Directly on shore; high land; elegant, all-year home, 8 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, heat; big porch; fine grounds, all laid out; best neighborhood; 45 minutes out. Rare opportunity at $5,500, worth much more. Investigate and be convinced. OWNER, 608, 1 West 34th St.

NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND

170 feet deep-water shore front. Good anchorage. High-land, one of the finest views on L. I. House 12 rooms and bath; 1½ hours out. For sale or to rent. Write or call for photographs or further information. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y. C.

Old Fashioned Country Home

Huntington, near water; farmhouse, 11 rooms, bath, electric light; stable, garage, icehouse; 3 acres, garden, fruit trees; tennis court; many large shade trees; ALSO POND AND STREAM; $12,500; liberal terms; bargain.
THEO. C. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW

Five rooms and bath; within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, &c.; full price $2,950; terms, $300 cash, balance easy monthly payments. B. Shore, 243 West 34th St.

FARM HOUSE NEAR THE WATER

6 rooms; modern improvements; fruit and shade trees; large plot of fine land; 40 minutes from city; $1,500 cash, balance easy terms. FARM, Box 111 Times Downtown.

OLD FARM HOUSE.

400 ft. shore front; 4 acres good soil; 1½ hours out; North Shore; exclusive neighborhood. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLANDOME
North Shore on Manhasset Bay
New House, hollow tile and stucco.
12 Rooms and 3 Baths
Garage; One-half Acre Plot.
Good Express Service.
30 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station.
Equity $30,000.
Consider exchange. Manhattan income.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

DUTCH COLONIAL RESIDENCE,
NEW EIGHT ROOM
Two baths, laundry, hot water heat, gas and electricity, very large living room with large window seats and eight-foot tapestry brick fireplace, two large porches and one sleeping porch. Location, Garden City, Long Island, two blocks from station, 35 minutes to N. Y. Address L. 262 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Home
45 Minutes, D., L. & W.
FOR RENT,
Adjoins SUMMIT, N. J.
My Handsome Residence, completely and costly furnished; 11-room, stucco house, garage, large lawn, garden, flowers. Every kind fruit. Easy commuting. High altitude. Possession immediately. Terms and photos. OWNER, Room 513, 156 5th Ave.

COZY HOME.
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
Cash required, $500; business changes make sale necessary; house has seven rooms, inglenook with open fireplace, closets, modern gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, piazza; is well located on a large plot; 3 minutes out; good transportation; schools, clubs, modern improvements; built by owner for his own occupancy; day's work.
R. K. DYAS,
Room 520, 47 West 34th Street, City.

$150 CASH NOW

and 2 payments of $45 each buy this attractive home in New Jersey; only ½ hour out; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent.
BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

A Real Home

Fine modern 8-room house and bath; plot 100x150, parquet and hardwood floors, electric light and gas; 4 large bedrooms; large veranda; many special improvements; fine bearing young fruit trees, grapes, etc.; garden and poultry house and run for 75 fowl; ½ block to trolley, 10 minutes to R. R. station. Must sell for business reasons. OWNER, 329 Moore Ave., Leonia, N. J.

A BARGAIN.

House costing $8,500 can be bought for $6,500; 3 large porches, 8 rooms, 2 fireplaces, tile bath, living room 15x25, other rooms in proportion; 100 foot front plot; fine location, near station, in restricted neighborhood. Tennis and golf near by. Phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7. P. M. Mrs. L. M. ALLISON, 114 Morningside Drive, Telephone Morningside 3320.

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We offer in the Kearny Section large and small acreage at low prices and on easy terms. R. R. siding. Financial assistance given. Workmen's houses on the property. Apply
MESSIMER & CARREAU, 101 Park Av. at 40th St.

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage, and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Malden Lane,
New York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices 74 Broadway
9-11 New Street
ARCADE, NEW STREET TO SUBWAY
Opposite the Stock Exchange
Only One Suite Left
Ideal for Stock Exchange
6 WINDOWS ON BROADWAY
This building is almost entirely tenanted by Stock Exchange Houses, and the suite is ideal for any one in this or an allied business.
Possession April 20th. Special inducements.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON
WEST 34 STREET

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.
LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.
Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.
Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES
FOR RENT IN THE
HAVEMEYER BUILDING
26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St., and 25 Dey St. Entire Church Street block front from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.
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Room 107. Telephone 5516 Cortlandt.

Select Offices
At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $420 to $2250.
Lawyers especially solicited.
Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building or
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

THOMPSON BUILDING
On 42d Street, Near 10th Avenue
"Good enough for your office."
"Not too good for your plant."
LOFTS 50x100. Light on 4 Sides.
New eight-story Loft Building; absolutely fireproof, perfect light; high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators, good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100th St. and Broadway.

Store and Basement
36 E. 23rd St. At Subway Depot Entrance.
Retail Block—B'way to 4th Ave. 25x100. Long lease.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

33 Union Square, Broadway, near 16th St.
Modern fireproof building, 3 elevators.
LIGHT SHOWROOM, 31x50.
LIGHT OFFICES, $30 & UPWARD.

One-Story Factory Building
For rent. Suitable for garage; 10,000 square feet floor space, 15c. per square foot. Two 10-horsepower gas engines, line shafting, pulleys and hangers in connection. For sale at bargain. Apply premises, The Peelle Company, 302 Reid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
A Factory Situated at Thompsonville, Connecticut,
on the main line of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, fully equipped and now running; suitable for the manufacture of lathes or machinery.
Must be sold to settle an estate.
Further information will be furnished on application to
WILLIAM H. LEETE, Administrator,
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HARTFORD, Conn.,
or
THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.

SHORE FRONT LOTS FOR SALE
1½ miles out into Long Island Sound at Sachem's Head. Large front and depth, and the only reasonably priced front lots left between New York and Boston.
THE SEA SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
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NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

SUMMER IN THE CLOUDS.
ONE DAY OLD AND A BIG BUTTERB!
Modernized farmhouse, 12 rooms, 30 acres, garden, barn, lawn; elevation 1,500 feet. Beautiful Berkshires.
ARCHER, 10 EAST 43D STREET.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CHOICE APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
We are offering a variety of very desirable Apartments at attractive rentals in the most exclusive locations on the upper west side.

New Fireproof Building
now in course of completion, situated on the N. W. corner 103d St. and West End Av. (one block from subway station). Should attract all those seeking the very latest improvements in elegance and comfort, at a reasonable rental. Sizes of apartments, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and baths. Full set of plans can be seen at the offices of the builders.

PATERNO BROS.
601 West 115th St., or
RENTING OFFICE (new bldg.)
103d St. & West End Ave.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,
261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. **86th** Street.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTALS, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.
Southwick 674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.
The Loyal 894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.
3-4-5-6 & 7 Room, 2 Baths
RENTS $450 TO $900.
Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

TheBROCKHOLST
101 WEST 85TH ST.,
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

1871 Seventh Avenue Corner 114th Street.
High-class Elevator Apartments
8 Unusually Large Rooms.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
RENTS $1,000.

Bronx.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS
2250 Boulevard and Concourse
2 BLOCKS EAST OF JEROME AVE. (182d St.)
3-4-5-6 ROOMS $21 to $45
BATHS
Every Conceivable Improvement.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
2243-47-53 Ryer Ave.
3-4-5 ROOMS $21 to $35
BATHS
Every Modern Improvement.
2172 Anthony Ave.
3-4-5-6 Rooms—$24 to $48
TELEPHONE 1432 FORDHAM.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments,
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes; 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.....$25 to $45

Valentine Ave., 2440-2444,
NEAR 188TH STREET.
4 extra large rooms; convenient to N. Y. Central, "L," and new subway. DESIRABLE APARTMENTS. SELECT FAMILIES ONLY.

MONTEROY APARTMENTS,
176th Street and Mt. Hope Avenue.
One block east of Grand Boulevard and Concourse. 3-4-5 rooms. Every conceivable improvement; new building. References required. Agent on premises.

$25. 3-4 Rooms and Bath **$32.**
177th St., corner Vyse Ave. New building; large, light rooms; showers; hardwood floors; electricity. Will decorate to suit. Convenient to Subway, school, park, and business.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottage situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th St.

CITY PROPERTY
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
840 Madison Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 140th St. and 3d Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate, 92 William St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A BARGAIN—17th St., 100 feet east of 9th Av., 15x92, and adjoining 19th St., 25x92; price $35,000; free and clear; terms to suit; permanent light; full commission to brokers. I. H. KEMPNER, 17 West 42d St.

FOR QUICK TURN.
At less than tax valuation, a well-rented five-story apartment with stores; frontage of 100 feet on avenue; good investment.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
Uptown office, 180 5th Av.

PRIVATE HOUSE bargains, sale or rent; best locations, west side, above 72d Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,105 Broadway, (103d.) Tel. River 915.

149th, 538 West—Four-story brownstone American basement, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $900. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Rent May 1st—Two lofts, 100x110 ft., 4th and 5th floors, fireproof building, 29th St., west of 6th Av., 7 good light, elevators, steam and electricity. If desired apply 8 145 Times.

Merchants' Bldg., S. W. cor. B'way & 4th St. Lofts, Showrooms, and Offices. Size, 88x110. Manufacturing Allowed. PHILIP BRAENDER, Owner, Ashland Building, 315 4th Ave.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE RUB-LEANING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.). Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 90th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

PART OF STORE in excellent location, with show window, for a small business. Apply or address Cresta Blanca Wine Co., 41 East 41st St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Offices—Large and small, attractive offices, $17.50-$50 monthly; modern conveniences; any business. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

150th St., 952 East.—Two-family house, 12 rooms, 2 baths. Neach, 797 East 156th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Little home, near Jamaica Bay, house and big ground, grape arbor, lots of fruit trees, vegetable patch, &c.; owner cannot occupy, so will sell for $1,650 on easy terms. O. Bass, Box 108 Times Downtown.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Mouthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

FOREST HILL GARDENS.—CORNER PLOT, BELOW VALUE; SUITABLE TERMS. OWNER, 2,605 BRIGGS AV., BRONX.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

At Westerleigh, S. I.—New stucco house for sale; 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; plot 37½x150, running from street to street; fine shade trees; $500 cash, balance like rent. Phone 357 Tompkinsville. Moffatt & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Modern house wanted; Park Hill or Bronxville; about 10 rooms, unfurnished, to rent for a year, with privilege of buying. Address P. J., 188 Times Downtown.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At only $9,000 your terms, most attractive home in restricted section of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 250 Rich Av., on 50-foot plot; open between 2 and 4 o'clock; caretaker.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to suit. Attractive terms. Ameden Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Chester Hill.—Villa apartments, 8 rooms, bath; 25 windows, all overlooking shady lawn; porches. City life in the country. Yearly rent, $900-$960. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon. 'Phone owner, 909 M.

Irvington—Beautiful year-round home; 10 rooms; modern house; garage, spacious grounds; fine trees and shrubbery; moderate; lease or sale. F. L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon.—Sales, rentals. Anderson Realty Co.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful bungalow of 6 rooms and bath, California type, all large rooms, finished in mission and hardwood; broad, expansive veranda, with a fine view of country and bay; large attic for storage or extra space; rustic gas and electric fixtures. Indirect lighting; panelled walls, and beamed ceilings; open tapestry, brick fireplace, steam heat; laundry in cellar, extra large closet room, modern kitchen and bath, well decorate to suit owner's taste; large garden plot; 4 blocks from trolley and 2 blocks from a private bathing beach and boat anchorage; $350 cash and $25 monthly; write for appointment and photo. Bungalow Owner, box 109 Times Downtown.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from private bathing beach, good boating and the best of fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, panelled walls, beamed ceilings, connecting bedrooms with bath, modern kitchen, unobstructed view of ocean from porch; $2,950 complete, on easy terms. B. Murphy, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 9822 Prospect.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
New house, 7 rooms and bath; large cellar and attic; all modern improvements and heat; about a half acre; large barn and wagon shed; North Freeport; 5 minutes to stores and trolley; near water; $1,800. C. F. BEHR, Roosevelt, L. I.

Chicken farm, with 6-room house, poultry house, &c., best soil, all under cultivation, ready home markets for chickens and eggs, commuting distance; will sell cheap to responsible party on easy terms. A. Schmidt, Box 110 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Owner must sell pretty bungalow plot at Huntington, L. I. Will sacrifice for $200 cash or $250 on terms; easily worth $500. R. Paton, 3 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (1 flight up.)

Little cottage on South Shore for $1,050, on terms of $50 cash, balance $9 monthly; near big town and bay; free ticket to visit. E. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT SITES 50 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE.
Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 18, east side of Dover St., for sale, very reasonable. Edw. Magg, 46 West 23d St.

Long Island—North Shore—

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The northern storm area now covers New England and the St. Lawrence Valley, and is passing eastward. During the last twenty-four hours it has caused rains throughout the Atlantic States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, and west gales on the Lakes and in the Ohio Valley. Showers were also reported from the north Pacific Coast, Nevada and Idaho.

The temperatures have fallen in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower Lake region, and on the Pacific Slope. The weather is warmer in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Plains States, and readings are above the normal in nearly all parts of the country.

Indications are that the weather will be fair during Tuesday and Wednesday over the States east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will rise in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. It will not change greatly in the Atlantic and east Gulf States during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	48	45	4 P. M.	61	55
6 A. M.	48	46	6 P. M.	60	55
9 A. M.	51	50	9 P. M.	57	55
12 M.	57	53	11 P. M.	53	53

This thermometer in 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.03 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:25—414 W. 120 St; Joseph Davis	Slight
2:55—217 E. 83 St.; Joseph Sandler	Slight
3:00—135 W. 28 St.; Pallanty	$1,000
3:50—E. 183 St.; R. R. yards N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
4:20—18 Waverley Pl.; Nassau Waist Co.	Not given
5:05—R. R. yards Bailey Av.; N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
10:00—229 Henry St.; Louis Kophic	Slight
11:15—146 Rivington St.; Sadie Millstein, Slight	
P. M.	
12:20—199 Broome St.; Morris Siegel	Slight
12:45—220 Rivington St.; Joseph Hirschant, Slight	
3:35—78 E. 118 St.; Rosa Shone	Slight
3:35—25 W. 20 St.; David Cohen	Slight
5:30—28 Av. A.; Klein, Flaker & Newman	$2,000
5:40—162-164 Greene St.; Braunstein & Mofshitz	$2,000
7:15—604 E. 734; Lillie Blosok	Slight
8:25—601 W. 164 St.; Lowella Edwards	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for automobile engineman or chauffeur is announced. It contains 204 names. Those who received a rating of more than 88 are as follows: Richard R. Uttal, 96.30; Joseph Reddy, 95.60; Edwin C. Dobbins, 95.30; Forster J. Maynard, 95.20; George B. Pfann, 94.00; Charles Clark, 94.60; Joseph A. Maxwell, 94.30; Charles Warth, 94.20; William J. Goedel, 93.60; Prentiss A. Whiting, 93.40; Frederick C. Forbush, 93.10; Peter P. Welsh, 92.90; Frank C. Velje, 92.60; Presley B. Reeler, 91.80; Patrick A. Mahon, 91.80; John J. Stevens, 91.40; Samuel Grant, 91.30; Daniel J. Corey, 90.60; Martin C. Hartmann, 90.40; Adolph Blaha, 90.60; Jacob S. Morris, 90.30; Charles F. Hannan, 90.10; Edmond T. Burns, 90; James S. Skahan, 89; Alexander G. McCabe, 89.40; Frank A. Cochell, 89; Richard Rieper, Jr., 89; Charles J. Elser, 88.90; Joseph G. S. Harmon, Jr., 88.80; Otto O. K. Hanke, 88.80; George Richter, 88.80; George F. Pickel, 88.60; William G. Troute, 88.60; John C. F. Seeth, 88.60; Charles Fay, 88.50; Thomas J. Delehanty, 88.50; William M. Hanken, 88.50; Frederick J. Fulling, 88.50; John F. Gallan, 88.50; Frederick J. Bayer, 88.30; Daniel F. Lane, 88.30; William S. Wetter, 88.20.

United States.

The commission announces for tomorrow at the New York Custom House an examination for junior structural engineer, Grades 1 and 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions established under the above act will be filled from the register resulting from this examination:

Junior structural engineer, Grade 1, $1,200 to 1,680 a year.

Junior structural engineer, Grade 2, $720 to $1,080 a year.

In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duty. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service.

Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of the design and construction of timber, steel, concrete, and masonry bridges, buildings, and other structures, including foundations, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering; including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary Assignments: To Training School from commands indicated, 15 days from 9 A. M., April 19, Lieut. O. G. S. Simstad, 148; Sergts. P. J. Gannon, 49; H. F. Byrne, 278; Patrol. H. Wagner, 5; T. Mullen, 13; W. Rector, 29; J. Sayler, 31; T. Mulligan, 63; F. Sullivan, C. O. Sq.; L. J. Campomenosi, 7; J. Culhane, 17; C. T. Wanzer, 29; T. Browne, 39; J. P. Kennedy, Traffic C.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay): Lieut. J. M. Benner, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 18; Patrol. H. Schachne, 10, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 7; F. W. Knopfle, 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 28; H. A. Shaw, 18, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 28; J. H. Warroll, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 28; J. W. Corlett, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 28; D. Lana, 276, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 28.

Resignation Accepted: Matron Catherine M. Fitzgibbons, 185.

Deaths: Sergt. J. J. Harrington, 102, at 2:10 P. M., April 15. Patrol. M. A. Donovan, 3 D., at 3 P. M., April 16.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

FISCHER, ADOLPH H., (Oct. 29, 1915;) net estate, $212,037. Mrs. Laetitia E. Fischer, widow, $127,222; Mrs. Helena M. Shafroth, daughter, $42,407; Harry B. Fischer, son, $42,407. Assets: One-third interest in 431 West Twenty-eighth Street, $64,058; bank, $122; personality, $3,415; stocks and bonds, $150,109; salary due as President North River Savings Bank, $333; commissions due from the Lawrence Trust, $4,717.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Safe for sale, very cheap, Diebold make, double door, 7 feet high, 6 feet wide, 19 inches deep, with 15x18 steel chest, brand new, adapted for any business; can be seen at 250 Bowery, New York. Information on premises, or Frank Walker, 610 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 2328 Williamsburg.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL.
966 Broadway, at 23d St. } 8400
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square } FRANKLIN,
30 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 3858 Cortlandt.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 3660.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75; 5,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 8294.

TO PRESERVE WORKS OF MERIT.

Binders to hold publications of The New York Times: The Mid-Week Pictorial in cloth, $1.25, and in half-leather, $2; The Sunday Times Magazine and Book Review, cloth, $1.25; Sunday Pictorial Section, cloth, $1.75; Annalist, full cloth, $1.25; Shakespeare Tercentenary Supplement, cloth, $1.75; leather, $2.75. Send remittance with order. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Following officers are relieved from duty at the Military Academy, effective on date specified and upon expiration of any leave granted, will proceed to join station: 1st Lt. W. S. Drysdale, 20th Inf., Oct. 9; Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Cav., June 19; Capt. D. I. Sutan, Corps of Engrs., July 28; Capt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engrs., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. J. A. Bride, C. A. C., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. C. B. Meyer, C. A. C., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. H. H. Maiven, Jr., C. A. C., May 22; Maj. J. F. Bell, Corps of Engrs., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. H. G. Coulter, C. A. C., June 15; 1st Lt. G. R. Catts, Inf., Aug. 3; 1st Lt. D. H. Crissy, C. A. C., July 11; 1st Lt. D. M. Beere, F. A., July 6; 1st Lt. H. E. Miner, F. A., Aug. 23; 2d Lt. J. L. Devers, 3d F. A., Aug. 20; 2d Lt. H. M. Hobbs, 4th F. A., Aug. 23; 2d Lt. C. A. Selleck, 1st F. A., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. M. Chase, C. A. C., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. M. Wildrick, C. A. C., Aug. 23; 2d Lt. J. P. Aleshire, 6th Cav., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. W. T. MacMillan, Inf., July 5; 1st Lt. C. S. Hoyt, Cav., June 7; 1st Lt. W. H. Garrison, Jr., Cav., June 9; 1st Lt. J. H. Cunningham, C. A. C., Aug. 23; Capt. W. G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs., Aug. 23; 1st Lt. J. P. Bubb, Inf., July 25; 2d Lt. C. P. Stearns, 3d Cav., Aug. 3, and 1st Lt. R. W. Holderness, Cav., June 13.

Following officers will proceed to West Point, if eligible, for detached service, on date specified, for duty at the academy: 1st Lt. H. L. Walthall, 11th Inf., Oct. 10. (All of following will be effective on Aug. 24); Capts. of Corps of Engrs. R. T. Colner, W. H. Sage, Jr., and E. H. Marks; 2d Lts. J. W. Jones, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. A. G. G. Thurman, 11th Cav.; 2d Lt. W. C. Harrison, C. A. C.; F. A. Englehart, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. W. W. Young, 5th Cav.; 2d Lt. R. V. Cramer, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. J. S. Wood, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. Mof. Crawford, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. O. Westover, 14th Inf.; 2d Lt. S. Floyd, 30th Inf.; 2d Lt. W. D. Crittenberger, 3d Cav.; 2d Lt. W. A. Copthorne, C. A. C.; Capt. C. F. Martin, 15th Cav.; 2d Lt. G. Keyes, 6th Cav.; 1st Lt. C. Garlington, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lt. A. W. Chilton, 24th Inf.; 1st Lt. W. A. Ganoe, 25th Inf., and 2d Lt. L. A. Phelan, C. A. C.

Following are assigned to a regiment, as indicated: 1st Lt. R. C. Rodgers, Cav., unassigned, to the 13th Cav. Infantry—Capt. D. T. Merrill, 10th, (relieved from assignment thereto, May 6,) to 3d, effective May 8; Capt. W. C. Jones, 10th, (relieved from assignment thereto, April 30,) to 30th, effective April 30; 2d Lt. C. M. Everitt, 1st, (relieved from assignment thereto, April 21,) to the 28th, effective April 22, and 2d Lt. R. C. Baird, 25th, (relieved from assignment thereto, April 22,) to 21st, effective April 23. Each assigned to a troop or company and upon arrival in United States and after any leave granted will join troop or company.

Capt. W. H. Thearle, M. C., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., appointed Nov. 24, vice 1st Lt. H. W. Stuckey, M. R. C., relieved.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans is relieved from present duties and will proceed to San Francisco and take station or about May 5 for Hawaii to assume command of Hawaiian Dept.

2d Lt. G. E. Lovell, Jr., 7th Cav., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty at Aviation School.

Lt. Col. W. B. Bannister, from duty at headquarters, Central Dept., to San Francisco to sail on or about Aug. 5 for Hawaii for duty.

Name of Capt. L. Van Schaick, 11th Inf., to detached, effective June 22, and name of Capt. G. H. White, Inf., removed, effective June 21. Capt. White is relieved as Inspector-Instructor of the Organized Militia, effective June 22.

Leaves: Capt. N. N. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., 2 months; 1st Lt. G. R. Catts, Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. H. H. Slaughter, 14th Inf., 1 month and 15 days; he will sail for the Philippines on or about July 6; 1st Lt. A. W. Lane, 13th Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. E. E. Farman, Jr., 2d Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander L. Joyce, from command of the Ohio, May 1, to receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Lt. W. D. Greetham, from command of the Parker, to leave of absence until May 1, and R. Henderson, the Missouri to the Illinois.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. E. Knauss, from command of the Sylph to duty connection fitting out the Arizona, June 1, and on board when commissioned; J. G. Brooks, Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich., June 3, to Asiatic Station, via July transport; W. N. Richardson, the Alabama, May 1, to charge Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.; D. Edgar, the Smith, to connection fitting out the Sampson and duty on board when commissioned; J. W. Bunkley, the Mayflower, to Chief Official, the Sylph, and additional, Washington Navy Yard.

Ensigns J. H. Chadwick, the Virginia, May 10, to Asiatic Station, via June transport; C. G. Clark, the Michigan, May 1, to Asiatic Station, via June transport; G. Nimitz, the Louisiana, May 1, to Asiatic Station, via June transport; M. C. Partello, receiving ship at Philadelphia; J. M. Lewis, the Louisiana, May 1, to Asiatic Station, via June transport, and R. L. Connolly, the Vermont, to the Smith.

Gunner J. M. Kirkpatrick, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Florida.

Chief Machs. J. C. Collins, Mare Island Yard, to the San Diego, and C. P. Draker, Puget Sound Yard to the Saratoga.

Pay Clerk P. J. Hutchison, the New Jersey, home, wait orers.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arkansas and Ericsson, at New York Yard; Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Texas; Benham, at Whitestone Landing; Charleston, at San Diego; Cheyenne, at Mare Island; Chicago, off Race Street, Philadelphia; D-8, at New London; Dubuque, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Fanning, Jenkins, Melville, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, at Boston Yard; Hancock, at Vera Cruz; Iris, at San Francisco; Jacob Jones, at Key West; Louisiana, at Norfolk Yard; Monaghan and Panther, at Charleston Yard; Roe, at Charleston Harbor; San Francisco, at Portsmouth Yard, and the Tennessee, at Valparaiso.

Sailed—Aylwin and Balch, New York for Norfolk; Baltimore, Norfolk Yard for Portsmouth, N. H.; Birmingham, New York for Boston; Mars, Baltimore for Hampton Roads, and the Prairie, Guantanamo for Port au Prince.

The Perry, now at San Pedro, has been detached from the Pacific Fleet and assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet. The vessel has been ordered to Mare Island Yard to be placed in ordinary.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Teachers' Council has adopted recommendations to meet the cause of unfit promotions in the elementary schools, with suggestions for remedying this condition of things, and has forwarded them to the Board of Education.

Only 147 teachers have expressed their willingness to serve in the Summer schools without pay. The Committee on Finance therefore has decided to recommend that the same provision be made this year as last for Summer activities, viz.: $15,000 for opportunity classes, $53,000 for playgrounds, and $12,000 for after-school athletic centres.

Robert S. Farrell and John T. Shea have been nominated to fill vacancies in the position of attendance officer.

The Committee on Buildings has requested consent to the renewal of the lease of 241-245 East 287th St., the Bronx, occupied as an annex to P. S. 19, for one year from July 1, 1916, at a rental of $700 a year.

It has also requested consent to the leasing of two one-story wooden buildings on Walworth Street, near Myrtle Avenue, occupied as an annex to P. S. 34, Brooklyn, for a period from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1918, at a rental of $700 a year.

The Lenox Hill Settlement Association, owner of 446 East Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, will be notified that the lease of the parlor floor therein, occupied for kindergarten purposes as an annex to P. S. 82, which will expire July 1, 1916, will not be renewed.

The Committee on Buildings has approved plans for fire protection work at P. S. 17, 10, 22, 24, 81, 86, and 75, Brooklyn.

The Teachers' Interests Committee of the Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, has issued a brief giving its objections to Senate Bill 1,394, the so-called Brown Referendum bill, which submits to a referendum the questions whether the city shall control the salaries and tenure of office of its teachers. The objections are that the bill attacks a fundamental form of our government and is of doubtful constitutionality; that the results of referendum government in other cities are not conclusive enough to warrant an experiment in New York; that it places the people of a particular locality in the position of deciding on a power which belongs solely to the State; that it forces the teachers to finance and conduct an educational campaign when their energies should be devoted to their work; that it establishes a dangerous precedent by opening the way for a referendum upon all legislative matters, and that the electorate of New York presents difficulties not met with in any State that has adopted the referendum form of government.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

49TH ST., 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; handsome, large room; superb, private bath; exceptional table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large rooms; table guests; references.

68TH ST., 63 West. Large front room; running water; attentive service; private house.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized room, running water, convenient to bath, with board.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Splendid, large, sunny room; dressing room, bath, electricity.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second story front room; private bath; all rooms on fourth floor, adjoining bath.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; ideal location.

76TH, 154 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; table guests; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and single room; electricity, shower; gentlemen; private family.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large, also medium, rooms, bath; moderate; private family.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; large, small rooms; homey atmosphere; accommodations at table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium, sunny room, with meals; those accustomed fine home living.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

122D, 15d WEST.—Comfortable, large room; southern exposure; home cooking; reference.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Large room, adjoining bath; high-class boarding house; references exchanged.

HOTEL LA FORTE, corner 117th St. and Amsterdam Av., overlooking Columbia University; large and small rooms; home cooking; hotel service; reasonable rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST. & B'WAY. (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel. Facing Grace Church. FURNISHED RATES $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts. SENSIBLE RESTAURANT PRICES.

57TH ST.—Attractive suite two or three rooms and bath; one flight; electricity; telephone; exclusive; reference. Plaza 6087.

LEXINGTON AV., 250, (cor. 35th St.)—For refined people; references exchanged; also parlor floor for doctor or dentist.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 324 at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

52D, 55 WEST.—Second-floor, sunny room; large closet; running water, bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; $5 weekly; references.

57TH, (near B'way.)—Lady living alone has attractive rooms, single or en suite, in modern elevator apt. Columbus 449.

67TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

67TH, 63 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; electricity, phone, maid service; single rooms.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable professional use; other elegant rooms; private, exclusive.

70TH, 302 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; every convenience; reasonable.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parquet floors; electric light; subway.

72D ST., WEST, Near Park.—Private family; shower; electricity; elevator; $8. Columbus 2051.

72D, 303 WEST.—Large front room; also one with private bath; first May; board; references; near Riverside Drive.

72D, 265 WEST.—Large room, private bath, all conveniences; references.

72D, 272 WEST.—One large, one single room; west of Broadway; electricity; reference.

76TH, 8 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private baths; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms, attractive home; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; continuous hot water.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable rooms; refined, private home; telephone; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 265 WEST. (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

81ST, 251 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive front suite; private family; breakfast optional; references. Wells.

82D, 250 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private family will rent two large outside rooms or suite to bachelor or married couple; reference. Bands.

82D, 146 WEST, Anderson Annex.—Large and small rooms; running water; electricity; elevator.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, with bath; also single room; private home; reference. Harry.

93D, 203 WEST.—Large or small; outside room, adjoining bath; private washroom; moderate.

93D, 308 WEST, (Apt. 6-W.)—Near Riverside; attractive room; homelike; electricity; elevator; references.

106TH ST., WEST.—Desirable room, apartment, private family; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 987.

112TH, 263 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny front room; private entrance; modern; reasonable. Koener.

113TH, 606 WEST. (Apartment 64.)—Desirable room for gentleman; adjoining bath. Evenings.

114TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

120D ST., 250 WEST.—Large front and bed room; electricity; bath; call evenings. Bornheimer.

125TH, 5 WEST. (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

136TH, 640 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large room; running water; elevator; southern exposure. Hyde.

156TH, 610 WEST, (Riverside.)—Light rooms, newly furnished, reasonable; gentleman; subway. Thomas.

140TH, 508 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, bath adjoining; private house; $8.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 88, (123d.)—Large, sunny room; running water; elevator, electricity; $8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Family two, near 116th Subway, will rent room to gentleman. Morningside 2758.

Suite, running water, electricity, telephone; also small rooms; reference. Sewell.

WEST END AV., 844.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

A couple want 2 rooms and private bath; breakfast; in Seventies or West End Av.; private house; state price, &c.; references. Z 347 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR BUS. OPPS.

Investors interested in splendid New York and out-of-town openings requiring from $10,000 up are invited to call at our office for particulars.

HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC.,
66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

First mortgage of $3,000 at 6 per cent. on leasehold property valued at $6,500; need money; will sell at sacrifice; chance for investors. Address P. O. Box 350 Times Downtown.

Attention, Advertising Experts or Agents.—I have patents for wonderful ad. machines, absolutely new; never publicly exhibited; can be made any size, from one to fifty feet in diameter; endless and foolproof. To see machines Phone Bryant 7012. MacLean, 245 West 43d.

Established manufacturer staple line, showing good profit, needs $7,500 to $10,000 to handle big increased business; large orders on hand; will take responsible man as partner; principals only. Manufacturer, P 365 Times Downtown.

COMPARATIVELY NEW TEN-ROOM COTTAGE IN BERKSHIRES; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; LARGE PIAZZAS; GARDEN; MOST DESIRABLE ENVIRONMENT. JESSIE O. HART, WEST CORNWALL, CONN.

Treasurer wanted in enlarging manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 300 Times Annex.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

Good opportunity for investment in a household, store, and office utility of great possibilities, now nationally advertised; can use a man who has the ability and the experience to handle sales crews. Vital, J 67 Times.

For Sale.—Freehold property in Canada, containing valuable chemical products, capable of vast development. Address "Potassium," care Horncastles, 61 Cheapside, London, England.

$2,000 wanted for short time to pay for changes and improvements in business that will stand fullest investigation; pay interest and bonus. J 177 Times.

Young man, good, growing business, handicapped due lack of capital, desires partner to finance same. J 152 Times.

An established business for 8 years needs capital to extend operations; good opportunity for right party. L 264 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted that understands manufacturing suits. National Coat Co., 40 West 37th St.

For Sale.—Belknap stencil addressing machine; also 12,000 active names. L 81 Times.

Salesman with $2,000 wants partner in manufacturing or jobbing line. K 2 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

ALTERATION WORKROOM.—Require an experienced presser on alterations; apply to Manager of workroom, 5th floor, Central Building.

ALSO

PORTERS.—Require several porters to do cleaning and dusting; apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Two senior accountants wanted on permanent staff, C. P. A. or chartered preferred. Give full particulars as to experience, age, salary, &c. P 858 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER and solicitors for subscriptions and advertising wanted for Expression, a monthly magazine; commission basis. 1140 Aeolian Hall.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF NIGHT CLEANERS. PERMANENT POSITIONS. N. C., BOX L 32 TIMES.

ARTIST, commercial, for producing merchandise labels and advertising designs; state age, training, experience, and salary desired. N. X. D., P. O. Box 472, Jersey City.

BOY wanted in the office of a manufacturing concern, about 16 years of age, to do general office work; must come well recommended; a good, permanent position assured for the right boy. Address in own handwriting, A. & H., P 866 Times Downtown.

BOY, neat, (15,) by large insurance company, for general office work; $5 to begin; state age, references. P 384 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office work in downtown banking house; school graduate preferred; salary $5. P 839 Times Downtown.

BOY on mailing desk, wholesale house; state age and experience. Address P. O. Box 60, Station O.

BRIGHT BOY wanted, good education and neat appearance, to work in real estate office; 17-18 years. P 849 Times Downtown.

BROKERAGE.—Wanted, middle-aged man who understands brokerage business; excellent chance for right party. Apply 500 Broadway, Room 802. E. J. Williams & Co.

CADDIE MASTER wanted. A New Jersey golf club, within a few miles of New York City, wants young man of good character to take charge of its caddies. The club believes that the right young man can exert a fine influence on more than 100 boys and, while offering them to do their work well, can at the same time teach them the first principles of promptness, obedience, and good discipline. The caddy master will keep records of the boys and also take charge of the players' scores, handicapping, &c. Salary to begin, $15 a week; lunches furnished by the club. Wanted from May 1 to Nov. 1. Apply X Y Z, L 28 Times.

CARD INVENTORY CLERK.—Preferably with experience in mill supplies; give full particulars as to age, experience, salary desired, religion, &c., or no attention paid to replies. T 148 Times.

CHEMIST.—Chemical laboratory and factory requires the services of a young man with slight knowledge of chemistry to assist in manufacturing. L 30 Times.

CLERK.—Young man who has had experience as shipping and stock clerk in fur business. Kohn & Iaer, 43 West 33d St.

CORRESPONDENT and Clerical Assistant in office of sales manager; give full particulars as to age, experience, salary desired, religion, &c., or no attention paid to replies. T 147 Times.

FOREMAN for modern plating room in large factory manufacturing light stamped sheet metal novelties; must thoroughly understand nickel, gold, and gun, &c., solutions; must be aggressive and have executive ability; state age, experience in detail, and salary. "Modern Factory," 127 Times.

FOREMAN and assistant foreman wanted for stitching department in new canvas belt factory; must be experienced; answer with full details, otherwise no attention given; good opportunity for ambitious, competent men. Z 311 Times Annex.

FUR CLEANERS.—Abraham and Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several thoroughly experienced fur cleaners. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF BOYS OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE, TO ACT AS MESSENGERS. MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS. Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PASSENGER ELEVATOR OPERATORS. Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GROUNDSKEEPER.—Married man; steady position entire year. Address A. A. Kreuter, care of South Orange Field Club, South Orange, N. J., stating salary desired, age, nationality, experience, and give reference.

I HAVE copyrighted plan which will permanently double circulation of periodical in given time at relatively small cost; want gentleman capable of making sale; write for interview. T 186 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, must be quick and accurate; salary $16; apply by letter only; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in such position; hours 8 to 6. Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., 640 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK to check remittances, &c., on customers' ledgers; posting done by machine; give full particulars as to age, experience, salary desired, religion, &c., or no attention paid replies. T 150 Times.

MAN wanted; American-born man under 30, technical graduate preferred, with practical experience, at beginning salary of $100, for ultimate position of efficiency engineer; will be for several years not as understudy in order to learn how; send postal card with name and address for further particulars. P 859 Times Downtown.

MAN, single, settled, temperate, industrious; position permanent; employment about house and grounds; country; must have good references. 160 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience on switchboards, controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN acquainted with chandelier business to make working drawings; must be fully acquainted with detailing, dimensioning, fitting, and construction. M. V., 310 Times.

MEN wanted to work in kitchen. Apply Hotel La Marquise, 12 East 31st.

OFFICE BOY.—At least 16 years old; public school graduate preferred; salary $8 per week. P 886 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Law office. Call Tuesday, 9:30, Room 540, 149 Broadway.

ORDER AND PRICING CLERK in Order Department; give full particulars as to age, experience, salary desired, religion, &c., or no attention paid to replies. T 149 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE for detail work among physicians and the drug trade; must have adequate experience; salary. L 38 Times.

SALESMAN. — Old-established firm, selling dry goods, hosiery, underwear, notions to 5, 10, and 25 cent stores, wants thoroughly experienced salesman familiar with this trade to travel through Middle West, on commission basis; must be energetic and reliable; single man preferred; state experience, where formerly employed. G 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—UNUSUAL NEW PROPOSITION CALLING ON HIGHEST CLASS PEOPLE; LARGE PROFITS; OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE COMMISSION; STOCK OR SPECIALTY SALESMAN PREFERRED; STATE EXPERIENCE. L 23 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, to handle a large variety of easy selling Long Island properties; liberal commissions and plenty of good leads; opportunity for big money making. B. Manager, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money making now to handle large variety of easy selling suburban properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commission. Apply between 2 and 4. Stephenson, 243 West 34th.

SALESMAN.—First class, experienced salesman for a snappy crepe de chine underwear line, one that has a good city established trade; commission basis. L 24 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, on commission basis, for side line. Lachar Bros., 11 West 17th St.

SALESMAN wanted with experience and references. Frank Brothers, 224 8th Av.

SECURITY SALESMAN, with clientele, to sell stock of an established company making food products; liberal commission, but no advances. Y 304 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—An exceptional opportunity is open to a young man, who has good stenographer and rapid typist, to train into private secretary job; the one selected must be under 28, clean cut, intelligent, a gentleman, and well educated; the salary at first will be very moderate. Replies must give full information as to schooling, experience, and home surroundings, and state salary desired. J 153 Times.

STOCK BROKER, stock salesman, experienced, wanted; commission. Charles C. James & Co., 1 Wall St.

STRETCHERS, blockers, and slicers; apply at once. KNOX, 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

SUMMER HOTEL wanted to manage on salary and

PASS MOHANSIC BILL AFTER SENATE FIGHT

New York "Gets Fat" on Polluted Water, Senator Slater Declares.

HE ASSAILS THE PRESS HERE

Bills Transforming Bridge Department and Changing Subway Construction Supervision Are Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17. New Yorkers are drinking polluted water and "growing fat on it," according to a statement made by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester in the course of a lively debate in the Senate this evening on the so-called Mohansic bill. This measure was introduced by Senator Elon R. Brown, the majority leader, and provides for a commission of three to negotiate for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton watershed.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 10 after all the New York Democrats who attended the session had voted against it as not going far enough to satisfy the people of New York City, or to allay the apprehensions aroused in the first instance by establishing the two institutions so near the source of a large portion of New York City's drinking water.

The statement of Senator Slater was made after his colleague from Putnam, Senator James E. Towner, who has opposed the removal of the two institutions with as much bitterness as have the adherents of the Republican machine in Westchester County, had asserted on the floor of the Senate that Brewster, Mount Kisco, and Katonah, populous communities in Westchester and Putnam Counties, were emptying sewage into tributaries to the new Croton watershed.

"And the sewage from the Bedford Reformatory runs directly into the Croton Lake," said Senator Towner with a flourish.

"For all that," he continued, "experts have pronounced the drinking water of New York City as pure and wholesome as that supplied to any community. This whole thing is a bugbear. The original bill, providing for the removal of these institutions, should have been beaten. There is no reason why the State should surrender this property which it acquired at the request of the representatives of New York City. No one in New York City is really afraid. The only advantage sought by this discussion is political advantage."

"I believe that this agitation, if encouraged, would lead ultimately to the abandonment of all State institutions in all watersheds," said Senator Slater. "We have no desire that you in New York City should drink polluted water, but as I showed at the hearing on the bills involved, you are drinking it now and growing fat on it."

Senator Wagner, the minority leader, said that the Brown bill had been drafted so as to ignore the demand from New York City for positive assurances that the two institutions be removed and that no other institutions be established in the Croton watershed. He offered an amendment to remedy the omission.

Senator Slater said that the minority leader presumed too much when he put his views forward as representing the sentiment of New York City. The Westchester Senator said that the Merchants' Association rather than public sentiment was responsible for the propaganda.

"You cannot have read the editorials in the New York City newspapers very closely," said Senator Wagner. "Regardless of political complexion they all take the view of the situation that I have sought to voice here."

Senator Slater said there was an explanation for that. The Merchants' Association, he said, was closely and in a very large way associated with advertising, and thus could exercise considerable influence with the newspapers.

"I believe," said Senator Slater, "that the editorials in the New York City newspapers have been put in largely at the request of the Merchants' Association."

"That is a more serious charge than the Senator imagines, and I don't believe that it was his intention to say that the editorial opinion of the great metropolitan newspapers can be bought or that their editorial policy is shaped by those who pay for advertisements," said Senator Wagner. "As a citizen of New York City I resent and deny that indictment of the metropolitan press."

Wagner Hints of Veto.

Senator Wagner in discussing the bill said that it was a mere pretense which would not allay the apprehensions aroused in New York City.

"Moreover," said the Senator, "I have been reliably informed that the Governor, who has taken some interest in this matter, regards the bill as unsatisfactory and for that reason will veto it if it goes through."

"May I ask where the Senator gets his information?" asked Senator Slater.

"I am willing to tell that in private," said Senator Wagner. "I think I could satisfy the Senator that my information comes from a person who can speak with authority for the Governor. The Governor has declared for the abandonment of these institutions. If this bill did that, you (meaning Senator Slater) would not be for it."

The Wagner amendment was beaten 25 to 14. All the Republican Senators with the exception of Mr. Ullrichat of Brooklyn voted for the bill.

The last of the two New York City bills on the Brown Committee's program passed the Senate this afternoon. They were the Home Rule Constitutional amendment and the bill establishing a Department of Plant and Structure, which absorbs the Bridge Department, retaining as head of the new department the present Commissioner of Bridges.

Mr. Wagner fought bitterly against the passage of the Home Rule amendment on the ground that it was a make-shift measure. He tried to have substituted the Mills amendment, which differs from the Brown amendment in that it writes home rule into the Constitution, while the Brown measure merely gives the Legislature the power to delegate legislative functions to local authorities. Mr. Wagner said that this gave cities no guarantee that they might not receive a grant of home rule from one Legislature and have it taken away by the next. Senator Brown admitted that was the intention of his bill. He said that the Legislature should never yield its sovereignty. Mr. Wagner's motion to substitute the Mills amendment was beaten, 11 to 32, and the Brown amendment passed 32 to 10. It must be passed by the Legislature of next year in order to be submitted to the voters of 1917.

Bitter Debate on Bridge Bill.

The passage of the Bridge Department bill was preceded by what was perhaps the most acrimonious debate of the year. Only two New York City Senators voted for the measure—Burlingame of Kings and Mills of New York. Senator Mills accused Senator Wagner of trying to block the measure because it meant the loss of 1,000 jobs at the disposition of the New York City administration, which Tammany Hall hopes to control after the next municipal election in 1917. Senator Wagner retorted that last year, when Senator Mills proposed to abolish the Coroner's office only after the terms of the incumbents expired, he was actuated by zeal to protect Republican officeholders.

At the end of the debate, Senator Brown said Mayor Mitchel wanted the bill passed and, turning to Senator Wagner, asked:

"Have any members of the New York City administration appeared here against this measure?"

"They don't feel at liberty to dictate to the Legislature," replied Senator Wagner.

"The tender and delicate little things," replied Senator Brown. "Maiden modesty has been surpassed when the New York City administration does not feel at liberty to make demands on Albany."

Senator Bennett criticised the measure on the ground that while its introducer promised it would save $1,000,000 a year to the city, the entire appropriation this year for the activities affected was only $500,000. The bill was passed 28 to 15. It was to pass this bill that Senator Brown ordered a second call of the Senate on Friday after the bill had been defeated. He didn't get sufficient votes on Saturday, and so the measure went over until it was called up today.

Changes Subway Supervision.

By a unanimous vote the Senate this afternoon passed the Thompson Committee bills amending the public service law and taking from the Public Service Commission of the First District supervision of the construction of New York City subways and elevated railroads.

The measure provides that after the Board of Estimate has decided upon a subway, the Public Service Commission shall turn over to a commission to consist of one member from each borough, with the Mayor and Controller serving as members ex officio, all supervision of construction. The bill is a direct outgrowth of the investigation of the Public Service Commission conducted by the Thompson committee. Senator Thompson tonight issued a statement in which he said:

"These bills remedy the ridiculous situation in which our committee found the Public Service Commission of the First District when we commenced our investigation. Created for the purpose of supervising and regulating large and powerful corporations, the exercise of the wholly inconsistent power and administrative duty of constructing rapid transit systems has tended to occupy the attention of the commission to such extent that I believe the abject failure of the Public Service Commission of the First District has been due to the existence of this function."

After criticising the alleged extravagance to the city of subway construction because of inefficiency on the part of the commission, the statement says:

"We have information leading us to the conclusion that had this action been taken one year ago the city could have saved itself millions of dollars."

A Thompson committee bill amending the Public Service Commission law generally provides that a commission may not take more than a year to reach a decision in a rate case, unless an extension is granted by an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Senator Thompson lost his fight to have the use of the writ of certiorari denied to corporations in fighting commission rulings. This measure was ardently supported by the Public Service Commissioners, but was killed in a caucus of Republican Senators last week, when it was decided to amend the law so that a corporation would have the right to one review by the Appellate Division on a writ of certiorari in the event that two Appellate Divisions differ as to facts, the right of resort to the Court of Appeals is granted.

FAVORS A STATE POLICE.

Constabulary Bill Establishing Two Troops Passes the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—The State Constabulary bill passed the Senate today. It provides for two troops, 116 men in all, and carries an appropriation of $250,000, half the force and half the appropriation asked for in the original bill introduced by Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo for Governor Whitman. The Governor has favored the establishment of a State constabulary ever since he took office. The measure was dropped last year for financial reasons.

The duties of the New York constabulary will be similar to those of the Pennsylvania constabulary. The force will be used for patrol duty, in the protection of State reservations and for riot duty in connection with strikes, supplanting the National Guard in that function. It will be subject to the call of the Governor, of Sheriffs, of Supreme Court Justices and Mayors.

Advocates of the State police assert that it will remove one of the chief obstacles to recruiting the National Guard, the unwillingness of many to be compelled to go to a position where they might be used for strike duty against their fellow-workers.

TO ADJOURN ON THURSDAY.

Both Houses Agree to End the Session at Noon.

ALBANY, April 17.—A resolution providing for the final adjournment of the present session of the Legislature on Thursday at noon was adopted by the Senate and Assembly tonight, amid the applause of the members.

In the Assembly when the adjournment question was put many Democrats voted in the negative. In the Senate Minority Leader Wagner congratulated the Republicans upon the adoption of the resolution.

"It's the best thing you have done this year," Mr. Wagner declared, but before he could proceed with his remarks the President's gavel cut him short.

STUDY HEALTH INSURANCE.

Senate Passes Bill Authorizing Inquiry by a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Senate this afternoon, by 29 to 15, passed the Mills bill creating a commission to investigate health insurance for workingmen, and to report proposed legislation to the Legislature of 1917.

The measure provides that the commission shall consist of two Senators, two Assemblymen, and four other members to be appointed by the Chairman. It carries an appropriation of $25,000.

Senator Mills will probably be made Chairman of the commission.

Standardization Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Horton bill standardising salaries and titles in the State civil service was passed by a vote of 30 to 3 in the Senate this afternoon. The measure represents the results of a year's investigation by the Senate Civil Service Committee, headed by Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo. The measure, which reduces thousands of salaries and raises a few, does not affect present office holders.

PLAN TO CUT DOWN ALDERMANIC BOARD

Mills Introduces a Measure to Reduce to 67 the Membership of the Body.

LOSS FALLS ON MANHATTAN

Reapportionment Proposed to Meet Change in Organization of County Executive Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—With the number of Assembly districts in Manhattan cut from thirty-one to twenty-three in the reapportionment bill now before the Legislature and the New York County leaders, both Democratic and Republican, planning to reorganize the Executive Committees of their county organizations with the Aldermanic district instead of the Assembly district as the unit of representation, Senator Mills, with the support of the New York County Republican Committee, is planning to put through an Aldermanic reapportionment for Manhattan. The bill was introduced at the session tonight.

The law provides that after a Senate and Assembly reapportionment there must be a reapportionment of the Aldermanic districts, on the basis of the new census figures, before another Aldermanic election is held. Aldermen will not be elected in New York City until next year, but the political leaders realize that if their new legislative committees are organized on the basis of the present Aldermanic districts another reorganization will be necessary next year, which would create an awkward situation.

Under the Mills bill the number of Aldermanic districts in New York City will be reduced from seventy-three to sixty-seven, the entire loss falling on Manhattan, where the bill provides for twenty-seven districts in place of the present thirty-three. The organizations in the other four counties in New York City are planning to defer the changes in their Aldermanic charts until the next session of the Legislature.

The change in the basis of representation planned by the leaders in Manhattan was prompted by the fact that there will be four more Aldermanic than there will be Assembly districts in the borough, and that therefore with the Aldermanic district the unit of representation there will be room for four more district leaders than there would be with the Assembly district as basis.

If the Assembly district had been retained contests or dual leadership would have resulted in eight districts. The new plan, it is expected, will create such an awkward condition in only four districts.

Under the new Senate and Assembly reapportionment plan, for instance, the Third and the Eighth Assembly districts are practically wiped out, while the Twenty-sixth Assembly District is cut to pieces and divided between two different Senate districts. This would mean that Harry Perry in the Third, Max S. Levine in the Eighth, and Nathan Burkan in the Twenty-sixth, all of whom have seats in the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, would find themselves without constituencies. Parts of the Third and Eighth Assembly Districts have been put with portions of the First into the First Aldermanic District, and William Rose and Daniel E. Finn, the present leader in the First, will be able to maintain their leadership merely by making alliances in the present districts of these other leaders.

On the lower east side the Aldermanic reapportionment creates what would have been impossible a few years ago—a safe Republican Aldermanic district for Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. It will be known as the Sixth.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, has been well provided for, even though the new Aldermanic reapportionment is of Republican origin. He will have the Tenth Aldermanic district under the new plan all to himself. The old Fourteenth Assembly District to the north of the Tammany chieftain's district has been wiped out, much to the discomfiture of Michael J. Cruise, one of the more influential members of the Tammany council.

A mix-up is predicted in the Fourth Assembly District, on the lower east side, where Peter J. Scully and John F. Ahearn now divide the Tammany leadership. The Fourth Aldermanic District, which will take its place, will be composed of portions of the Fourth, Eighth, Sixth, and Tenth Assembly Districts, with a free fight for all the leaders in the region. Joseph Levenson of the Second, one of the strongest Republican leaders in that part of the city, probably will have a contest with Alexander Wolf, leader of the Fourth.

The Fifth and Seventh Aldermanic Districts will provide new political battlegrounds for Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas J. McManus, the present Democratic leaders of the Seventh and Eleventh Assembly Districts, and for Benjamin Fox and Herman W. Beyer, the present Republican leaders of these districts.

The new Ninth Aldermanic District will be controlled by the same constituency that controls the Thirteenth Assembly District. This will leave John F. Curry, the Democratic leader of the Thirteenth, in safe control, but may bring about a contest on the Republican side between Anthony P. Ludden and Michael H. Blake.

In the new Twenty-first Aldermanic District, which will be made up of portions of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts, two powerful Republican district leaders, Clarence Lee of the Twenty-fifth and Beverly M. Robinson of the Twenty-seventh will be thrown in together. George W. Olvany and George R. Dunnellen on the Democratic side will either have to fight it out or decide on a dual leadership.

Thomas F. McAvoy, for many years Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee, and present leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, will be in safe control of the new Seventeenth Aldermanic District. Collin H. Woodward, the Republican leader of the Twenty-third, will take over the leadership of the Nineteenth Aldermanic District. Both the Seventeenth and the Nineteenth will be within the present boundaries of the Twenty-third Assembly District. This will mean that there will be room for a new Republican leader in the Seventeenth, and a new Democratic leader in the Nineteenth Aldermanic District.

A new aldermanic district, to be known as the Twenty-sixth, has been carved out on Washington Heights within the boundaries of the old Twenty-third Assembly District, where two new leaders will have to be named.

Senator Mills was blocked in his first attempt to introduce his bill at the session tonight by Senator Christopher D. Sullivan, who said that some people had been cared for too well in his lower east side neighborhood and him. Later Senator Sullivan withdrew his objection and the bill went in.

To put the Mills bill through will require an emergency message from Governor Whitman setting aside the requirement in the constitution that bills must be on members' desks three legislative days in printed form before passed.

ACTORS' PLEA TO WHITMAN.

Ask Governor to Veto the Walker Amendment.

The Actors' Equity Association and the White Rats are making an effort to have Governor Whitman veto the Walker amendment to the General Business law, which has been passed by both the Senate and the Assembly. Francis Wilson, President of the Actors' Equity, has written Governor Whitman a letter in which he said:

"This amendment would be the undoing of the one statute that at present provides any protection to actors against grafters, rebaters, and a horde of parasites that prey upon them.

"We are certain that you would readily see this if we could have a few minutes' conversation with you on the subject. The matter involves oppression upon thousands and thousands of honest actors who are unable to help themselves."

The amendment would allow the substitution of a written statement for a contract and would permit the splitting of the legal commission. The vaudeville magnates maintain that the new law would not encourage a return of the old conditions in which the players were preyed upon by agents. The legalizing of a written statement in lieu of a contract, they state, would protect the player on tour pending the signing of a contract.

RESTAURATEURS DINE.

Diamond Jim Brady Recites Verse at Annual Gathering.

Broadway's lights may have glowed with the usual brilliancy last night after the members of the New York Society of Restaurateurs and their friends—some 300 of them in all—had gone over to Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street to attend their annual dinner and entertainment in Terrace Garden, but those unfortunates who did not have an invitation and had to remain on the old thoroughfare must have felt deserted at the absence of so many of "mine hosts." They also missed the eloquence of "Diamond Jim" Brady in the first public speech he had ever made, in addition to his own handwritten original poem entitled "Only One Broadway."

It is generally known, of course, that the men who own or manage the Broadway restaurants include, with their American brothers, about all the nationalities at present engaged in the European war. But the way they fraternised one would never have known there was a war. Even when one chorus, dressed in what was supposed to represent a French military coloring, came out and sang the "Marseillaise" there was not a discordant note of any kind heard amid the applause, and many Germans were present.

For the first time in the history of the society the members were permitted to invite their wives or other women members of their family to this holiday feast. A special dining room was provided for the exclusive use of the women, and later they took possession of the galleries. The Broadway cabaret singers and performers from Maxim's, Reisenweber's, Healy's, and Churchill's went over to the dinner, too, and the women guests seemed to enjoy this part of the entertainment. But "Diamond Jim" Brady was easily the star of the evening.

At one time it appeared that he would not be permitted to make his speech at all, but it was due to a mistake of a waiter, who did not realize the importance of the distinguished guest. The lights had been turned low to show a scene on the stage, but still a great reception came from the rear of the room in the middle of the speakers' table.

"Turn that light out!" ordered some one. A waiter went back and reported that the light came from Brady's shirting diamonds. Here is the poem which Brady finally presented along toward midnight entitled "Only One Broadway":

Ah, boys, it's the same old Broadway,
With its garb, glowing lights,
That the lads have sung since New York was young,
With the same old seductive sights;
It's the same White Way that your Daddies knew,
In their callow, youthful flights.
It's the same Broadway for me and you,
That still keeps us out at nights.
It's the same Broadway where the world parades,
The same old circus and clowns,
The same Broadway where the jays and jades
Come searching for gold and renown.
It's the same Broadway where the nations play,
On the Street of the Midnight Sun.
So here's a toast and let me say,
"Old Broadway"—There's only one.

In his speech Mr. Brady said: "There is no place in this country, or in any other country today, where a man is more safe than he is in one of the restaurants controlled by you gentlemen. I know that and I know it well, because night after night and morning after morning I have gone to your places with more valuable jewelry on my person than any one else in the world, and not once have I lost anything or been molested.

"Broadway is New York, and New York is Broadway, and you are its prophets. Jim Villepique made a million or two there by refusing to have a cabaret in his place. There are many other plutocrats there like him. As for me, I began away downtown, where cornbeef and beans were 10 cents. Then I graduated to the table d'hote at 20 cents, and often visited my old friends, Smith and McNell, where the best dinner in the world could be had in its day for a quarter."

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3. Both principal and interest guaranteed by this Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

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"Self-Help" Wonderlift Corsets

Health—Beauty—Comfort For Every Woman

The Big Idea Behind Them

Why are "Self-Help" Wonderlift Corsets the best made for any figure?

Because there is one big idea behind them.

It is not style—
Though no corsets are more stylish.

It is not comfort—
Though they surpass all corsets in comfort.

It is not durability—
Though they will outwear two ordinary corsets.

The one big idea behind "Self-Help" Wonderlift Corsets is perfect abdominal supprt given by an inner semi-elastic bandlet.

The most completely adjustable supporting device ever made, and is endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Six models—every type of figure.

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Be careful how you buy a $2 hat this year—good dyes are mighty scarce.

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Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

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after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

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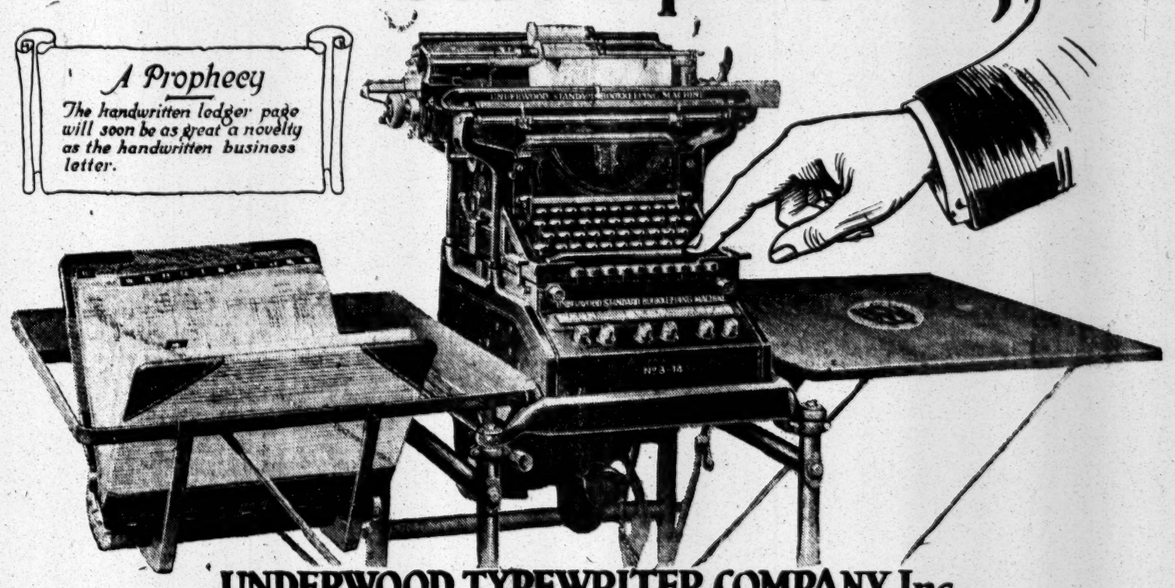

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